The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1883—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEKEEPING LINENS AND WHITE GOODS WILL BE INAUGURATED TODAY.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, TOWELS.

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50 pcs. Bleached Table Linen At 50c per yard.

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LOOM DAMASK TABLE LINEN At 65c per yard. Never retailed for less than $1.00.

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121 & 123 State-st.
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We place on sale Today! Another large importation of Napkins! Cloths! AND Towels! AT Two-Thirds OF THEIR Actual Value!

FROM THIS DAY THE FAIR *Will Open at 8 a. m. Will Close at 7 p. m.*

Great Losing-Money Sale for One Month.

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On all Garments of WINTER WEIGHT ordered of us during January to Feb. 1, 1883, and 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT on all other Garments ordered during the same period. In addition to the business regular we make a SPECIALTY of the following:

Marriage Toilet for Gentlemen,
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is the most compact, reliable, and practical burner ever invented. Sole right of sale for the City of Chicago open for negotiation. Address CHARLES W. BAILEY, Patentee, 325 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

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NAPKINS. WE WILL OFFER 300 Doz. Double Damask AT $1.25 per doz.

This is the greatest bargain we have ever offered, and cannot be duplicated.

TOWELS. All-Linen Huck Towels, Full size, at $1.50 per dozen.

200 DOZEN EXTRA FINE Damask Towels, Extra size, at $3.00 per dozen.

SPECIAL VALUES IN Marseilles Bedspreads, Nainsooks, Organdies, Paris Muslin.

Early Inspection Invited.

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121 & 123 State-st.
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MINSTREL SONGS OLD AND NEW. Is a collection of those songs which are the people's favorites. Words often arrant nonsense, but the melodies some of the sweetest and best in the world. The Success of the Season, and is selling rapidly. A fine, large volume, pages full sheet music size. 94 Songs, including "Old Folks at Home," and all of Foster's best, "Old Uncle Ned," "Rose Lee," "Kentucky Home;" also "Lilly Dale," "Twinkling Stars," and, in fact, a large part of the popular favorites of the last thirty years. $2 Boards; $2.50 Cloth. VERY EASY INSTRUCTION BOOKS, with very entertaining airs for practice, are Winner's

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For Violin, For Piano, For Cornet, For Flageolet, For Fife, For Flute. Price of each 75 cts. For Guitar, For Cabinet Organ, For Accordeon, For Clarinet, For Banjo, For Piccolo.

Simple instructions, and nearly 100 tunes in each.

GOUNOD'S REDEMPTION. $1. Only edition with Gounod's orchestration.

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MUSICAL FAVORITE. (Just out.) New Book of Bound Music. Fine selection of Piano Pieces. $2 Plain; $2.50 Cloth; $3 Gilt.

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OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

February Atlantic, *Now ready everywhere, contains*

Michael Angelo: A Drama. By H. W. LONGFELLOW. "As vigorous and beautiful as anything he ever wrote."

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HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.

DISSOLUTION.

To whom it may concern:

The partnership consisting of Albert Keith, A. W. Jerome, and John R. Kinnear, lately doing business under the name and style of the Chicago Rolled Wrapping Paper Co. at 221 Kinzie-st., Chicago, is this day dissolved and discontinued by mutual consent.

ALBERT KEITH,
A. W. JEROME,
JOHN R. KINNEAR.

P. S.—Said late partnership is succeeded by the "Chicago Rolled Wrapping Paper Co.," as incorporated under the laws of Illinois, and continues the business as an incorporated Co.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between S. H. Richardson and Edward May expired by limitation Jan. 1, 1883, Edward May retiring. S. H. Richardson assumes all liabilities and collects all debts due said firm.

S. H. RICHARDSON,
EDWARD MAY.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Referring to the above the undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Handy, Richardson & Co., with offices at No. 18 Chamber of Commerce, and No. 179 State-st., Palmer House Building.

TRUMAN B. HANDY,
S. H. RICHARDSON.

DISSOLUTION.

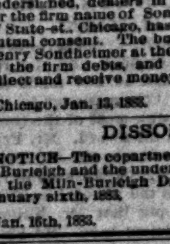
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, dealers in Toys and Fancy Goods, under the firm name of Sondheimer & Franke, at No. 157 State-st., Chicago, has this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Henry Sondheimer at the old number, who will pay all the firm debts, and who alone is authorized to collect and receive money due said firm.

HENRY SONDHEIMER.
Chicago, Jan. 13, 1883. CHAS. FRANKE.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE—The copartnership existing between John L. Burleigh and the undersigned under the firm name of the Miln-Burleigh Dramatic Co. terminated on January sixth, 1883.

GEO. C. MILN,
Jan. 16th, 1883. H. L. SHEPARD.



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CHICAGO SCALE CO. 151 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill. 2-Ton Wagon Scale, $40; 4-Ton $60; "Little Detective," $3. Send for Price List.

FOR RENT.

Four floors, 135 and 137 Dearborn-st., 48x125. R. R. CHAMBERS, Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

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EXTRAORDINARY OFFERING.

2,000 DOZ. UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS AT Unprecedented Prices!

THE L. & S., Made of "Langdon G. B." Muslin, reinforced, seamless edged bosom, 2,000 fine, three-ply, cuffs four ply, liberal sizes.

ALSO

THE EXCELSIOR, NO. 1, Made of "Fruit of the Loom" Muslin, patent seamless bosom, reinforced, linen 2,000 fine, bosom three-ply, cuffs four-ply, with patent band in opening of back to prevent tearing down, at 94c each.

THE EXCELSIOR, NO. 2, A fac-simile of "Excelsior, No. 1," with exception of patent back, at 75c.

"Warranted to fit."
"About half the price of laundried goods."
"Sent subject to approval anywhere."
"An opportunity that should not be neglected."
"Inspection respectfully solicited."

PARDRIDGES' Main Store, 114 & 116 STATE-ST.

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And our other Electric Appliances are invaluable, and a sure cure for Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Overworked Brain, Exhaustion, or Loss of Vital Energy, Weak Back, Kidney Disease, Lung, Liver, and Stomach Complaints, and all diseases of a personal nature, and are adapted for either sex.

The Howard Electro-Magnetic Insole

Warms the feet, perfects the circulation, and prevents colds, rheumatism, and disease. One dollar secures a pair by mail. Ask your DRUGGIST or SHOE DEALER for them. Send size of shoe or boot worn. ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET FREE.

AMERICAN GALVANIC CO.
134 Madison-st., Chicago.

Corticelli Sewing Silk.

Unequaled for Hand or Machine Sewing.
Every Spool Warranted Smooth, Strong, Full Length.
"CORTICELLI" Is absolutely the best Sewing Silk made.
WESTERN HEADQUARTERS: 207 and 209 FIFTH-AV., CHICAGO.
R. W. HARE, Manager.

RACINE COLLEGE. THIRTIETH YEAR. Grammar School and Collegiate Dept.

The Grammar School prepares boys for College or for business. The College includes Classical and Scientific Course, with Modern Languages. Situated in a region which the late census shows to be unsurpassed in point of healthfulness, entirely free from malaria, convenient of access from both Chicago and Milwaukee. Second term begins Thursday, Jan. 18, 1883. Address the Rev. ALBERT J. GRAY, Warden.

Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. Hyatt, Pres. Winter Term opens Jan. 10.

HOME SCHOOL FOR SMALL BOYS. Address L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis.

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EARL & WILSON'S MEN'S LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS "ARE THE BEST" FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

PRIZE of £660 GOLD MEDAL. VINOUS ELIXIR QUINA LAROCHE of the three Peruvian barks. A most powerful Restorer in General Debility, Exhaustion, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Slow Convalescence, & the effects of Malarial Fevers. PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT. NEW YORK: E. FOUGERA & CO.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that WINFIELD S. SMITH was admitted as a member of the firm of P. G. DODGE & CO. Jan. 1st, inst. The style of the firm will remain the same. P. G. DODGE & CO.

BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27 stops, $125. Pianos, $297.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Addr. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

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"From Paris Direct!"

Cotton Satteens! FOR Early Spring Wear!

In the following range of "New Colors:"

Amande!
Amaranthe!
Aubepin!
Bourgeon!
Brazier!
Bois de Rose!
Chaudran!
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Crapud!
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Geranium!
Gabelon!
Prusse!
Skobeleff! etc.,

"At Market Value!"

State and Madison-sts.

PROPERTY OWNERS AND TENANTS

Desirous of remonstrating against an Elevated Railroad on South State-st., Will find petitions for signature at prominent Drug Stores on State-st., at Cigar Stands in the rotunda of the leading hotels, at the Counting-Rooms of the daily papers, and at our office, 40 Dearborn-st.

J. & J. M. GAMBLE.

PROPERTY OWNERS AND TENANTS

Desirous of remonstrating against an ELEVATED RAILROAD on S. State-st. will find petitions, to be presented at the next meeting of the Common Council, at cigar-stands in the rotunda of all the principal hotels, and also at all the drug-stores on State-st.

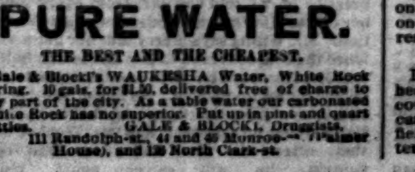
The Patented Improvements applied on all SHIRTS

We manufacture make them without question the most durable as well as the most artistic appearing goods in the market.

WILSON BROS., 113 & 115 State-st.

SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS WEEK IN UNDERWEAR.

Abbott's Pat. Runner Attachment.



For Wheeled Vehicles. Fits any Axle. Strong, Practical and Cheap.
Only device of the kind in existence that will track in country sleigh roads.

ABBOTT BUGGY CO., State and Twentieth-sts.

PURE WATER. THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

Gale & Blocki's WAUKESHA Water, White Rock Spring. 10 gals. for $1.50, delivered free of charge to any part of the city. As a table water our carbonated White Rock has no superior. Put up in pint and quart bottles. GALE & BLOCKI, Druggists, 111 Randolph-st., 44 and 46 Monroe-st. (Palmer House), and 129 North Clark-st.

ILLINOIS.

An Exciting Day in the Senatorial Contest at Springfield.

Cullom Elected in the Senate in Spite of Senator Adams' Conscience.

Emerson, of Fulton, and Rankin, of Henderson, Commit Political Suicide.

Their Refusal to Vote Causes a Tie Vote in the House.

But Little Doubt Entertained of Gov. Cullom's Prompt Election Today.

SENATORIAL.

NEAR TO VICTORY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Gov. Cullom came within an ace of winning today, and unless all signs fail will be elected tomorrow as the next United States Senator from Illinois. His election today was defeated by two Republican members of the House, either one of whom could have changed the result. The failure to elect today necessitates a joint ballot tomorrow. The Republicans have 108 votes. In case everybody is present and voting, it will require 103 votes to elect. Crafts, of Cook, the Democratic member from the Seventh Senatorial District, was absent today at the bedside of a dying child, and is altogether likely to be absent tomorrow. This reduces the combined membership of the two Houses to 203, of which 102 constitute a majority. Three Republicans—Senator George E. Adams, of Cook, and Representatives David Rankin, of Mercer, and W. H. Emerson, of Fulton—kicked out of the traces today and declined to vote. No matter whether they kick or not tomorrow, the Republicans will still have 105 votes at their command, or three more than a majority, in case Crafts is still absent. Should Crafts return, they will still have a leeway of two votes, and Shelby M. Cullom will be elected to take his position by the side of John A. Logan in the United States Senate.

The backbone of the bolt was virtually broken at 3 o'clock this morning. The collapse was due to several causes. In the first place the bolters suspected each other, and to a certain extent worked at cross purposes. In the second place the majority of them lacked sand. In the third place, the pressure from the outside, so far as most of them were concerned, was simply irresistible.

RUMORS.

As usual, the air is full of rumors as to the alleged trades and other doubtful influences which are said to have accomplished this result. It is said, for instance, that Charlie Fuller, the leading spirit in the rebellion, was placated by the promise that he should sit at the head of the Railroad Committee in the House. Fuller himself denies this in the strongest terms, and says he has no expectation whatever in that direction, and the general impression is that Tom Mitchell, of McLean, will fill the coveted berth. If there has been any prevarication, the announcement of the committees, which will be made in a day or two, will show who has been toying with the truth. The other bolters, who stood up today and rolled their dose of crow under their tongues like a delectable morsel, are generally strong in their denials that it was washed down by anything in the shape of a lubricator. Party discipline was too much for them, and they surrendered at discretion.

One of the secrets of the bolters' caucus last night leaked out early this morning. Five of them—namely: Fuller, Parish, Rankin, Rook, and Wood—signed an agreement not to vote for Cullom, on condition that five additional signatures should be added to the agreement. Two of them, Rankin and Emerson, are said to have sworn that they would never vote for Cullom under any possible contingencies. It was under these circumstances that half a dozen of the bolters reassembled in caucus early this morning. Parish, in a statement to THE TRIBUNE correspondent this afternoon, says he became convinced yesterday, when Senator Hunt and Ike Morrison refused to join them, that anything they might do would only make the whole business a ridiculous farce. Hunt and Morrison were the leading legal authorities on whom the bolters depended to uphold them in their position, and when Hunt and Morrison deserted them Parish's soul was filled with doubts as to whether such eminent lawyers as Rook, Lawrence, Rankin, and Emerson would be justified in view of the divided sentiment already existing in the party in hanging up the Legislature and preventing an election. Accordingly, as he now says, he made up his mind, as long ago as yesterday afternoon, that, so far as his efforts were concerned, he would undertake to prevent the threatened revolution, secure the harmonious action of all the Republicans today, bring about the Governor's election in each House, and prevent a joint ballot tomorrow. All this, however, was carefully concealed from the reporters until today, and his conduct up to midnight last night was somewhat in conflict with his position as he now represents it. Still, for all that, he stoutly insists that he was influenced by neither threats, promises, nor any other considerations except the good of the party.

PROGRAM OF THE BOLTERS.

When the bolters met this morning it was proposed to introduce a resolution in the House requesting the opinion of the Attorney-General on the question of Gov. Cullom's ineligibility. As Charlie Fuller had the opinion in his pocket, and had had it for several days, the bolters were thoroughly informed as to what it would be, and therefore ran no risk of getting something they didn't want. Nobody was willing, however to bell the cat and offer the resolution in the House, the general opinion being that it would not be adopted anyway. The scheme therefore died stillborn. It was then determined by some of those who had signed the agreement that they would prevent an election in the House at least for today. Even these subsequently squealed and backed out. Rankin and Emerson, according to all accounts, parted company with the rest of the caucus about this time and agreed to act independently. It was decided by the bolters to meet again tonight, see if the ranks were still intact, and if the determination to beat the Governor was still as strong as ever to prevent his election on joint ballot tomorrow. Not many hours elapsed, however, before it became evident that even the boss bolters had lost all faith in the success of the undertaking, and, yielding to the urgent requests of their colleagues on the floor of the Senate and the House, had consented to stand by the party for the common good, and thus, except so far as Rankin and Emerson were concerned, ended the bolt.

Even when everything is cut and dried in advance, the important political results attaching to the selection of a United States Senator give interest to the formal proceeding of taking a ballot, and each legislator as he rises and announces the man of his or his party's choice does so with more or less appreciation of the solemn responsibility of his act. But when, as was the case today, the general public was in doubt as to how several members would vote, and as to the result, the deep interest manifested in all proceedings can be easily imagined.

In the Senate the result was known in advance, and but few spectators were present, but the politicians were curious to know what two or three of the Senators would do, especially as it was known that the ballot would be concluded before the House began to vote, and the action of the Senators alluded to would be apt to influence the result in the House.

CULLOM NOMINATED.

When the hour fixed for the balloting to begin arrived Senator William E. Mason, of Chicago, an original Cullom man, placed the Governor in nomination on behalf of the Republican party.

This nomination was appropriately seconded by Senator George Torrance, of Livingston, who was originally a Payson man, coming from his Congressional district, but who voted for Oglesby in the caucus.

Gov. Cullom's nomination was also ably seconded by Senator William S. Morris, of Pope, one of Gen. Raum's ardent supporters and a resident of his own town.

PALMER IN THE FIELD.

It was now in order for the Democrats to be heard from, and Senator Gus Walker, of Macoupin, placed in nomination as the Democratic candidate ex-Gov. John M. Palmer, of Springfield, eulogizing him in substantially the same terms used by him in the Democratic caucus last night and already reported in these dispatches.

He was followed by Senator Shaw, of Marshall, who, like Walker, devoted most of his speech to the supposed constitutional prohibition against the candidacy of a State officer, and to Palmer's alleged refusal to use the office of Governor to secure his election to the Senate, when, as is now claimed, he might have captured the nomination, though there are many who believe that Palmer never stood the slightest chance of being made Senator at that time.

Senator Tom Merritt also seconded Palmer's nomination in a speech much better than his usual off-hand efforts, and the balloting began.

The first name called was that of Senator George E. Adams, of Chicago. There was no response. The Senator was to all appearances deeply engrossed in a newspaper. Senator Campbell did not respond because he happened at the moment to be in the cloak-room. Neither did Senator John Fletcher, who attended the bolters' caucus. Senator Hunt voted for Cullom on the first call, as did all the other Republicans except those named, while every Democrat was present and voted for Palmer. When the absentees were called Adams again failed to respond, but Campbell and Fletcher, who had come in, recorded their votes for Cullom, the action of the latter being considered as indicating the disruption of the contemplated bolt. The result was Cullom 30 and Palmer 23, and Gov. Cullom was declared the choice of the Senate for the position of United States Senator.

ADAMS' ACTION.

Senator Adams' position, from the moment he refused to vote, has been the subject of considerable criticism. Before the Senate met he was waited upon by a delegation of prominent Republicans from his district and asked to accept the decision of the caucus and vote for Cullom. And to show that they did not stand alone in wishing him to recede from the position he had assumed, the delegation presented him with the following letter, signed by a number of the most active Republicans in his district:

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—*To the Hon. George E. Adams, Senator of the Sixth District*—SIR: The undersigned, citizens and Republicans of the Sixth Senatorial District, who were your supporters and friends at the time of your election to the State Senate, and who more recently supported your candidacy for Congress in this Congressional district, having watched with great interest the recent campaign in the Legislature for the United States Senatorship, resulting in the choice of the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom as the Republican nominee for that high office, notwithstanding the alleged ineligibility of a Governor to that office during his term as Governor, beg to express to you the following views and requests:

We have learned through the press of the debate upon the resolutions declaring such ineligibility to exist, which were offered by a Democrat in the Senate and also by a Democrat in the House. We are also informed that you have expressed a decided opinion to the effect that Shelby M. Cullom is not eligible under the State Constitution to hold the office of United States Senator, and that you have decided not to vote for him for that office.

Without expressing to you the various individual opinions of the signers hereto upon the question of eligibility above referred to, we beg most respectfully to express to you our firm adherence to the principles of the Republican party, among which has always been the doctrine that the majority should rule, both in general elections and in party management and councils. We are firm in our convictions that the best interests of this State and of the Nation lie in the supremacy of the Republican party in the National Congress and in the control of public affairs. To that end we hope for the election of a Republican United States Senator on Tuesday, Jan. 16, and trust that you, as one of the Republican Senators charged, by your party and the people with the duty of deciding upon that question, will conclude to abide by the Republican caucus choice, and vote for Shelby M. Cullom for United States Senator. We beg further to suggest that, if it is indeed true in your opinion that an ineligibility does exist as above referred to, you will nevertheless abide by the caucus decision thereon, after having entered upon the journal of the Senate, or joint assembly, your solemn protest against such election of the incumbent Governor.

We respect the conscientious views and conduct you have always adhered to in your official acts, and express with great confidence our belief that you will in this matter be able to see clearly your way to abide by the party which has twice elected you to high office without the sacrifice of a proper independence of judgment and regard for your duty as a representative of the people. Very respectfully,

Wm. Greiner,
Peter Mahr,
Charles Catlin,
Chas. W. Andrews,
Jno. J. Healy,
Henry Severin,
H. D. Beam,
Eugene A. Sittig,
W. S. Mellen,
N. H. Barnes,
Edward Murphy,
Fritz Goetz,
Fred Young,
Seth F. Hanchett.
Frank J. Loesch,
Homer A. Squire,
Luther W. McConnell,
William Carney,
Andrew Schmitz,
Conrad Folz,
Jas. A. Sexton,
Wiley S. Scribner,
Fred Benzinger,
George C. Kiehm,
Fred Becker,
Joseph Santa,
Wm. H. Plummer.

STILL OBSTINATE.

To all their arguments and expostulations the Senator with frigid dignity simply replied that if his constituents were dissatisfied with his course he was ready to resign. Inasmuch as he is a Congressman-elect, and will in any event be compelled to resign by the 4th of March, this reply did not fill the bill and utterly failed to satisfy the members of the protesting delegation. After it was made manifest that Adams was determined to persist in his course he was even more severely criticised. In view of the fact that he, being a hold-over Senator, sought and secured an election to Congress, without any conscientious scruples as to such an act being contrary to public policy or prohibited by the Constitution, it is regarded as supremely ridiculous for him to ascend to such an absurdly elevated plane of conscientious conviction that he cannot vote for a State officer for Senator. If there was any weight whatever in the alleged objection to Gov. Cullom's election in the present instance, both the legal and moral objections applied with equal force in the case of Adams himself when he was elected to Congress last fall, before his conscience had been sufficiently developed to influence his action. Several of his constituents are very bitter, and do not hesitate to remark that Adams' conscience appears to have been quickened to a remarkable degree since that recent Congressional campaign, which is said to have cost him or somebody else considerable money.

The announcement of the result gave great satisfaction to the Cullom forces, who, after telegraphing the news far and wide, slid over into the House with the Senators to see what would happen there.

IN THE HOUSE.

There was a perfect jam in the House, even before the hour set for the ballot—11 o'clock. The floor and the galleries presented an unusually animated sight, and an unwontedly large delegation of the fair sex graced the occasion and betrayed the keenest interest in the proceedings. After the announcement of the business of the hour, and the reading of the United States statute governing the election of a Senator, Speaker Collins called for nominations.

Dave Littler, of Springfield, learned in the law and ponderous in make-up, nominated Gov. Cullom in a set speech. Few men can do that sort of thing and make a brilliant success of it. Oratorically, the Governor's chief sponsor was under a cloud. The matter of his speech, however, elicited general commendation.

Mr. Cowperthwaite, of Christian, seconded the nomination in one of his highly rhetorical flights of eloquence, comparing Gov. Cullom with Henry Clay, in the respect that their only inheritance was indigency and ignorance, and tracing their growth from the lower to the upper rounds of the political ladder.

McCartney, of Massac, further seconded the nomination, and whooped up the Stalwart Republicanism of Southern Illinois in the regular Massac County style.

THE FORLORN HOPE.

Mr. Yancey, of Macoupin, laid himself out in nominating ex-Gov. John M. Palmer, the Democratic caucus nominee. Yancey is a good talker, with a sonorous and far-reaching voice, and the Democratic side almost went wild over his gilded apotheosis of the ex-Governor. He pitched his tune largely on the ineligibility key, read Palmer's letters written in 1870 in which the writer declared, "The Governor of Illinois shall not stand in my time, hat in hand, soliciting the favor of the Legislature," and indorsed him as a candidate who proposed to be perfectly independent of the lawmaking body of the State.

Dave Linegar, of Alexander, seconded the nomination in an indignant outburst against the monopolistic character of the American Senate of today, and whooped up Palmer as a rising son of toil, an Anti-Monopolist, and a man of conspicuous and consummate ability. The conclusion of Dave's speech was devoted to showing how cheaply Gov. Cleveland had been inaugurated, and to the somewhat astounding declaration that the Democracy's platform was found in the Constitution and the Sermon on the Mount.

Quinn, of Peoria, lugubriously lamented the decadence of the Senate and absence of real old-fashioned statesmen in the politics of today, had very little to say about Palmer, and wound up by predicting a Democratic inauguration at Springfield in the early part of 1885, the chief feature of which would be the American eagle and the Marine Band. Carter Harrison's friends from Cook applauded vigorously and Mike McDonald and Joe Mackin were all smiles.

FLOCKING BY HIMSELF.

Mr. Haines, of Lake, arose at this juncture and received quite an ovation from those who, in spite of his political eccentricities, always like to hear him talk. Much of his speech was devoted to the glorification of the Independent party. It was the fifth time, he said, he had voted for a United States Senator, and now for the first time he hoped to represent something. Legislatively speaking, he had come from a past generation, and had emerged this trip from the crush of matter and the wreck of worlds. Independence commenced with the coming of the Messiah, and the Pharisees twitted everybody who came out for Him. Mr. Haines declared that he had been returned to the House on the principle that he wasn't for anybody but against everybody. Like the Messiah, he had not come to bring peace, but a sword. After indorsing and adding to all that had been said in praise of Gov. Cullom's personal character, he switched off on the eligibility question, and, remarking that everybody who voted for Cullom might escape political penalty, intimated that there was a dose of fire and brimstone for them, and harrowed up the House by quoting one of Dr. Watts' pleasing descriptions of the torments of Hell. In conclusion, Mr. Haines said he wanted to make a record now, and nominated ex-Gov. Palmer, who had come out of the Republican party and was an Independent like himself.

The Democrats greeted the indorsement of their party candidate with a yell, and young Taylor, of Cook, developed some unexpected oratorical gifts in furnishing the ex-Governor with another send-off.

There were no more nominations and no more speeches to make, and the Speaker ordered the Clerk to proceed with the roll-call. A deep silence fell on the assembled crowd, broken at regular intervals by the monotonous call of the names and the responses of their owners, who rose to their feet as they announced their votes. Everything went off in order, Republicans voting for Cullom and the Democrats for Palmer until the Clerk struck the "Es."

BOLTER NUMBER ONE.

Then there was a sensation. Mr. Emerson, of Fulton, nominated, it is said, on a pledge that he would vote for Raum, though he voted in the caucus for Oglesby, jumped up from his seat, spread out his arms like the shafts of a windmill, and proceeded to state why he could not vote for Cullom. The papers might call it political suicide, he said, but he was actuated solely by the courage of his convictions that it was against sound public policy to allow a Governor to step down into the political cesspool and soil his garments and the sandals of his feet in the mire. He wouldn't pretend to say Gov. Cullom had done this, but the State might have a corrupt Governor sometime who would prostitute his office to elevate himself to another. He had voted against the eligibility resolutions because he wanted them discussed in the caucus. When he went into caucus he expected some one to introduce them, but nobody on either side had the courage to do so, and he didn't like to try the job himself because he was a new member and had no influence. It had been said that the election of a Senator was purely a business matter. In the name of the people, for whom Mr. Emerson assumed all through his harangue to speak, he denounced this as false. He had no candidate himself, didn't know what others would do, and didn't propose to sit like an oyster or a stoughton bottle and vote for a mere nonentity. He would be only too glad to bow to the party machinery, he continued, if it did not strike from his brow the wreath of manhood. Rather than drown his convictions he would prefer that the surface of the political flood should close over his head forever.

This determined sentiment brought forth a burst of applause from the Democrats, and Mr. Emerson relapsed into his seat without voting at all. The Cullom managers were struck all of a heap at this unexpected break. The backbone of the bolt had been broken, and they assumed that the rest of its anatomy had followed suit. Rook, Wood, and Lawrence held a whispered consultation, while Emerson was cracking up the purity of his motives and the honesty of his intentions, and the Governor's adherents still felt as though they hung on the ragged edge so far as this Cook County trio were concerned. Subsequent events showed that there was no need for alarm.

REPENTANT KICKERS.

The next interruption was furnished by Charlie Fuller. He was received with applause by the Democrats, but they joined in a derisive cry before he sat down, and the rest of the applauding was all on the Republican side. After announcing his Republicanism and his belief in the principle that majorities must rule, he wound up as follows: "Whatever my personal feelings may be, and however difficult it may be to relinquish my own opinions in accordance with the opinions of the majority, I have nothing now to do but take my place in the ranks, and take my position as a common soldier in the Republican army, whose only duty is to obey orders. I therefore cast my vote for Shelby M. Cullom."

Ike Morrison had no explanation to make. When his name was called he merely arose, gulped down the word Cullom, and resumed his seat.

Mr. Parker, of Cook, explained that, while he didn't vote for the ineligibility resolutions, he was in sympathy with the doctrines they set forth. With them before him, he went into the caucus, and there loyally supported the gallant old veteran who was never more of a hero than in this, his last defeat, and who was never more inspiring in his leadership than when he went down under the force of superior numbers. But disappointment was not logic, sorrow was not argument, and having submitted their leader's name to the chosen authority, and having asked its judgment upon their individual opinions, for one he must stand by their decision, though he still believed the people after the smoke and dust of the battle were over would emphatically indorse the spirit of the resolutions. For this reason it was no easy matter to cast his vote for one whose character he greatly admired, whose abilities he was quick to acknowledge, and whose friendship he highly praised. In conclusion he announced his vote for Cullom.

Mr. Parish, of Cook, after rehearsing his Republicanism, said he had his convictions in regard to the ineligibility question, but had submitted his chances to the caucus and been defeated. He recognized the superiority of the majority, and as a Republican could do nothing less than quietly accede to the judgment of the caucus and vote for Gov. Cullom. His explanation was received with applause from the Republicans, while the Democrats set up a derisive laugh.

BOLTER NUMBER TWO.

The next to explain was Mr. Rankin, of Mercer, who had moved his seat down in front, and seemed to have been bolstered up by Mr. Emerson's speech. Mr. Rankin's explanation was very brief. "I cannot see my way clear," said he in a weak, faint tone of voice, "to vote today. I don't believe I will vote at all. This constitutional objection sticks me a bit."

The moment that Rankin refused to vote everybody saw that the result would be a tie, owing to the absence of Crafts. After that there was comparatively little interest in the vote. Rook came out squarely for Cullom, and again the Democrats jeered. Mr. Wood, of Cook, the Oscar Wilde of the House, endeavored to explain his vote, but the Democrats, under the lead of Dave Sullivan, squelched him with an objection, and he was forced to content himself with simply voting for Cullom.

The vote stood Cullom 75, Palmer 75.

The refusal of Emerson and Rankin to vote for Cullom, Craft's absence, and the fact that Haines voted with the Democrats made the tie. Jim Herrington insisted on having the roll verified, but the result was not changed.

The House had failed to elect, the Speaker directed the Clerk to enter the result on the journal, and the body adjourned until tomorrow morning.

EXPLANATIONS.

Everybody has been explaining since today's adjournment of the House how it was done, and admitting that the thing is virtually settled. According to Miles Kehoe and Charles Woodman, who labored incessantly from early morning with Wood of Cook, the latter gentleman was the first among the bolters to cry quits, and the others scattered like a flock of sheep. According to another authority the bolt was broken when Hunt, Morrison, and Fuller—the brains of the movement—were hauled off the track. However this may all be, there is no kicking tonight except on the part of Rankin and Emerson, who have not yet come into camp. It is believed that the former, however, will see his way clear to vote for the Governor, who is an old personal friend, on the joint ballot tomorrow noon. This will leave Emerson and Adams out in the cold, and if they should, politically speaking, freeze to death, nine out of every ten Republicans would not be seriously grieved. Emerson has achieved a degree of notoriety seldom accorded the average Senator-maker. The political Warwick of Fulton County, where Emerson lives, is A. M. Babcock, who is interested with Charley Farwell in the Texas Capitol scheme, if not in certain alleged schemes of a political nature. The story has got out that Babcock and Farwell set up Emerson's nomination not only because he was the right kind of a man to bolt, but because his name begins with E, and if a man is determined to bolt it is a big thing to have him bolt early on a roll-call. Emerson is reputed to be wealthy, so that the suggestion that he may have found a conscience and a number of shares of Texas Capitol stock at one and the same time must be set down as a base slander. It has also leaked out that Emerson is an aspirant for Congressional honors next trip in the Peoria-Fulton district, in opposition to Thompson, of Peoria, one of the solidest and most reliable members of the House. Thompson is a Stalwart in politics, and Emerson seems to have taken the bolters' route as the easiest way to "catch on." The play will be played out some time in 1884, and considerable interest will now attach to the denouement.

John Southworth, Charley Farwell's alleged lieutenant, gave up the fight this afternoon, and admitted that Cullom would be elected tomorrow. Had Emerson and Rankin carried enough followers with them there is a strong suspicion that Mr. Farwell himself would have shown up tomorrow morning. In view of today's results there is a general disposition tonight to regard the trip as off. It goes without saying that the Cullom folks, in view of the impending successful wind-up of the fight tomorrow, are more jubilant tonight than ever.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—In the Senate today many eyes turned to Illinois. The news came late. Senator Logan received the following dispatch: "Cullom a tie in the House. Emerson and Rankin not voting; Crafts, a Democrat, also did not vote. In the Senate Adams did not vote." Gen. Logan, being asked to interpret the dispatch, said: "It means that Cullom is certain to be elected tomorrow. There's not going to be any bolt, as has been predicted." There had been a good deal of uneasiness among Illinois men early in the day at reports that there would be a bolt which would make Cullom's election doubtful. Logan's interpretation of this dispatch relieved the uneasiness. David Davis was in the chair when the news came. He received a copy of the ballot from a friend without a smile. It is very evident that Davis' friends had built some hopes upon the dispatch which came from Chicago this morning saying that a bolt had been organized, and that it was not certain that the Republicans would be able to elect Cullom. These hopes disappeared when the details of the ballot were received, and one of Judge Davis' friends said: "I should think that would insure the election of Cullom tomorrow."

EMERSON'S INDIGNANT CONSTITUENTS.

CANTON, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Twenty-eight of the most prominent Republicans of Canton were interviewed by your correspondent this afternoon, and, with one exception, were unanimous in condemnation of Representative W. H. Emerson's action in refusing to vote for Gov. Cullom for United States Senator. The gentleman excepted refused to give any expression. Oglesby has a number of admirers here, as have Raum and Henderson, but all Republicans are agreed that inasmuch as Emerson participated in the Senatorial caucus he was morally bound to abide its decision. If Representative Emerson could hear the expressions of his constituents here he would readily come to the conclusion that in carrying out the program he inaugurated today he was doing that which is most obnoxious to his Republican friends. It is asserted by many that Emerson made the Raum men understand that he would favor that gentleman for Senator prior to the convening of the Legislature, and his failure to vote for Raum in the caucus occasioned much surprise to Raum's friends. The fact is that Emerson was pledged to abide by the wishes of a majority of the leading Republicans in the Senatorial matter. In supporting Oglesby in the caucus he only offended the Raum men, but in bolting the caucus after participating in it he offends every Republican. The sentiment of Emerson's constituents here has been telegraphed him, and if he desires to represent them instead of himself he will fall into line tomorrow and support Cullom.

THE HOUSE.

A BUNCH OF BILLS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The bill-writer took advantage of his opportunities this morning prior to the hour set for balloting for a United States Senator and laid himself out to pile up the Clerk's desk with his mental progeny.

Mr. Bethea, of Lee, opened the ball by introducing a bill intended to give Town Assessors, when a portion of a piece of land is sold, power to divide the assessments.

SIMPLIFYING ELECTIONS.

Mr. Ewing, of Douglas, wants to amend the Election law so that in the smaller cities where Aldermen are elected under the minority plan the election shall be biennial instead of annual, and the entire number of Aldermen elected at one and the same time, instead of one-half one year and one-half another.

Mr. Fairbanks, of Cook, introduced Senator White's bill, already fired into the Senate, providing for the division of Cook County into six Commissioners' districts.

TOO SOFT FOR THE PRINTERS.

Mr. Hammond, of Jo Daviess, wants to repeal the act passed by the session of 1881 requiring officers having in their custody public funds to prepare and publish an annual statement of their receipts and disbursements. Mr. Hammond's professed object in trying to repeal the act is to do away with a law which his constituents regard as expensive, useless, and entirely in the interest of the country printers.

AFTER THE TOY-PISTOL FIEND.

Mr. Murray, of Sangamon, came to the front with a much-needed amendment to "Pocket-Pop" Morris' concealed-weapon act, intended to prevent the sale or giving away of the deadly toy-pistol.

Mr. Hawkes, of Kankakee, and Mr. McFie, of Randolph, got in the usual biennial appropriation bills for the Kankakee Insane Asylum and the Chester Penitentiary respectively. The wants of both institutions were fully shown in a recent series of TRIBUNE articles, and the amounts now asked for correspond therewith. Mr. McFie, while about it, also introduced a bill for Chester's deficiency appropriation of $36,000 for April, May, and June, 1883.

IS IT A "MACER"?

Mr. Ricks, a Democratic stockraiser from Christian, got in the first Stock-Yards bill of the session. It has an old familiar look, and is professedly intended to regulate the charges of stock-yards in the State, and to prevent extortionate charges for caring for stock. The present charge for yardage on cattle is 25 cents a head. Mr. Ricks would make it 15. The charges of 10 cents per head on hogs and sheep he proposes to reduce to eight, and to punish any violation of his bill, should it ever become a law, by a fine of from $50 to $1,000, to be collected as an action of debt and given to the complaining party.

THE RULE RACKET.

These were about the only offerings of any special interest. After the Clerk had shoved them in his little box the House took up the report of the Committee on Rules, and amended the same by restoring the old rule requiring the printing of the daily journal. Quinn, of Peoria, aided and abetted by Haines, the Independent, made a bid for popularity with the bill-writing class, by offering an amendment providing for the printing of every bill as soon as it is introduced, instead of waiting until it comes back with a favorable report from a committee. The discussion was still in progress at 11 o'clock—the hour named for balloting for a Senator—and Speaker Collins brought down his gavel and shut it off. What happened thereafter in connection with the Senatorial battle will be found related in another place.

THE SENATE.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Although all interest today centered in the Senatorial contest, and there was more or less expectation that something interesting would happen when the balloting for Senator began, the Senate succeeded during the morning hour in making quite a show in the way of routine business. First came the presentation by Senator Thorn of a memorial from the Board of Supervisors of Randolph County, asking the repeal of the act in relation to industrial schools for girls, and the offering by Senator Walker of a joint resolution thanking Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan for his report against leasing the Yellowstone Park to a private corporation, and Senator Vest for having introduced a bill to prevent the National park from passing to the control of private persons. The resolution was laid over under the rules.

The House resolutions urging the Senators and Representatives from this State to do all in their power to secure the construction of the Hennepin Canal was unanimously concurred in.

MASHING THE MILITIA.

Senator Hamilton, of Edwards, and Senator Morris, of Pope, came to the front today with the regular biennial attack upon the State militia, which they propose to sweep entirely from the face of the earth, both introducing bills to repeal the military code.

A bill was presented by Senator Berggren to change the fees of Appraisers. The bill is identical with Senate Bill No. 228 of last session, prepared by the Senate Committee on Fees and Salaries.

Senator Duncan presented a bill amendatory of the act concerning voluntary assignments, the object being to make the claims for wages of laborers and servants preferred claims.

CRIMINAL CODE.

The following addition to the criminal code is proposed by Senator Morris in a bill introduced by him today:

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter no bill of indictment or criminal information shall be quashed because of any technical defect therein, or because the offense charged is not stated in the indictment or information in the language of the statute creating the offense, but the same may at any time before a jury is impaneled be amended on motion of the attorney representing the prosecution upon such terms as the court may prescribe. *Provided*, that no amendment shall be made so as to charge any defendant with an offense other than that attempted and intended to be charged by the grand jury in cases of indictment, or attempted and intended to be charged by the State's-Attorney or prosecuting attorney in cases of information; for the purpose of ascertaining such intention the court shall inspect the information or indictment sought to be amended.

THE REGULAR THING.

Senator Kelly, of Adams, took his whack at the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners today, but it was out of fashion. His bill proposes to have the Commissioners elected every four years, and requires that they shall in no way be connected with any railroad or warehouse, or be interested in railroad stocks or bonds. They shall give bonds for $25,000, and be allowed $3,000 per annum for their services and expenses.

The bills on the calendar were read a first time, and a recess taken until the time came to ballot for Senator.

DOG-FIGHT.

A Brutal and Bloody Exhibition at Davenport, Ia.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The sporting fraternity of this city had a dog-fight this afternoon in an open field just outside the city limits. The dogs were both blooded bull-terriers, Brindle Tom, weighing thirty-seven and a half pounds, owned by Dr. Beyer, and Yellow Bill, weight thirty-six pounds, owned by Charles Bachow. The purse put up was $100, and not less than three times that amount changed hands on the result. The dogs had been carefully trained for several weeks, and considerably reduced in weight. Fifteen rounds were fought in twenty minutes, when the judges declared Yellow Bill the winner, he coming to the scratch in good form after each round, while Tom refused to do so after the fifteenth. The dogs were sponged in true professional style between rounds. The fight was bloody, and is expected to settle the "championship of the West," beside the purse above-named. The dogs are both owned in this city, and are highly prized as fighters.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Senators Elected in North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Maine.

Ransom, Harris, Garland, and Frye Returned with but Little Opposition.

Long Nominated in the Massachusetts Senate—Hoar Ahead in the House.

Ferry and Windom Each Within a Few Votes of a Clear Majority.

Strong Anti-Monopoly Sentiments Expressed by Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania.

Matt W. Ransom Re-elected to the Senate from North Carolina by a Vote of 108 to 62—The State Debt.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—At noon today the Legislature chose Matt W. Ransom United States Senator to serve his third term. The Democratic strength in the Legislature, out of a total of 170 members, is 105. Ransom received 108 votes. The candidate of the Republicans was Col. William Johnson, prominent in the liberal movement in the State campaign. Out of a party strength of sixty-five votes he only received forty-seven. Four Republicans voted for Ransom and a number declined to vote. The contest for the Democratic nomination for Senator was very bitter, the opponents being Ransom and the Hon. W. T. Dortch. Warfare was for weeks waged against Ransom in the State press. He was principally assailed for voting to pension Grant, and for his work in aid of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. Mr. Dortch is very prominent, and was in the Confederate Congress. Ransom's friends so earnestly defended him that it was seen that his reëlection was certain. At the last moment Dortch withdrew in the caucus, and Ransom's nomination was unanimous. No election to the Senate in many years has attracted so much attention. Today the city was crowded with prominent men from all parts of the State.

The election of Ransom gives great pleasure, and his opponents, who it appears are not numerous, admit his ability and successful policy. Many Republicans who voted against him paid him high compliment today for his services to the country and the State. A telegram from him was read accepting the position. Gov. Jarvis, who was present at the election, sent a telegram couched in terms of high appreciation. Senator Ransom has served eleven years in the Senate. Earnest attempts were made by leading Republicans to have the vote of that party cast solid for Ransom, but they failed.

The Legislature has passed a bill extending for two years the time for compromising, committing, and settling the debt. Much of the debt is not yet settled. An extension will give time for a complete exchange of old bonds for new ones. The financial condition of the State is shown by the reports of the Governor and Treasurer to be far more satisfactory than at any time since the War. The Legislature is mapping out large plans of public improvements in addition to the ones now in progress.

Isham G. Harris Re-elected to the Senate from Tennessee on the First Ballot, with Nine Votes to Spare Over the Combined Opposition.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The General Assembly today reëlected Isham G. Harris United States Senator on the first ballot. Seventeen votes were cast for him in the Senate and fifty-nine in the House. The number necessary to a choice was sixty-seven, so that he received nine in excess of what he needed. The nominations made in opposition to him were John H. Savage, Governor-elect W. B. Bate, R. R. Butler, and Judge Thomas J. Freeman, a member of the Supreme Court. The Senate gave Savage 5 votes, Bate 2, Freeman 1, and Butler 8. The House gave Savage 9, votes, Bate 3, and Butler 23. Bate received the vote of the solitary Greenback member of the House. The entire Republican vote went to Butler. Harris was warmly congratulated upon his victory by his friends, who thronged his room during the whole evening. A large crowd gathered at the Maxwell House tonight and called upon Harris for a speech. In response Harris returned thanks for the compliment paid him in returning him to the Senate, and said that at the expiration of his term of six years he would retire to private life. Other speeches were made, but none of consequence, except that by R. R. Butler, who spoke of the stigma of repudiation which threatened Tennessee. He was hissed, but reiterated his remark.

Senator Garland Re-elected from Arkansas with Practically No Opposition—His Own Brother the Only Other Candidate.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—At noon today both Houses of the Legislature voted for United States Senator. Little interest was manifested, it having been conceded for weeks past that the reëlection of A. H. Garland was assured. An effort was made to make the choice unanimous, but it failed, three opposing votes being cast. Senator S. M. Norwood voted for Rufus M. Garland, and Representatives Ansley and Foster did likewise. Rufus Garland is a prominent Greenbacker and brother of Senator Garland. The candidacy of the brothers, one a Greenbacker and the other a Democrat, for a seat in the United States Senate is regarded as a remarkable coincidence. The result of the ballot will be announced in joint session at noon tomorrow. Both Houses adjourned for the day after the preliminary ballot was taken.

Frye Re-Elected to the Senate from Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 16.—Senator W. P. Frye was reëlected United States Senator today.

Ex-Gov. John D. Long Elected Senator in the Massachusetts Senate—No Result in the House—Democrats to Be the Dictators of the Result.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The contest for United Senator is the one topic of conversation tonight, and earnest conferences have been held by the friends of Senator Hoar, ex-Gov. Long Representative Crapo, and some others whose names have been brought forward. It looks tonight as if Long was the coming man, but as the action of the Democrats can't be prophesied with certainty Mr. Crapo can be said to have a good chance. Ex-Gov. Long was elected today on the part of the State Senate, but no choice was made by the House. At noon tomorrow the two branches will meet in joint convention and voting will be resumed. As many votes can be taken as the convention shall decide.

The vote in the Senate was on the first ballot: Hoar, 16; Long, 6; Crapo, 2; Bowerman, 15. On the fifth Hoar had 16, Long 21, Crapo 2, and Bowerman none. In the House only one vote was taken, and this was the result: Hoar, 108; Long, 29; Crapo, 19; Bowerman, 82; Congressmen Robinson, 2; Congressman Ranney, 2; Gov. Butler, 2; Charles Francis Adams Jr., 1; Edward Atkinson, 1. At the close of the voting the Long men were happy, but on the whole opinions differed much as to the effect the vote in the Senate would have on the joint convention. Mr. Crapo's friends have said, some of them, that they prefer Mr. Hoar to Mr. Long, and some are expected to vote for Mr. Hoar tomorrow.

Mr. Hoar had in all today 124 votes, or 15 less than the number necessary to elect. Counting the Senate vote, the Long vote in the House, and the entire House vote which was given to Mr. Bowerman for Mr. Long, the ex-Governor will have 132 votes, or 8 above Mr. Hoar, and only seven lower than the number required to elect. Gov. Long's votes today were not all from Republicans, for, besides the sixteen Democratic Senators which went into his total of twenty-one in that branch, he had in the House two Independents and three Democrats.

Senator Hoar's vote was exactly what was claimed by his friends for him this morning, except that one of their number was absent. The other eleven they counted on were not expected till the second vote or later. All in all, the voting was very much what was foreshadowed, except that Mr. Crapo fell a trifle below what was anticipated.

The Democrats in the Senate followed the line of policy which was tacitly agreed on in their caucus Monday afternoon, and has been generally understood to be their policy. "Anybody to beat Hoar" was acted on, and Mr. Long is the body. It has been commonly reported that Gov. Butler is more favorably inclined to Mr. Crapo than to Mr. Long, but in the Senate the Bowerman and Crapo men would not make a majority, but the Bowerman and Long men would, so the Democratic concentration in convention tomorrow may be upon the late Governor.

In the Senate the vote turned out about as expected. Five Republicans were found to have voted for ex-Gov. Long and two for Congressman Crapo, and they stuck to their choice through the five votes taken. Sixteen votes were cast steadily for Mr. Hoar, one being given by an independent Democrat. The friends of Mr. Long and the Democrats acted together in ordering the successive votes, in spite of the efforts of the Hoar men to adjourn, and on the last vote the Democrats went over in a body to Mr. Long, and so far as the Senate could do it he was elected United States Senator by a vote of 21 to 18 for the other candidates combined.

First Ballot in Michigan—Ferry Comes Within Seven Votes of a Majority—The Opposition Scattered All Over the Field.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The Senate and House at 11 o'clock today took their first ballot for United States Senator, with the following result: Thomas W. Ferry, 59; Byron G. Stout, the Union candidate, 50; scattering, 22. In the Senate Mr. Ferry received 14 votes, Mr. Stout 13, Bryron M. Cutcheon 2, Benton Hanchett 2, Charles Upson 1. In the House Mr. Ferry received 45, Mr. Stout 37, R. G. Horr 2, Benton Hanchett 2, Bryron M. Cutcheon 2, Julius C. Burrows, James McMillan, Perry Hannah, S. C. Moffatt, Edwin Willits, J. S. Newberry, Charles Upson, T. M. Cooley, Richard Winsor, J. F. Joy, and Francis Stockbridge 1 each.

Representative Chase was absent on the sick list, so that Mr. Ferry would have had to make a gain of but seven men to have been elected. His supporters are very jubilant tonight over the fact that the vote showed a gain of three over the caucus vote, and assert that since the vote was taken they have received an accession of three more who were hitherto anti-Ferry men. If this be true, and he holds his entire strength otherwise, they will need to capture but four more of the opposition to secure a victory. They confidently assert their ability to do this, but it will be remembered that during the memorable Chandler-Christiancy contest old Zach for a number of ballots lacked but one vote. The opposition refer to this fact and say that it "isn't in the pins" for Mr. Ferry. They also assert their belief that he polled his full strength today, and express their unbelief as to the claim of Ferry accessions.

Ferry and Hubbell are both here backed by a tremendous lobby, and the buttonholing the voters are undergoing is, as a member expressed it today, "Enough to make a man frantic." Stockbridge and Cutcheon have many warm friends who assert that their favorit will be the man in case it is impossible for Mr. Ferry to succeed. Both are Ferry men, and are supporting him loyally and apparently with no thought of self.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS.

In the House today a bill was introduced to regulate the running of railroad trains, and to provide better crossing facilities; to secure minority representation on boards of stockholders; to amend the mining laws, and also a joint resolution for a Constitutional amendment to increase the Governor's salary from $1,000 to $3,000 per year. Speaker Howard named as the House Committee on Labor Interests, Messrs. Cook, Phinney, Dunston, Blacker, and Brant. The House for the first time this session went into Committee of the Whole, and passed the bills in committee to provide punishment for assault with deadly or dangerous weapons, and several other minor bills. Also, in Committee of the Whole, after a lively debate, a joint resolution requesting the Michigan delegation in Congress to use their influence and vote against any legislation for the removal of the internal-revenue tax upon intoxicating liquors and tobacco, or either.

GOSSIP AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Everybody of any political consequence has gone to Lansing, and there is little news stirring here concerning the Senatorial struggle except that sent from the scene of the conflict. It is noticeable that the Ferry men were more confident than they have been for the last ten days, yet at the same time there has been more talk of dark horses than ever before. Ed Weeks, a former Republican aspirant for the Seventh Congressional District nomination, said to your correspondent today that he believed Willits was the coming man. When asked why he was unable to give any reason not based on personal preference. Byron M. Cutcheon's name is often mentioned. He belongs to a family of decided individuality and some little originality, if one believes the story that he and his brother, Sullivan M. Cutcheon, the United States District-Attorney in this district, dropped the Macs, which formerly prefixed their surname, and utilized them as middle initial. Gen. Byron M., Congressman-elect from the Ninth District, is a plausible, scholarly, suave man, who is sometime spoken of as a second Solomon, and sometimes as quite the reverse. It is not generally known that in a quaiet way he has been doing everything he can to help reëlect Mr. Ferry, and is therefore likely to be in great favor with the legislative adherents of that gentleman. It is accepted as something of an indication of the general sentiment that a dark horse should be so frequently spoken of. Today one of the local anti-Ferry men again declared that after the third ballot Mr. Ferry would not receive over forty-five votes, and that on the sixth ballot his strength would begin to split. The confidence of the Ferry men to an impartial observer does not, however, seem to be entirely misplaced. At this point, however, the present phase of the contest affords little room for anything besides conjecture.

Balloting for Senator in Minnesota—Windom Only Four Short of a Majority—The Opposition Scattered.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The first vote for Senator occurred in the Minnesota Legislature today, and Windom lacked four votes of election—one in the Senate and three in the House. There was a general feeling of suppressed excitement about the Capitol and the hotels this morning. The bosses were whispering their final instructions to their followers, after which each Senatorial mouth was sealed up. At the Capitol the galleries began to fill early, and were ornamented with a row of interested faces. It was ten minutes past 11 when Lieut.-Gov. Gilman called the Senate to order, with a large number of chairs on the floor vacant, though they were well filled up before roll-call. Shortly after the session opened Senator Doran introduced a resolution reciting the evils of political corruption, alleging that money had been corruptly used to influence the present election of United States Senators, and appointing a committee of seven Senators to investigate these charges with the power to call for persons and papers. Adopted.

SENATE.

After other routine business the Senate proceeded to the special order of the day. Upon motion of Senator Gilfillan, the special order of the day—the election of United States Senator—was taken up. A call of the roll showed all the Senators present.

Senator Gilfillan nominated William Windom. Senator Hollister named Mark H. Dunnell. Senator O'Brien named C. K. Davis. Senator Buckman named C. F. Kindred. Senator Castle named Thomas Wilson. Senator Blake named Gordon E. Cole. Senator Peterson named Gov. Hubbard. Senator Hickman seconded the nomination of Dunnell in a eulogistic speech.

The vote in the Senate stood: Windom, 23; Wilson, 9; Cole, 5; Dunnell, 4; C. D. Gilfillan, 1; C. K. Davis, 1; C. M. Start, 1; Gov. Hubbard, 1; J. N. Castle, 1.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at five minutes past 11. Soon after Mr. Q. E. Childs presented a long resolution severely censuring Congressman Dunnell for absenting himself from his seat at Washington to engage in the Senatorial contest now pending. Mr. Childs made a speech in support of the resolution, saying that he favored the resolution, believing it was just that the people of the State could trust the Legislature to elect a Senator on its own judgment, and he urged that the House should adopt the resolution. After discussion it was indefinitly postponed. The affair caused a sensation in the Chamber, and for a time the situation assumed a dramatic aspect. It was feared by the Windom men that the yeas and nays would be called, and that a vote on the Senatorial question would be impending.

The Clerk showed the House had gone ten minutes past the noon hour, and when James Smith Jr. moved that the House dispense with reading bills and take up the special order a buzz of approval ran through the Chamber. The Speaker stated that the Clerk would call the roll and the House would proceed to vote for United States Senator.

Mr. Gresham nominated C. K. Davis as the candidate of his clique, with no paid band of political henchmen to press his cause, and a man who would represent Minnesota as Blaine represented Maine, or Carpenter did Wisconsin. As a man of brains, integrity, and energy, Gov. Davis would represent the Commonwealth as no other man could.

Mr. Matthewson, on behalf of the Democrats, nominated Thomas Wilson, of Winona, as a man who possessed in a high degree the old Jeffersonian qualities of a Democrat.

Mr. Finch nominated M. H. Dunnell. Mr. Way nominated Gordon E. Cole. Mr. Hultbach nominated Gov. Hubbard. Mr. Collins nominated William Windom. Mr. Ole Paterson, of Freedom, nominated Thomas S. Anthony. Mr. Sadley nominated C. F. Kindred.

The Speaker read the nominations and ordered a roll-call. Mr. Hicks moved a call of the House. The doors were closed and the roll was called, showing but four members absent—Baarnaas, Cullen, Linwell, and Sabin—of whom Messrs. Cullen and Sabin were paired. The roll was called, and the members pronounced the name of their candidate.

When the name of Representative Buck was reached that gentleman rose and began an extended speech, explaining, as he said, the vote of the people of Winona County by which himself and colleague were elected. The speech was vituperative in the extreme, and proceeded to call Windom a liar and a thief. Gresham moved to allow Buck to go on when the Speaker called for order. No objection was made, and Buck went on until he became so fiery that the Speaker ruled him out of order. Buck appealed, and the House sustained the Speaker—yeas 53, nays 40. Buck voted for Wilson. Continued explanation of votes were frequent.

RESULT IN THE HOUSE.

The House vote resulted: Windom, 47; Wilson, 25; Cole, 5; Dunnell, 6; Dickinson, 3; Kindred, 4; Davis, 3; Hubbard, 2; Armstrong, 2; Gilman, 1; Berry, 1.

The anti-Windom men are jubilant, and declare the result defeats Windom. Windom's friends do not give it up, however. Windom's friends are still confident. Senator Gilfillan says Windom's friends will hang together, and count on gains. Senator Wilson says he knows no Democrat who will vote for Windom, but believes the Democrats will hang together.

The vote came nearer electing Windom than was expected. Two members were absent who would have voted for Windom, making a majority of the House. In the Senate Senator Peterson, of Brown County, who was elected as a Windom man under pledges, voted for Cole. Peterson's vote would have given Windom a majority of the Senate. The Windom men are confident of success tomorrow. Alex. Moore, who voted for Kindred, says his vote tomorrow will be for Windom. The Kindred men are expected to split up, and Sadley and Hartley are relied on to vote for Windom. On the other hand, two Democrats who voted for Windom in the House will probably be whipped into party lines tomorrow.

The New Governor of Pennsylvania Takes the Oath of Office—His Message.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 16.—Robert E. Pattison, Governor-elect, took up his residence at the Executive mansion this morning. His refusal to permit himself to be made the subject of ostentation or display had the effect to diminish the usual crowds, but there was a large number of strangers in the city, and the inaugural ceremonies were witnessed by a large and interested assemblage. It was expected that Gov. Pattison would accept the escort of the American Club, of Philadelphia, from the Executive mansion to the Capitol, but he refused, and, accompanied by the Joint Legislative Committee and George Hoyt, walked to the Capitol a few minutes before 12 o'clock, where had already assembled the members of the Legislature. The oath of office was administered to the Governor-elect by Justice Trunkey, when the new Governor delivered his inaugural address.

THE MESSAGE.

In his message Gov. Pattison said: "The people demand the abolition of needless offices; the fixing of official compensation at sums commensurate with the services rendered by salaries definitly ascertained; rigid accountability in expenditures of the public moneys, and the raising of the efficiency of the civil service by making fitness and integrity alone the tests for appointment. Care should be taken in the imposition of taxes that we do not lose sight of those upon whom the imposition finally rests. The hand that pays the tax into the Treasury is not always the hand that earned the contribution. That system is most equitable which, recognizing this truth, so distributes the taxing weight that none shall escape and none bear more than their just proportion. Our present system, in its State, county, and township ramifications, is intricate, unequal, and ill-directed. It is to be hoped that the present Legislature will devise some method for simpler and juster allotment of these burdens.

ENFORCING THE CONSTITUTION.

I shall urge upon the General Assembly the passage of legislation necessary for the carrying into effect of the provisions of the Constitution of the State. The benefits of some of the most salutary sections of that instrument have not been secured by the people because of a failure of the Legislature to pass the laws needed for its complete enforcement. The care bestowed by the convention in framing the Constitution, and the large majority of votes cast for it when before the people for adoption, should have inspired their representatives in the Assembly to prompt action in passing the measures needed to give it full effect. Particularly should this have been done since the instrument itself enjoins the Legislature so to do, and their official oaths pledge them to its suppors, obedience, and defense. When the people adopted the Constitution they sanctioned its wisdom. It then became the supreme law of the State, and the highest exposition of the will of the people, ascertained in the most sacred way known to democratic Governments. It does not become the representative people to question or evade such law. Their single duty is to obey it.

Some sections of the Constitution from which the most good was expected and the most could be secured have as yet yielded no measure of benefit or left any visible effect. This is particularly true of Art. XVII, regulating railroad and canal companies. By tacit consent a construction of that article has been acquiesced in by which the great corporate bodies of the State have escaped its limitations and been exempted from its provisions. They have violated it constantly, defiantly, and flagrantly. The people are entitled to have at least a fair trial made of their ability to bring the vast corporations they have created and fostered under their just regulation and control.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

This leads me to say that, in my judgment, there is much to be done in the way of legislation to prevent the power of corporations from becoming too vast and irresponsible. They are a new element in our modern civilization. They have outgrown the most sanguine expectation in their development, and have introduced new evils as well as new benefits into our system. Their influence has extended itself into almost every department of business and life. Their motions not only affect great centres of money and trade, but the minutest affairs of individuals are affected by their caprice. Thousands of laborers look to them for employment, and depend alone upon their determination for the measure of hire; prices of necessaries, too, are often regulated by their will. All this is an exhibition of power not contemplated in their creation, which had in view solely the public interest and general good. The existence of such a power in any combination of men is to be deplored and, if possible, prevented, or at least regulated or controlled. The people, I am convinced, ask for nothing unreasonable if their fundamental law is a repression of their demands. It is the sworn duty of the Assembly and all in authority to protect and defend the charter of the people's rights.

TELEGRAPHIC CONSOLIDATION.

Competing telegraph companies have consolidated in open violation of the law and to the public detriment. Citizens of the Commonwealth have recently invoked the interposition of the State authorities to prevent the continuance of this flagrant wrong. It is to be hoped the proceedings thus inaugurated will result in the vindication of the Constitution and establish adequately its powers. Corporate lawlessness must be made as amenable to punishment as personal lawlessness.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate confirmed William S. Stenger, of Franklin, as Secretary of the Commonwealth; Lewis C. Cassidy, of Philadelphia, as Attorney-General; and Pressley Guthrie, of Pittsburg, as Adjutant-General. The nomination of S. Davis Page as Controller of Philadelphia was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Prospects of a Long and Bitter Contest in Nebraska—Caucuses at a Discount—The First Ballot Decidedly Mixed.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—All interest in the legislative doings of today is absorbed in the Senatorial contest, which opened at noon by a ballot in both Houses of the Legislature, taken separately. Both chambers were crowded, the galleries particularly being full to overflowing. Although it was well known that the vote would decide nothing the interest was intense, and the members were watched closely as they voted. It was the evident desire of the more prominent candidates to reserve their strength, and hence Millard, who has been recognized all along as the strongest candidate in the field, received only eight votes in the House, and none in the Senate. Cowen, another strong candidate, received only eight votes, these being given by both Houses. Manderson also received eight votes and Conner eight. Ex-Senator Thayer, who has stood about fifth in the race, got ten votes, while Saunders polled what is considered his full strength—twelve votes. The result of the Democratic conference last night was manifested in the balloting today. It was decided that the Democrats should support Democrats only, and vote for none other under any circumstances, and hence the Democratic vote went to Morton, Vifquin, and Holman, of which the former received seventeen. The Anti-Monopolists also, by agreement, stuck together, scattering their vote among several of their own number. Their recognized candidate, Gen. Conner, received two votes in the Senate, of which he is a member, and six in the House. A report was started that Conner had withdrawn from the race, but this was quickly denied by his friends. It is believed that the full Anti-Monopoly vote will be given to Conner at the proper time. Millard still remains the choice of the Republicans, but it is hardly probable that he can be elected without Democratic help. What the ballot will be tomorrow when the two Houses meet in joint convention no one can tell. A conference of Republicans is being held tonight, and one of Democrats and Anti-Monopolists separately, but it is absolutely certain that little can be accomplished in caucus. The general spirit is to go it alone, and members refuse to be traded around by party managers. The outlook at present is for a long and bitter contest.

The Uneasy Senators at Washington Read the Eventful Day's Returns with Varying Emotions.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—There were a great many Senators today who seemed to be much more interested in the proceedings of the different State Legislatures than the tedious discussion of the relative merits of ad valorem and specific duties. Very few, in fact, seemed to have much conception of the exact nature of the debate that was proceeding. Messrs. Saulsbury, Ransom, McPherson, Hoar, Windom, Ferry—all were candidates for reëlection.

It was 3 o'clock before any news came from Minnesota, and Windom's friends made anxious inquiries about dispatches. Then one came announcing that he lacked seven votes of a nomination. Later news was awaited with much interest.

The news from Michigan brought out an expression of "I told you so!" from every member of the Michigan delegation with one exception. Mr. Willits says Ferry did not get a vote more than he conceded to him on the first ballot, and Mr. Horr says he got one less than he expected he would receive. No one of the delegation has yet been heard to say that he thought Ferry would be returned, and Mr. Webber says that, after the first ballot in joint convention, he will never again reach fifty-nine. Mr. Rich says Ferry has held his own admirably, but he does not believe he can keep his men together after a few ballots. The members of the delegation here who received votes express great surprise at their popularity, but there is no doubt they have their lightning-rods in good condition. The members of the delegation say they have received advices from Lansing to the effect that the twenty-one men who staid out of the caucus will stick to their resolve, and as long as this condition of affairs exists Mr. Ferry must not only see the impossibility of his election, but will be unable to keep together the band of followers he has at this time.

Proceedings in the Wisconsin Legislature—Committee Appointments—Routine.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Legislature reassembled at 3 o'clock this afternoon after a recess of five days. In the Assembly, Speaker Finch announced the standing committees of the session. Following are the Chairmen: Judiciary, MacBride, of Clark; Bills on Third Reading, Scheiber, of Milwaukee; Ways and Means, Packard, of Racine; Federal Relations, Tanner, of Marquette; Education, Craig, of Jefferson; Railroads, Taylor, of Chippewa; Insurance, Banks, and Banking, Pope, of Outogamie; State Affairs, Lynch, of Calumet; Privileges and Elections, Brazeau, of Oconto; Incorporations, Leahy, of Marathon; Assessment and Collection of Taxes, Carmichael, of Eau Claire; Public Improvements, Regan, of Waukesha; Militia, Curley, of Crawford; Agriculture, Adam Apple, of Racine; Town and County Organization, Weeden, of Sheboygan; Roads and Bridges, Sheridan, of Washington; Public Lands, Naber, of Shawano; Medical Societies, Bishop, of Juneau; Legislative Expenditures, McCoy, of Grant; Engrossed Bills, Spiering, of Dodge; Enrolled Bills, Ellefson, of Vernon; Cities, Wall, of Milwaukee; Joint Committee on Claims, Putnam, of Pierce; Joint Committee on Charitable and Penal Institutions, Abert, of Milwaukee; Joint Committee on Printing, Walsh, of Milwaukee.

There was the greatest strife among the Democratic members to get places on the Railroad Committee, nearly forty having made application to the Speaker for posts upon it. Very naturally there is much dissatisfaction among those left out. Although no railroad bills have yet been introduced it is known that some radical measures are on the tapis, and hence the scramble to get places on the committee, it being plainly evident that the Democratic majority is after the loaves and fishes.

In the Assembly the Governor's message was parceled off to the appropriate committees. The Leonhardt-Spear contested election case, from Door County, was referred to the committee. The sitting member is Leonhardt, Republican. It seems that the local boards of canvassers in several precincts threw out ballots with Spear's name on them misspelled, and the latter therefore appeals.

The usual invitation to the resident clergy to open the sessions with prayer was adopted—yeas 50, nays 34. A proposition to cut them off from the customary fee of $25 each for the session was lost—yeas 44, nays 41.

A bill was introduced by Walsh, of the Milwaukee Trades Assembly, obliging contractors of prison labor to plainly mark prison-made goods when offered for sale.

In the Senate sections of the Governor's message were referred to appropriate committees. Cottrill, of Milwaukee, introduced a bill obliging hotels to put in fire-proof elevator shafts with safety catches to prevent elevator accidents. Another bill introduced seeks to change the Bankrupt law so as to abolish preferred creditors. Both Houses adjourned till morning.

Unexpected Nomination of the Hon. John E. Kenna as United States Senator from West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Democratic legislative caucus this evening was harmonious. All the Democratic members in the city participated but one. John E. Kenna, a Congressman from the Third District, was nominated on the third ballot. The election takes place next Tuesday.

The Hon. John E. Kenna is yet a young man, being but 35 years of age, but has already gained a National reputation. Like his more distinguished competitor, he was not a child of fortune, but is a true type of a self-made man. His father having died when he was only 8 years of age, and his mother, being poor, the boy was early taught to work; and right bravely did he undertake the sterner duties of life.

Living in Missouri when the War broke out, he joined his fortunes with those of the South, and remained in the Confederate service until the close of the War. In his 18th year he returned to the Kanawha, in West Virginia, where his relatives resided, and soon after entered St. Vincent's College, in Cincinnati, where he spent two and a half years in study and retirement. After leaving school he studied law in Charleston, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. Two years later he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Kanawha County; in 1874 he came within a few votes of being nominated for Congress; and in 1875 he acted as Circuit Judge in the necessary absence of Judge Ward. In 1876, after a very bitter fight, he was nominated for Congress by the Democratic party and afterwards elected by a handsome majority. He began his life at Washington at the opening of the extra session of the Forty-fifth Congress, and was then the youngest member of the House. He soon developed an aptness for debate, and as a member of the Committee on Commerce he rendered valuable service to his State as well as the country at large. In 1875 he was elected a member of the Forty-sixth Congress, and two years later he was chosen a member of the Forty-seventh Congress. His contest with Speaker Keifer in the celebrated Money reprimand case made him a hero among his followers. Last August he was nominated by acclamation for the Forty-eighth Congress, and, while a sort of political revolution took place in the other districts of the State, he carried every county but one in his district, and about doubled his majority of two years before. He will be the youngest man in the Senate, yet a member largely experienced in debate and legislation.

No Results in Colorado—A Long Struggle Inevitable—Patterson to Be Nominated for the Short Term.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The contest for United States Senator, which began in the Republican caucus last night, is the most interesting ever known in the political history of Colorado. There are among the candidates many conflicting interests of a personal, political, and business nature. The Republican candidates are ex-Gov. F. W. Pitkin, H. A. W. Tabor, W. Hamill, Thomas M. Bowen, and H. M. Teller. There are all sorts of theories as to probabilities and theories of contingent combinations. Tabor and Bowen are regarded as the rich men of the outfit. Teller's treasures are not counted in the race. According to current gossip Bowen and Tabor are paying their way to the Senate, while Pitkin and Hamill present themselves on their personal popularity and political influence. At the caucus last night six ballots were taken. The result of the last ballot was: Pitkin, 20; Tabor, 19; Hamill, 9; Bowen, 5; necessary to a choice, 27. Notwithstanding Pitkin was in the lead, the opinion of the politicians was that he was defeated; that only twenty-one men would stand by him, and that in the event of his weakening they would divide upon two rival candidates.

BALLOTS.

In the Legislature the first ballot was taken as follows: Senate, for short term—Chilcott, 12; Orman, 9; Elbert, 2; Haskell, 1; Meldrum, 2. Long term—Pitkin, 5; Tabor, 2; Hamill, 6; Bowen, 3; Patterson (Democrat), 8; Routt, 1. Necessary to a choice, 13. House, short term—G. M. Chilcott, 14; J. B. Orman, 12; T. M. Bowen, 11; S. H. Elbert, 4; C. P. Elder, 2; E. W. Davis, 1; Moses Hallett, 1; George T. Clarke, 1; Ben. Eaton, 2. Long term—Pitkin, 16; Tabor, 8; Bowen, 2; W. A. Hamill, 7; Patterson, 12; Sampson, 2; Hallett, 1. Necessary to a choice, 25.

Thus it will be seen that Patterson received the largest vote, which is strictly partisan. When the contest comes between two Republicans it is almost certain that the whole Democratic vote will be given the favorit, and those Democrats will elect the United States Senator. The opinion is prevalent that the men of money will be dropped, because of the bitter conflict, and either Pitkin or Hamill elected, or else a dark horse. It is also thought that, in view of a protracted caucus, the Democrats will distribute their votes between Pitkin, Hamill, and Bowen. At the same time heavy bets in the pools are made on Tabor.

PROBABLE DEAD-LOCK.

The probability is that voting in the Legislature will continue a week. In the caucus tonight Hamill and Bowen both gained one on the last ballot, and Tabor and Pitkin each lost one. Among Hamill's supporters is ex-Gov. John L. Routt. Politicians on all sides are convinced that the caucus will not nominate.

According to the Constitution it was the duty of the Legislature to elect a United States Senator for the short term today. There was no election, and the appointing power is now in the hands of Gov. Grant. There is no doubt that the Hon. T. M. Patterson, Democrat, formerly of Indiana, will be the favored one.

Introduction in the Kansas Legislature of a Proposition to Repeal the Prohibitory Provisions of the Constitution.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 16.—A joint resolution was introduced in the Senate to submit a proposition at the general election in 1884 to amend the Constitution by striking out the prohibitory clause; also that the question of holding a convention to frame a new State Constitution be submitted at the same election; also that the question of female suffrage be submitted to the women of Kansas. In the House a concurrent resolution was introduced asking Congress that suit be brought in the Federal Court to prevent the giving of special privileges in Indian Territory to individuals or corporations against the stock-men of Kansas.

Inauguration of the Governor of Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 16.—Charles C. Stockley was inaugurated Governor today and read his message, advocating civil-service reform, renewed interest in shipbuilding, and rigid economy in all State affairs.

WASHINGTON.

The House Passes an Important Bill Concerning Federal Courts.

Other Proceedings in the House—The Senators Too Excited to Work.

An Animated Committee Session on the Naval Bill—Features of the Project.

Senator Frye's View of the Halifax Swindle—Confirmations—Notes of the Day.

HOUSE WORK.

AN IMPORTANT BILL PASSED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—After a discussion which attracted but little attention the House passed an important bill to regulate the removal of causes from State to Federal Courts. The purpose of the bill is, first, to change the minimum jurisdiction of United States Circuit Courts from $5,000 to $2,000. The second provision takes away from the Circuit Courts of the United States the jurisdiction of cases in favor of assignees of promissory notes and bills of exchange, unless a suit might have been maintained if no assignment had been made. Another provision restricts the right to remove a cause from a State to a Federal court by the defendant, but preserves to defendant the right to have such cause removed upon an affidavit that he believes, from prejudice or local influence, he will not be able to obtain justice in a State court. Another provision takes from United States Courts jurisdiction in a civil suit between a corporation and a citizen of any State in which such corporation carries on business, except in cases arising under the Copyright Patent laws.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Townsend, of Ohio, from the Commerce Committee, endeavored to have a day set for the consideration of the bill to establish a Board of Commissioners of Inter-State Commerce, but Upson, of Texas, prevented it by an objection. The Southern members are generally opposed to the appointment of any such board, which they declare would be virtually subject to the desires of the great railroad corporations of the country.

SORGHUM.

Congress evidently does not agree with Commissioner Loring that the sorghum industry has passed beyond the experimental stage, and that hereafter it should be taken up and carried forward entirely by private enterprise. The Senate inserted an item in the Agricultural bill of $10,000 to continue the sorghum experiments under the direction of Dr. Colyer. The House, on the recommendation of the Agricultural Committee, struck this item out, but it was restored by the Conference Committee, which was adopted by the House.

POUND'S NEW RULE.

Representative Pound gave notice today of a new rule, with the same provisions as the Pound rule of last session, which provided that for one hour each morning after the reading of the Journal it shall be in order to move to take bills from the calendars for consideration, three objections not being made. Not much was accomplished under this rule at the last session, and the purpose for which many thought it might be used in promoting the schemes of jobbers was defeated by the vigilance of the more conservative members of the House.

THE NAVAL BILL.

ITS COMPLETION IN COMMITTEE—FEATURES OF THE PROPOSED MEASURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—There was an exciting session of the Appropriations Committee this morning on the Naval bill, and its consideration was completed. The item for the monitors was cut down $450,000, and with it was connected this proviso: "This amount shall be expended only for machinery to complete one of the monitors. It is not to be expended for the machinery of any vessel which it will not complete." The remaining monitors are to be removed from the private shipyards where they now are and taken possession of by the Secretary of the Navy, who is to put them in United States navy-yards. All the old contracts made by Robeson as Secretary of the Navy are repudiated. The Secretary of the Navy is to report to Congress at its next session how much is equitably due the contractors for the storage and care of the unfinished monitors since work upon them was suspended in 1877. The amount for new cruisers is fixed at $1,300,000, and the law of last session authorizing the construction of a steel cruiser not to exceed 6,000 tons burden is repealed. The new cruisers are those recommended by the Naval Advisory Board. The total appropriation is cut down to $15,200,000, which is an increase of about $375,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

FEATURES OF THE BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—The Navy Appropriation bill reported to the House recommends a total appropriation of $15,209,100 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884. The sum of $3,939,400 is appropriated for the pay of the "active list," to be composed as follows: One Admiral, one Vice-Admiral, eleven Rear-Admirals, eight Chiefs of Bureau, twenty-four Commodores, forty-eight Captains and ninety commanders, eighty Lieutenant-Commanders, 280 Lieutenants, 100 Masters, 100 Ensigns, ninety-one midshipmen, fourteen Medical Directors, fifteen Medical Inspectors, fifty surgeons, eighty passed-assistant surgeons, twelve assistant surgeons, two assistant surgeons not in line of promotion (who shall after fifteen years' service be entitled to receive as annual pay when at sea, $2,100, when on duty $1,800, and when on leave or waiting orders $1,600), thirteen Pay Directors, twelve Pay Inspectors, twelve Paymasters, thirty Passed Assistant Paymasters, nineteen Assistant Paymasters, sixty-nine Chief Engineers, ninety-nine Passed Assistant Engineers, sixty-two Assistant Engineers, sixty-two Cadet Engineers (graduates), twenty-three Chaplains, eleven Professors of Mathematics, ten Naval Constructors, six Assistant Naval Constructors, ten Civil Engineers, 195 Warrant Officers, forty Mates, and thirty-five naval cadets.

On the subject of promotions, the bill provides that no officer shall in time of peace be deemed or reported as fit to be promoted to the grade of Lieutenant unless he shall have seen four years' service at sea; no Lieutenant unless he shall have seen six years' service at sea as Lieutenant; no Lieutenant-Commander unless he shall have seen four years' service at sea as Lieutenant-Commander; and no Commander unless he shall have seen three years' service at sea in command of a United States vessel or vessels; provided also that, when any Commodore shall reach the age of 60 years, any Captain 55 years, any Commander 51 years, any Lieutenant-Commander 47 years, or any Lieutenant 45 years, he shall be retired by the President from active service, and shall go upon the retired list of the navy as of the grade held by him at the date of his retirement.

The bill also provides that hereafter none of the vacancies that may occur in the various grades of the line of the navy shall be filled by promotion until such grade shall be reduced below the numbers fixed by the act of Aug. 5, 1882.

The bill appropriates $703,180 for the pay of the retired list, and provides that hereafter all promotions to the grade of Rear-Admiral on the active list shall be made by selection from the grades of Commodore and Captain, and no more promotions to the grade of Commodore shall be made, that grade being hereby abolished; provided, however, that no Commodore now in the service shall be reduced in rank or deprived of his commission by reason of this act.

Following is Sec. 2: "That hereafter no officer of the navy shall be employed on any shore duty unless the Secretary of the Navy shall determine that the employment of officers on such duty is required by the public interests, and shall so state in the order of employment, and also the duration of such service, beyond which time it shall not continue."

The total amount estimated for 1884 is $23,383,887. The total amount recommended in the bill is $15,209,100. The total amount appropriated in the law for 1883 was $14,800,476.

THE HALIFAX SWINDLE.

SENATOR FRYE'S STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Senator Frye tonight denied emphatically the report sent out from here that he had made the charge that the American Commissioner to the Halifax arbitration was drunk most of the time, and drunk when he signed the award. Mr. Frye stated that he had never even met the American Commissioner, a Mr. Kellogg, of Massachusetts, but that he believed it was the general opinion of the New England people that Mr. Kellogg was a very weak and inefficient man. He knew nothing of his moral conduct, but did believe that some other man could better have represented the United States than Mr. Kellogg did. "After the award was made," said Mr. Frye, "we had nothing to do but to step up like men and pay it, after we had submitted the matter to arbitration, but, in my opinion, this Government owed Canada nothing on account of the few fish we took. The American fishermen took about 490 barrels of mackerel, for which this country not only paid the award of $5,500,000, but has remitted duties to the amount of $300,000 every year for fish sold in the United States by the Canadians. The United States allowed these men to bring their fish into the United States free of duty and sell them in the American market. The fact is the American Government was, as usual, cheated in this arbitration. If we had been allowed a little more time we might have agreed upon some other person or umpire than the one we did, who early in the settlement of the question took sides with the Canadian Commissioner, and the two fixed the thing up as they saw fit." Continuing, Mr. Frye said: "We allowed the Canadians to fish the waters above the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude, and this with the remitted dues allowed them every year for fish brought and sold in our markets, should have been considered sufficient for the 490 barrels of fish taken by Americans." He concluded by reiterating his denial of the report, and stated that he would hardly make the charge that Mr. Kellogg was drunk when he signed the award, as it is a fact, known to all New-England men at least, that Kellogg did not sign the award at all.

CHINAMEN IN BOND.

DIFFICULTY OF SHIPPING AH SIN THROUGH AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Secretary-of-the-Treasury Folger has directed Assistant-Secretary French to frame such regulations as may be necessary to permit the transit of Chinese laborers through this country to other countries, in accordance with the recent opinion of Attorney-General Brewster. Mr. French commenced today to sketch the points to be covered, and will have the regulations in proper shape in the course of a few days. Before they are sent to the customs officers, however, they will be submitted to the Secretary of State for suggestion or approval, as the opinion on which these regulations are based was given in reply to an inquiry of the Chinese Chargé d'Affairs ad interim, Tsu Show Pang, addressed to the State Department. Secretary Frelinghuysen, in replying to the representative of the Chinese Government, recapitulated the grounds on which the conclusion of the Attorney-General was reached—that Chinese laborers would be permitted to pass through this country if proceeding to and from a third country, under the act of May 6, 1882, with certain precautions against abuse. The regulations now being prepared are to guard against violations or evasions of the act under the new decision. Members from the Pacific Coast are much interested in the matter, and want everything done by the Treasury Department to prevent stragglers from dropping out and remaining in the country. Assistant-Secretary French, to whom this wish has been communicated, says he will make the regulations as strict as possible, but he doesn't see how an occasional Chinaman can be prevented from skipping on the way, unless they are shipped in sealed cars.

NOTES.

CHEAPER POSTAGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Senate Post-Office Committee, it is expected, will offer an amendment tomorrow to the Post-Office Appropriation bill reducing drop-letter postage to one cent. Senator Sawyer, a member of the committee, says there are parties in several of the larger cities who want to go into the business of delivering letters at that rate, and the Government should be able to do the same.

GRANT ON HIS TREATY.

Gen. Grant, in talking with a friend tonight on the Mexican treaty, said this: "The talk that the treaty will overload this country with sugar is nonsense. The treaty only runs six years, and Mexico does not produce one-tenth of the sugar which she consumes. The outcry about wool is just as absurd. No wool will come in under the tariff except in skins, and there will not be enough imported in this way to do any hurt." Referring to the statements that he is acting as the agent of Gould, Grant said that this was idle talk. He was the representative of 50,000,000 of people, and was not a lobbyist for any one. "I have acted," said Gen. Grant, "in accordance with my best judgment, and when Congress hears the facts I am satisfied that the treaty will be ratified." He continued that he thought that the treaty would give the United States the opportunity to control Mexican commerce. Now Germany, France, and England have the control, and the United States is practically without influence in the commercial affairs of Mexico.

THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—There was a Cabinet session of three hours. Most of the time was devoted to the Civil-Service bill. Some exception was taken to the clause authorizing the Civil-Service Commission to employ a chief examiner on the ground that such employment was an invasion of the constitutional rights of the President as regards Executive appointments. The Amsterdam exhibition was also under consideration.

THE CIVIL-SERVICE BILL A LAW.

The President today signed the Civil-Service bill.

GEN. HAZEN.

Gen. Hazen denounces as false the charges in an anonymous circular against the higher officers of the signal corps. The circular was called forth by the proposition to transfer the signal corps to the Interior Department.

THE STAR-ROUTE TRIAL.

Anthony Joseph was cross-examined in the star-route trial. The defense offered to prove by the witness that the orders made by Brady in connection with the route from Garland to Barrett City had been justified by the subsequent growth of the population of that country and the building of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. After argument the court rejected the offer, saying that every one knew that railroads were often constructed through entirely unproductive regions. If the offer was accepted it would let in a mass of extraneous testimony. The witness said that after he left the stand here in the last trial Dorsey paid his account, making a full settlement with him.

Mr. Ingersoll—I am glad of that.

Mr. Merrick—So am I.

Chandler then made an attack upon the indictment.

THE GRAND JURY

this morning reported indictments against Thomas R. Foote and Arthur Payne, both colored, for "corruptly endeavoring to influence a juror." These are the men held by Judge Snell for attempting to corrupt William K. Brown, one of the star-route jurors, by the offer or promise of $2,500.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS:

Everett B. Sanders, Receiver of Public Moneys at Wausau, Wis.

John W. Clark, Michigan, Agent for the Indians at the Colorado River Agency, Arizona.

Postmasters—Hugh Sterling, Wheeling, W. Va.; William H. Bessin, Huntington, Ind.; John W. Ross, Connersville, Ind.; Matthew Brennan, Winchester, Ill.; John A. Holmes, Sheldon, Ill.; Miss Sarah H. Nelson, Collinsville, Ill.; John M. Turnbull, Monmouth, Ill.; Noah F. Van Winckle, Pullman, Ill.; E. S. Brainard, Whatcheer, Ia.; Robert H. Lamoreux, Sac City, Ia.; William B. Bell, Washington, Ia.; Daniel Youngs, Edmore, Mich.; Augustus J. Georgia, Pittsburg, Kas.; Joshua F. Parsons, Tuscarora, Nev.; William A. Morton, Hamilton, Mo.; Elam C. Bosco, Blackhawk, Colo.; C. A. Bennet, Granite Falls, Minn.

DECLINED TO BE DUPED.

A Gentleman Who Was Satisfied with His Treatment by the Life Insurance Companies—An Intermeddler Snubbed.

Among the many other substantial evidences of prudence and sound judgment left by the late George Armour, Esq., was a large amount of life insurance. This having been duly paid by the companies, the transaction was thus concluded to the full satisfaction of all the parties. But one of the busybodies who endeavor to eke out an existence by professing to act as "agents" for policy-holders or their beneficiaries by discovering imaginary claims against the companies, addressed a communication to young Mr. Armour showing, according to this self-created "agent's" statement, how the companies had not dealt fairly with the estate in settling the policies. Mr. Armour, however, saw through the sham of the statement, and not only declined to be bled for any "advance fee" but promptly turned the communication over to the resident Chicago representative of one of the maligned companies.

It is to be regretted that all holders of life-insurance policies do not possess Mr. Armour's knowledge of business principles and matters. He saw at once the folly of the pretended "claim," while, had there been any merit in it, he understood that the proper place to present it was at the office of the company, without the aid of any shystering middleman. Many of these latter have been for years endeavoring, solely for their own profit, to create discontent between policy-holders and the companies. The present solid and successful condition of American life insurance is an evidence of how puny and fruitless these endeavors have been. But as there are doubtless some persons, either policy holders or beneficiaries, who may have been influenced to believe that there is something more due them from their respective companies, it is well for them to know they can get exact truth and exact fairness of settlement by addressing the company officials. The rights and equities of a life-insurance policy are regulated by law, and are matters of simple, undeviating mathematical calculation. Every company has its competent actuary, who can show satisfactorily to any applicant the fairness or unfairness of a supposed claim, and from him and the other officials a patient hearing, courteous answer, and honorable adjustment of any difficulty, real or fancied, is always obtainable. In seeking information as to life-insurance let the interested person do as he would in dealing with any other great interest, and, giving the go-by to go-betweens, present his claim at the company's home office or at the local headquarters of its regular authorized agent.

It is a noticeable fact that we can never pick up a paper without reading of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT.

"MAGNETON!"

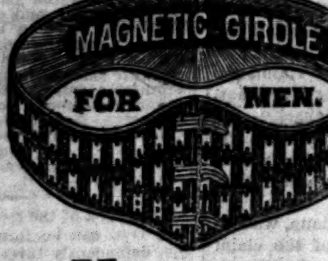
New Departure in Medical Science and Physical Culture. Magnetism and Electricity Utilized for the Relief of Pain and Cure of Disease. Plain Facts in Reference to the Laws of Health and Science of Life.

"Think not, oh man, thou hast perfection gained,
Think on, improve, invent, until thy hoary locks betoken thy utmost human span;
E'en then a great, boundless unexplored in art still lies before thee."

MAGNETIC REVIEW—A Record of the Cure, Alleviation, and Prevention of Diseases Successfully Treated by the "MAGNETON" CURATIVE APPLIANCES,

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR SUPPLYING MAGNETISM TO THE HUMAN SYSTEM.

The most approved and successful method of administering this natural remedy, by means of appliances of the latest discovery and improvements in the science of Magnetic Therapeutics, which subject has for some time past occupied the attention of some of the most eminent scientists of Europe, is claimed by the inventors of the "MAGNETON" CURATIVE APPLIANCES. BY THEIR PERFECT ACTION upon the nervous system, and their soothing and beneficent healing properties, they may be ranked among the first of remedial agents; and without incurring any risk of undue action upon the human system. It is the most perfect and successful adaptation for producing the constant generation of the indirect or imperceptible current of Electricity, without the aid of batteries, metallic plates, chain bands, or acids, yet discovered, and the appliances are based upon entirely new and strictly scientific principles. The reasons for adopting this potent curative agent as a means of restoring health, which is at once harmless and effective, are here amply explained; its successful application in the cure, alleviation, and prevention of acute and chronic diseases, has been testified to by thousands.



Are You Nervous and Lack Vital Energy?

In all diseases of a nervous or muscular type, such as nervous debility, paralysis, overworked brain, exhaustion or loss of vital energy, weak back, kidney disease, our Magnetic Belt or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the procreative organs. Whenever any debility of the generative organs occurs, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of Magnetism permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. There is no mistake about this appliance. Years of use have tested it, and thousands of cures are testified to. Weakness from indiscretion, incapacity, lack of vigor, sterility—in fact, any troubles of these organs—are cured. Do not confound this with electric belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. This is for the one specific purpose. Price of Belt, with Magnetic Cork Insoles, $10. Sent by express C. O. D., or on receipt of price, and, if not found as represented, money refunded. In ordering, send measure of waist and size of shoe usually worn. Remittances can be made in currency, sent in lettter at our risk.

We positively assert that our Magnetic Belt and Insoles will effect what we claim, and we offer to refund money where they fail to do all we claim.

By the wearing of a pair of Magnetic Insoles a uniform, soothing, and pleasant warmth of the feet is constantly kept up, and all the ills and pains resulting from cold feet completely avoided.

ONE DOLLAR secures them by mail at our expense and risk.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Office hours from 8 A. M to 7 P. M. Sundays from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

DON'T FORGET—Office Magnetic Appliance Co. is at No. 218 State st., corner of Quincy, Chicago, Ill.

THE MAGNETON APPLIANCE CO.

MAGNETIC CORK INSOLES!

WHAT THEY DO!

Insulate the feet from the cold and damp earth, and thus prevent the abstraction of the positive force from the body.

Generate by their MAGNETIC ACTION an agreeable warmth and insure against cold feet.

Secure perfect circulation in the feet and lower extremities.

Cure Chilblains and remove all unnatural heat, perspiration, swelling, and tenderness of the feet and ankles.

Exert a tranquillizing and invigorating influence upon the entire system through improved circulation.

Prevent, relieve, and in some cases cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and kindred diseases.

In all forms of Chronic and Nervous Diseases and Debility are invaluable.

Are a great conserver and direct promoter of the general health.

One pair of the Magnetic Insoles will demonstrate the truth of these claims. Price, $1 per pair.

One Hundred Thousand prominent residents of the City of Chicago wearing them.

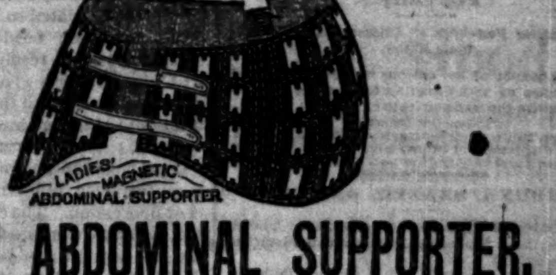
Sent by mail on receipt of price and size of shoe worn, by the MAGNETON APPLIANCE CO., 218 State-st., Chicago, Ill. Sole manufacturers for the United States.

For full instruction in the New Magnetic Treatment for Nervous and Chronic Diseases send for the "NEW DEPARTURE" IN HEALING AND PHYSICAL CULTURE, containing testimonials, sent to any address by the Magneton Appliance Co., 218 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Office hours from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

DON'T FORGET—Office Magnetic Appliance Co. is at No. 218 State-st., corner of Quincy, Chicago, Ill.



LADIES' ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER.

TO THE LADIES—If you are afflicted with Neuralgia, Nervous Exhaustion, Dyspepsia, or with Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Headache, or Cold Feet,

An Abdominal Belt and a pair of Magnetic Cork Insoles have no superior in the relief and cure of all these complaints. They carry a powerful magnetic force to the seat of the disease, and by its tranquillizing influence upon the sacro iliac plexus, or nerves and in its powerful stimulus upon the blood it possesses healing virtues rarely found at the best springs in Europe or America.

For Lame Back, Weakness of the Spine, and pain across the Kidneys, this is the best Appliance and Curative Agent known.

The Belt does not interfere with any action of the body, but acts as a stimulus and support to the trunk and spine, while reinforcing the Kidneys with nature's own healing energy.

For all forms of Uterine Complaints it is unsurpassed by anything ever before invented, both as a curative agent and as a source of power and vitalization. No lady would do without this admirable garment after knowing its powerful influence upon the back, spine, kidneys, etc., for five times its cost.

Price of Belt with Magnetic Cork Insoles $10. Sent by express C. O. D., or on receipt of price, and if not found as represented money refunded. In ordering send measure of waist and size of shoe usually worn. Remittances can be made in currency, sent in letter at our risk.

We positively assert that our Magnetic Belt and Insoles will effect what we claim, and we offer to refund money paid for same where they fail to do all we claim.

By the wearing of a pair of Magnetic Insoles a uniform, soothing, and pleasant warmth of the feet is constantly kept up, and all the ills and pains resulting from cold feet completely avoided.

ONE DOLLAR secures them by mail at our expense and risk.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS

Office hours from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

DON'T FORGET—Office Magnetic Appliance Co. is at No. 218 State-st., corner of Quincy, Chicago, Ill.

CLIMATIC DISEASES.

How to Prevent and How to Cure Them.

We now recognize two sources of disease over which as yet we have no control.

First. The sudden and extreme changes of temperature so common to our climate, often varying in this region from 20 to 40 degrees inside of an hour's time.

These sudden and frequent changes of temperature tend to disturb the circulation of the blood and depress the vital powers, and in the alternations from heat to cold—by causing a too rapid radiation of vital heat—to produce congestion in some vital part, the first step in the development of this class of diseases; weaken the skin and its power of resistance to disturbing influences, and so derange its functions that a large per cent of the excretory matters that should pass off through its exhalations are retained and thrown back into the circulation, to be subsequently deposited upon the mucous surfaces of either the respiratory organs or of the alimentary canal, generally at the point where congestion has already begun. This deposit of foreign substance of necessity deranges the functions and poisons the secretions of the mucous glands, which, if often repeated or allowed to continue for any length of time, permanently deranges the great functions of both respiration and nutrition. These poisoned secretions are further liable to become reabsorbed and deposited upon the tissues of the deeper-seated organs of the glandular, muscular, or nervous systems, and thus lay the foundation for a very large per cent of both the acute and chronic diseases which afflict our people. Says a distinguished physician: "A rise or fall of twenty to forty degrees in an hour or two, by its effect upon the skin, will often make the well sick, and in case of those who are already ill cause them to relapse."

The second source of disease is the subtle meteorological disturbances of an electrical character which attend these atmospheric changes and transitions, and which unquestionably act directly upon the nervous centres to disturb their equilibrium, and through these upon the blood and vital organs, deranging their functions and producing disease in those who are sensitive to them, or develop and aggravate the diseases already planted by the conditions described above.

In view of these unavoidable sources of disease, the importance of the Magneton, which so thoroughly protects the system against them, cannot be overestimated by the sensitive.

That this class of diseases are really caused by atmospheric influences is further shown by the fact that all these sufferers will, in certain states of the air, be comparatively free from their complaints, yet constantly liable to be suddenly visited with the most intense aggravations, and often excruciating suffering, from no other assignable cause than a sudden change in the condition of the atmosphere by some electrical disturbance.

That these subtle, malign influences are of an electrical character is shown by the fact that the sudden recurrence of pain enables the sufferer to announce impending atmospheric changes often long before visible appearances indicate the same to observation, the character of the suffering being determined very largely by the direction of the wind.

The northerly winds of this region, being charged with an excess of positive electricity, induce a corresponding positive or inflammatory condition in those who are sensitive to their influence, while the southerly winds, being charged with negative conditions, induce corresponding negative states, both these results being modified by the prevailing direction of these winds, whether they have an easterly or westerly bearing, so that those who have carefully compared their suffering with the prevailing direction of the wind at its recurrence, can immediately detect a change in the course of the wind and point out its direction by their own sensations, though completely shut away from all other indications.

THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS,

as a rule, are the centre of disturbance from the electro-positive influence of the north and west winds, its primary action being upon the mucous glands, inducing congestion, commonly known as "a cold," which, if often repeated or allowed to linger and become chronic, is known as "catarrh." This may involve the head only, or extend to the throat, bronchia, and even the lungs.

Its secondary action is upon the tissues of these organs and the arterial blood, inducing actual inflammation. Certain conditions of the atmosphere also cause an alteration of the blood from its exposure in the lungs, producing an excess of fibrin, one of the first manifestations of which is rheumatism, which may locate in any part of the body.

There is another form of rheumatism, however, caused by absorption of this catarrhal poison, following a sudden recession of catarrhal fever, or of acute catarrh of the gastro-enteric or urinary passages; its chronic form being developed and fed by the slower poisoning of chronic catarrh and mucous dyspepsia. Asthma and neuralgia often, and perhaps generally, result from the same cause.

THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS

are the main centre of disturbance from the electro-negative influence of the south and east winds, the primary action of their influence being confined to the mucous tissues and glands; while its secondary action extends to the deeper and larger glands, involving the venous blood and lymphatic system.

The acute forms of the primary disturbances are manifested in gastro-enteric catarrh and the various endemic stomach and bowel affections common to the warm season, and even the winter months, when the south and east winds prevail for a considerable length of time, as was illustrated by the prevalence of the so-called "winter cholera" over a large extent of country last winter, during a protracted season of south and east winds.

For some time previous to the recurrence of this disease in Chicago and vicinity it had been observed that the prevailing northwest wind was attended with a corresponding prevalence of inflammatory affections of the respiratory organs and of the rheumatic and neuralgic diseases, but when the wind changed suddenly to the south, and prevailed in that direction, the gastro-enteric affection immediately appeared and took an endemic character.

The chronic forms of disease induced by the primary action of the electro-negative influence of the south wind upon the digestive tract will be attended with impaired nutrition, debility, and a general negative state of the system.

The acute results of the secondary action of this negative influence upon the venous blood and larger glands will be manifest in gastric, bilious, and nervous fevers, attended with great prostration and a tendency to putrescence.

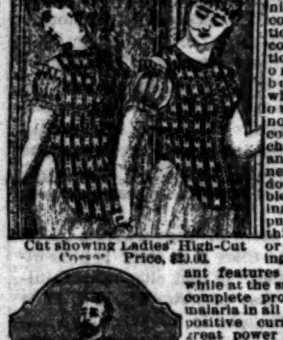
Those who have seated diseases induced by the electro-positive influence of the northerly winds upon the respiratory organs and the blood will suffer aggravations whenever those winds prevail, and feel their best when the opposite wind and influence assume the prevalence, while those whose centre of disturbance is the digestive system will have an aggravation of troubles on every recurrence of the south and east winds, and feel their best during the prevalence of the north and west winds.

From what has been said it will be seen that a very large per cent of our diseases are of climatic origin, and not so much the result of unhygienic habits of life as is generally supposed, but rather from the direct action of subtle disturbing influences over which we have no control. This truth is further illustrated by the fact that the greatest sufferers from these diseases are often found among those who take the best possible care of themselves, and attend to all the conditions supposed to be essential and conducive to a healthy life, while on the other hand there are those who live in continual violation of many of these conditions, and exhaust vitality and weaken the nervous centres, which tend to induce this susceptibility. The same may be said of severe injuries and the effects of powerful medicines.

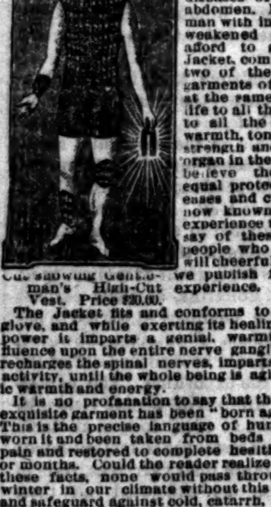
As these [illegible] of disease are climatic and beyond [illegible]

By its use we may now insulate and protect our bodies or any sensitive portion of them from these subtle disturbing influences as effectually as we have hitherto insulated and protected our houses from the lightning's stroke; thus enabling us not only to prevent the formation of this large class of diseases, but also prevent aggravations where they already exist, and so secure the best possible conditions for recovery either through the natural recuperative power of the system, which is thus allowed to do its full and perfect work, or by the help of such special treatment, medical or hygienic, as the case my require.

The Magneton Jacket for Ladies and Gentlemen, and Children.



Cut showing Ladies' High-Cut Corset. Price, $20.00.



Cut showing Gentleman's High-Cut Vest. Price $20.00.

In calling special attention to this garment we wish to impress upon the mind the all-important fact that our Magneton Jacket furnishes full and complete insulation! Full and complete protection of all the vital organs of the body! Of the whole range of our Appliances, none so fully and completely recharges the blood and revitalizes the nerve-centres as does this admirable garment, serving at once all the purposes of a thick, heavy vest or waist, combining all the pleasant features of the Corset, while at the same time it is a complete protection against malaria in all its forms, and a positive curative agent of great power for any and all diseases of the thorax and abdomen. No lady or gentleman with impaired health or weakened constitution can afford to go without this Jacket, combining as it does two of the most important garments of underwear, and at the same time furnishing life to all the tissues, vitality to all the capillaries, and warmth, tone, and redoubled strength and power to every organ in the human body. We believe there is no other equal protection against diseases and cure for the same now known. We have had experience to warrant all we say of these appliances, and people who have worn them will cheerfully testify to what we publish from their own experience.

The Jacket fits and conforms to the body like a glove, and while exerting its healing and sustaining power it imparts a genial, warming, soothing influence upon the entire nerve ganglia. It tones and recharges the spinal nerves, imparts inward life and activity, until the whole being is aglow with magnetic warmth and energy.

It is no profanation to say that the wearer of this exquisite garment has been "born again" physically: This is the precise language of hundreds who have worn it and been taken from beds of sickness and pain and restored to complete health in a few weeks or months. Could the reader realize the full force of these facts, none would pass through the rigors of winter in our climate without this grand protection and safeguard against cold, catarrh, neuralgia, rheumatism, pneumonia, scarlet-fever, and nervous prostration, from whatever cause induced. In reply to the oft-repeated question, "What diseases do these Appliances cure?" we answer by positively asserting that we know of no disease of our climate these appliances will not cure, except cancer; and in the earlier stages they will arrest and eliminate this terrible blood-poison. Magnetism properly applied will cure every curable disease, whatever the cause.

This jacket, with the insoles, comprises in itself a whole suit, equal to all our other appliances combined. It is a thing of beauty, light and easy to wear, convenient and close-fitting.

In cases of consumption, paralysis, spinal weakness, locomotor ataxia, and all blood and nerve disorders, it is invaluable. Many persons, after wearing this garment for a season, declare they would not do without it for $500. It will repay twice its cost in the health and comfort it imparts in a single month. By sending us correct measures we can can send a perfect-fitting garment to any part of the United States by mail or express. All letters of inquiry inclosing stamp will receive prompt attention, and certificates and testimonials from prominent physicians and others will be furnished on application.

It is a true saying that "people cannot be too radical if right, while they cannot be too conservative if wrong." We take the former position, and solicit the closest examination to ascertain the value of our appliances as therapeutic agents in the curing of disease. There need not be a single case of rheumatism, sciatica, or neuralgia in Chicago or the Northwest. We offer a sure remedy, and positively assert that our Appliances have not failed in one single instance when worn according to our instructions and in quantities sufficient to reach the case. If you are suffering and have tried for years and get no relief, it is hardly to be expected that Magnetism and Electricity will make you well in a few days. These healing forces work by law, and stimulate vitality and augment the healing energies.

Long-standing cases and persons in advanced age require more appliances than those less advanced.

In very severe cases it is necessary to insulate and protect nearly the entire body, and limbs as well. The nature and severity of the case must be taken into consideration in determining the requisite appliances.

We cannot afford any experiments, and must decline to sell our Appliances unless our instructions can be complied with. We furnish a few names of those who are now wearing the Appliances, and all persons can readily satisfy themselves of their merits before purchasing the same.

Persons who fail to derive full benefit from magnetism are those who do not follow the advice and instructions given in regard to wearing the Magnetic Appliances. Not one instance can be found where the Garments have been worn as directed without producing all the beneficial and curative effects promised.

Many persons suffer for years from chronic rheumatism, asthma, gout, lumbago, bronchitis, lung diseases, and other complaints, which baffle the skill of our best physicians, and expend hundreds of dollars in popular remedies and receive no good results. These people, as a last resort, seek relief in Magnetism, but, instead of purchasing the Garments recommended for them, they consult their pocket at the expense of their health. It is not wise to place a higher value upon money than health. Having decided this question, then go ahead and secure the best, as the best is the cheapest in the end.

Send $20 in draft or in one bill in letter, at our risk, for Jacket and Insoles. See directions for measurements. They are designed for special relief and prevention of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Asthma, Nervous Prostration, Ague, Catarrh, Colds, Bronchitis, and all diseases caused directly by meteorological or climatic influences. Are specific also in Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Sleeplessness, Headache, Loss of Brain Power, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Prolapsus Uteri, and all forms of Pelvic Weakness of either sex, Kidney Affections, and all nervous and chronic diseases not attended with inflammation.

For sending measure for Jacket, Ladies' or Gents', [illegible] to the lower portion of the abdomen, and from the arm-pit to hip.

SPECIAL DIRECTIONS.

The following suggestions are introduced to assist those wearing Magnetic Appliances during the transition from an unhealthy to a healthy condition. Many who are susceptible of being benefited by Magnetism, from ignorance of physiological laws, find the benefit they would receive considerably lessened by daily violations of the commonest rules of hygiene. Nature requires all the assistance that can be afforded her. Though there are many ailments (from which thousands suffer) that can be readily removed by magnetism without entailing on the patient any radical change of habit or mode of life, yet assurance is made doubly sure when Nature is fortified at every weak point and no unnecessary obstructions delay her progress.

RHEUMATISM, in its various forms, is a disease where magnetism asserts its superiority over all other remedies; and the kind of Appliances to be worn will depend on the part of the body in which it exists. If it be a vagrant character, shifting its position from one part to another, a belt is indispensable, as it will act directly on the great centres of nervous action. This, coupled with a Lung and Nerve Invigorator, is frequently all that is required in cases of ordinary rheumatism. But when the disease has become chronic and is deeply seated in any one part, such as the knee, wrist, elbow, or shoulder, then the Knee-Caps, Elbow, or Shoulder Appliances, Wristlets, or Anklets should also be used; and in all cases the Magnetic Friction Glove, as an additional appliance, may be employed with great advantage. In such cases the Jacket is supreme.

Temperance in all things is strictly enjoined, especially in rheumatism of an inflammatory or gouty character. The suppression of the nervous currents and nervous action, the great source of rheumatism, is admittedly occasioned by the absence of a due quantity of heat, causing congestion and stoppage of vital action; therefore, we strongly advise, in most cases, that warm woolen garments should be worn over the entire body, and the Magnetic Appliances over all the parts affected.

SCIATICA requires nearly similar treatment to rheumatism. The diet should be temperate, and warm clothing should be generally worn, and Sciatic Appliances placed over the affected parts. When the attack is severe we recommend the addition of a belt, and in some cases a Lung Invigorator and Anklet. As this disease is a local affection of the sciatic nerve only, it is frequently cured without any change of diet being necessary. A strictly grain and milk diet, with fruit, works wonders in rheumatism, and also in all acrid humors, as cankers, salt rheum, cancer, etc. Celery cooked in milk and eaten freely, and the milk also drank, is said to effect wonderful results in rheumatism.

NEURALGIA.—To equalize the nervous circulation is the first consideration; and to effect that object a Belt and Insoles are always an important adjunct. If the attack be in the face or head, then a Magnetic Cap is necessary in addition. Special appliances may be worn over any part acutely affected.

As this painful affection is most commonly associated with debility, to tone up the whole system is therefore most important. The clothing should be warm; the atmosphere of the house pure and dry. Sponge or shower baths may be taken in the morning, to be rapidly followed by the free use of the Magnetic Glove. All drafts must be avoided, and exercise in the open air should be frequent but not exhausting. Here the Jacket is the ne plus ultra.

MAGNETIC SOLES.—These soles are indispensable for persons suffering from cold feet, weak circulation of the extremities, etc., and are recommended to be worn with any of the other appliances in every case, as they insulate the feet, so essential in guarding against the influence the earth possesses of abstracting the positive force of the body. This force retained, warmth is the inevitable result.

In cases of nervous or general debility the broad belts will be found of great advantage, but the Jacket is the sovereign remedy. A friction glove will be found an invaluable help.

We strongly advise the disuse of tobacco, especially by those with any constitutional or acquired tendency to paralysis; the use of food as a means of living, and not living for the mere purpose of eating and drinking. A careful attention to clothing is very important. In so variable a climate as ours, invalids especially should wear woolen garments next the skin. Temperance and moderation in all things are strongly enjoined.

NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS require special treatment, suitable in all cases to the locality and severity of the complaint. Paralysis, or loss of power, Epilepsy, Hysteria, Nervous Headache, Nervous Debility, St. Vitus' Dance, Deafness, together with Loss of Sight and Taste, all require the special use of the Jacket, aided, in many cases, by Special Appliances, which can be applied to any part of the body. The Broad Belts may be worn with great advantage in Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, and Hysteria. In paralysis the entire seat of the derangement can, if required, be covered with our appliances, and worn in the form of ordinary garments.

CONSUMPTION, in all its forms, is a disease in which the system is peculiarly susceptible to climatic changes and atmospheric influences, and, above all others, needs the protection which the Magneton Garments afford, and the curative and invigorating influence of the magnetism they impart. In consumption, as in all cases where the full constitutional protection and invigoration of the system is required, a full set of Magneton undergarments should be worn. No more effective treatment could be devised for any stage of the disease. Where the invalid is confined to the bed, the Garments may still be worn with comfort, or Magneton Blankets may be spread for the patient to lie upon, and also used as a covering. This treatment would be especially effective in all bed-ridden subjects, as it would be certain to impart new life and awaken ambition. Says Dr. Wetton: "One great advantage of the Magnetic Appliances in consumption is that they prevent the waste of vital heat, and by regulating the action of the nervous centres become a conservative and sustaining power that builds up and arrests the breaking down of structure." In cases of weak circulation to the extremities, the Appliances may be worn in the form of Anklets, Wristlets, and Soles, or made into leggings of any length or dimensions in order to maintain an equal degree of warmth throughout the whole system; a condition highly necessary in consumption with glandular and pulmonary derangements. This equalization of the vital heat must be attended to as a preliminary to every other curative resource; and warmth can be obtained by Magnetism when all other means fail.

AFFECTIONS OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER AND CONSTIPATION usually require both a Belt and Lung-Invigorator. The Belt is to be worn low down over the loins.

In constipation the diet should be of a solid character and well masticated.

Food should not be taken too frequently. Frequency of eating is a common cause of constipation, as by overloading the bowels its causes incipient paralysis. We would recommend in all cases of constipation that the diet should be diminished rather than increased; and that the food should be thoroughly masticated before it is permitted to pass into the stomach. In most cases a Lung-Invigorator and Belt, or, still better, a Jacket, are found sufficient to remove in a short time all symptoms of this complaint.

With regard to children, the most suitable diet is one consisting mainly of farinaceous foods, fruit, and milk. Meat, tea, coffee, and alcohol must of necessity do great mischief. The common practice of leaving the necks, legs, and arms of children uncovered is fraught with great mischief. Young persons, even more than ourselves, require to be protected against adverse atmospheric changes, for the obvious reason that they are weaker.

The Appliances should be worn the flannel side toward the body.

The general arrangement of the appliances and the magnetic strips they contain should not be altered. Attention to this will insure the most beneficial results, and the retention of the magnetic power almost indefinitely.

It is not essential that the appliances be worn next the body, as the [illegible] penetrates with facility any intervening garments.

The Appliances should not be worn continuously, unless specially directed. As a rule they should be taken off at night.

Do not hesitate to order any of our Appliances that you desire (sent by express C. O. D. and return charges), with privilege of examination, and if not found as represented return them at our expense.

We cannot afford any experiments, and must decline to sell our Appliances unless our instructions can be complied with. We furnish a few names of those who [illegible] wearing the Appliances, and [illegible] to derive full benefit from [illegible] "Magneton" garments) among the following names:

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The Hon. Wm. H. Springer, Springfield, Ill.
All the honorable Judges of the County of Cook.
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Herton, Mich., James H. Thom, postmaster.
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Hudson, Wis., Mrs. D. Farran, Alfred Goss.
Hungerford, Mich., Fred I. Voss.
Hennepin, Ill., John Drumfield.
Hillsboro, Wis., Mrs. W. M. Bremer.
Hebron, Ill., W. H. Schroeder.
Hinsdale, Ill., Stella M. Hinckley.
Hanna, Ill., Harry A. Collins.
Hingham, Wis., Mrs. Thomas Tripp.
Huron, Dak., James S. Buchanan.
Indian Ford, S. H. Vandercook.
Ishpeming, Mich., A. L. Smith.
Independence, Ia., J. C. Plane, of R. R. Plane & Co.
Indianola, Ia., H. C. Sliecott, H. C. Sigler.
Iowa City, Ia., L. E. Ross, D. T. Sawyer.
Ionia, Mich., T. M. Fish, General Superintendent D. L. & N. R. R. Co.
Ipava, Ill., T. S. Martin.
Irving Park, Ill., Mrs. Mary A. Buckman.
Independence, Kas., Arthur Petrit.
Indian Ford, Wis., S. H. Vandercook.
Indianola, Ia., A. R. Worth.
Iowa City, Ia., William C. Anthony.
Ivanhoe, Dak., H. L. Hutchinson.
Indianapolis, Ind., Dr. W. Clark.
Joliet, Ill., Alexander Burden, John P. White, Dr. P. J. Coss.
Jefferson, Ia., F. L. Shircliff.
Janesville, Wis., O. C. Ford.
Judsonia, Ark., William S. Clark.
Jefferson, Colo., Miss Mary M. Lessions.
Jefferson, Wis., C. D. Fox.
Jackson, Mich., C. E. Humphrey, W. A. Ernst, M. W. Tarbox, John H. Hastings.
Knoxville, Neb., J. V. Cottrell.
Kirkland, Ill., W. C. Tuttle.
Kewanee, Ill., Robert Holt & Son.
Kenosha, Wis., Royal B. Tonsleo, Mrs. G. W. Smith.
Kossuth, Ia., Mrs. T. T. Hutchcroft.
Keokuk, Ia., A. Hills.
Kankakee, Ill., Louis Balzer.
Kansas City, Mo., Mrs. S. Tyler.
Knoxville, Ia., M. J. Swalford, Mrs. Annie Shappell.
Knoxville, Ill., Swan Peterson.
Kansas City, Mo., Dr. M. A. Brown, Mrs. W. A. Brown, Mrs. E. M. Cassedy, W. A. Bunker, Christian Thompson.
Kansas City, Kas., M. A. Brown.
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Keutts, Ind., Mrs. F. S. Cornelius.
Kalamazoo, Mich., Justin Willard.
Kewanee, Ill., Samuel Blair Jr., druggist.
Keokuk, Ia., G. P. Pierce.
Kinderhook, Ill., Gates & Fox, dry goods, etc.
Kokomo, Mo., E. Bennett.
Long Prairie, Minn., S. P. Chandler.
Lincoln, Ill., D. Turnbolt, Superintendent of Lincoln Gas-Works.
La Salle, Ill., W. S. Mason, office of the Travelers Insurance Company, Francis Harrisson.
Larimore P. O., Dakota, Geo. H. Forsebler.
Laporte, Ind., A. F. Andrew Sr.
Lincoln, Neb., Mrs. E. T. Calvert, E. E. Whaley.
Ludington, Mich., W. E. Shaw, Lewis Ward.
La Crosse, Wis., F. O. Polleys, of Polleys Bros., W. J. Burr.
Lanark, Ill., R. G. Williams.
Lacon, Ill., Stire & Gell, merchant tailors.
Lisbon, Ia., G. Aurachee.
Leadville, Colo., George Siegrish.
Lockport, Ill., James Stryker.
Little Falls, Wis., Lake Mooers.
Le Roy, Minn., Wm. Lam.
Lafayette, Ind., R. J. Castater, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, Mrs. H. M. Tinkler.
La Valle, Wis., J. F. Sanford, Barney & Potter.
Langdon, Minn., John F. Callahan, also the Postmaster.
Lamberton Station, Minn., H. J. Smith.
La Clede, Ill., Ann Loyd.
Leadville, Col., Mrs. J. M. Carsertey.
Lincoln, Neb., S. Campbell, F. H. Pugh.
Lansing, Mich., George A. Harty.
Lafayette, Ind., Jay Mix, George E. West.
Lancaster, Wis., C. H. Richardson.
Lancaster, N. H., Mrs. A. C. Steere.
Lyndon, Kan., Lew Sargent, hardware, etc.
Lawrence, Cal., Louis Pfeil.
London, Iowa, Patterson Bros., bankers, etc., W. H. Bruns.
Leland, Ill., K. Baland, grain, flour, etc.
Long Branch, Ill., Mrs. Julia A. Bozer.
Longmont, Col., J. A. Kitcley.
Livingston, Ia., R. A. Haxtable.
Melroy, J. Barrow.
Montague, Mich., Dr. J. W. Switzer.
Montreal, Canada, A. J. Benard.
Madison, Wis., S. C. Draper, State Historical Society, M. W. Knowles.
Minooka, Ill., H. Dirst.
Meridan, Mich., John Dwyer, Mrs. O. P. Mellin.
Morris, Ill., H. Auld, proprietor Hopkins House.
Maldon, N. Y., Mrs. D. D. Odell.
Muskegon, Mich., Miss Alice Vandevere, Barens Bros., Messrs. Circular Sons, Mrs. A. S. Parish, Bradford & Eccber, hotel, A. P. Sanford.

Each and every one of the above names is taken without regard to the opinion these persons may entertain of the "Magnetic Garments," as we know full well that to wear the "Magneton" for twelve consecutive months, at the longest, is to obtain absolute cure.

Among the many diseases in which the Magneton appliances will effect a cure or afford relief may be specified: Gout, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, nervous and general debility, spinal weakness and irritation, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, neuralgia, nervous and periodic headaches, nervous irritability, sleeplessness, asthma, palpitation of the heart, prolapsus uteri, irregularities, languor, loss of voice, sore and ulcerated throat, congestion of the lungs, bronchitis, incipient consumption, enlarged tonsils, thick neck and scrofulous swellings, bad humors and running sores, tumors, dropsy, chronic affections of the kidneys and bladder, constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaints, loss of appetite, poor circulation, paralysis, ague, catarrh, sprains, etc., etc.

Many persons suffer for years from chronic rheumatism, asthma, gout, lumbago, bronchitis, lung diseases, and other complaints, which baffle the skill of our best physicians, and expend hundreds of dollars in popular remedies, and receive no good results. These people, as a last resort, seek relief in Magnetism, but, instead of purchasing the Garments recommended for them, they consult their pocket at the expense of health. It is not wise to place a higher value on money than health. Having decided this question, then go ahead and secure the best, as the best is the cheapest in the end.

RHEUMATISM.

Of all the tormenting, excruciating pain that ever visited the human race, rheumatism in its aggravated form is the worst. [illegible]

It is not the fault of the physician, for the medical profession have done all in their power to diagnose the causes, and prescribe remedies for this complaint. It is generally conceded that the general cause of rheumatic trouble is in the blood. An excess of uric acid in the blood is one of the leading causes. To eliminate this poison from the system the treatment must act in accordance with natural, functional law, and this law is clearly followed out when we apply a magnetic current over the afflicted part, and stimulate, increase, and revive the magnetic properties of the blood! What more rational method can we adopt than to charge the blood corpuscles with magnetism? About 8 per cent of the blood is iron. If this iron is a magnet, as it should be, what a powerful influence it might exert over the nerves and functional organs!

It is at once a leverage, a power, a force, to correct all derangements of the human body through its own life-current—i. e.: the blood. If the iron in the blood loses its magnetism the entire human structure topples and yields to disease and death. Rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, hysterics, lumbago, and gout CAN be cured by magnetism scientifically applied.

We challenge the scientific men of our day to refute or disprove this statement, and will cheerfully submit an outfit of our Magnetic Appliances to any scientific gentleman who wishes to test them, free of charge, providing only that he shall publish the results of his experiments, whatever they may be. We can refer to thousands of cases where this method of treatment has produced permanent cures, both in this country and in Europe, where this system has been applied for more than twelve years.

It should be borne in mind that the power to relieve and cure these functional derangements is increased and multiplied by the number of appliances worn. It is often the case that some one afflicted with chronic rheumatism will seek relief with our Magnetic appliances, but will not consent to purchase the full amount of garments required. Many of them will purchase a pair of insoles only, expecting to be entirely cured with them. To all such persons, it is our duty to ourselves to say, we can not cure long-standing cases of any kind with one or two small pieces, or garments. We must be allowed to judge of each individual case, and recommend such number and kind of garments as will cure the difficulty, whatever it may be.

In our complete outfit (designed more especially for paralysis) there are over seven hundred magnets! While there are but few cases requiring the full suit, a large number of those who seek relief with our Appliances should wear either the Vest or the Belt and Lung Protector.

In all cases where our Appliances fail to give all the relief promised, the fault is entirely with the wearer, either by reason of lack of sufficient garments to change the blood and keep it magnetic, or violations of correct hygienic law.

We can cure the very worst cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, and kidney diseases with our Appliances, and at the same time double all the vital forces in the human organism.

CONSUMPTION.

The fell destroyer of our race lurks in nearly every household throughout the United States. Over one hundred thousand people die annually of this disease in our country. What a fearful commentary upon the advancement of medical science? The question arises, "Do medicines cure diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes? In some cases we believe they are of great assistance in the incipient stages, but seldom after tuberculosis has set in.

Medicines, to be of value, must reach the organs which are diseased, and in this peculiar disease medication is seldom ever applied directly at the seat of the disease.

Our Lung Invigorator is worn directly over these organs and furnishes the best known stimulant in the form of a constant current of magnetism or electricity, just as the nature of the case and strength of the patient demands. We positively assert that our magnetic and electric garments will do more to cure this dread disease than any other known agent. And in making these statements we have ample testimonials and facts to prove what we publish.

Living witnesses and certificates from physicians are the best possible evidence we can submit, and we request all who are skeptical on these points to call at our consulting parlors and read the original letters in our possession from persons in various parts of this country and Europe.

Our magnetic garments will cure consumption—i. e., phthisis pulmonalis—in all its earlier stages and developments. We have no objection to other medical treatment in connection with our garments if patients so desire.

Whenever a patient is under treatment by his physician and desires our garments in connection with the same we do not change the treatment or advise discontinuance. It is our aim to assist the physician, and not decry his remedies or modes of treatment. These Appliances will aid the physician, conserve nature's forces, and facilitate a cure.

DYSPEPSIA.

Of all the chronic diseases flesh is heir to, none serve to cloud the mind, irritate the nerves, and destroy the happiness of the sufferer more than gastritis, or dyspepsia. The constant irritation of the pneumo-gastric nerves, as well as the whole sympathetic system, serves to keep the poor sufferers in constant dread of impending evils that have no foundation in fact, and to torture them into a condition of permanent fretfulness and irritability. To the dyspeptic there is no sunny side to life! no success! no happiness! Such persons can not succeed in business, or enjoy the many pleasures in their pathway. If these afflicted persons would have more faith in Magnetism and Hygiene, would wear our protecting shields over the seat of the disease, and practice correct habits of dietetics for a few months, nine-tenths of all their mental troubles would disappear and life would resume her charms and pleasures so bountifully bestowed upon them in childhood.

There is no power in the reach of man equal to Magnetism for the restoration and cure of dyspepsia. Our Magnetic Belts act promptly upon the blood, warming and revitalizing every nerve and capillary, equalizing the circulation, restoring activity and tone to the stomach. But for this malady nothing surpasses our Magnetic combination Vest, for either lady or gentleman. This beautifully-fitting garment covers all the vital organs and nerve-centers of the body except the brain. It is at once a whole suit or shield in one garment. It covers, insulates, protects, and infuses Magnetic warmth, life, and energy into the lungs, stomach, and liver, aids digestion and assimilation, and diffuses a genial glow throughout the whole body.

If dyspeptic invalids could understand the curative virtues of these magnets and would adopt absolutely correct habits of life, they certainly could be restored to health and happiness. Instead of life proving a dreary waste to them, it would blossom forth in all its effulgence and glory. With good digestion and healthful action of all the organs, man is an epitome of sparkling sunbeams and brilliant scintillations. His cheerful voice and sunny face betoken the realities of the inner temple—the soul.

Dyspepsia is the precursor of mental wreck, financial ruin, and suicide. Our magnets will not only afford comfort and relief to the dyspeptic invalid, but bring about a complete restoration to health, if our instructions as to the number of garments to be worn and habits of life are carried out to the letter.

In sending for Appliances by mail or express, write name and address, county and State plainly, so as to avoid mistakes. Be careful to send exact measure according to directions. Money may be sent by draft, money-order, registered letter, express, currency, or postage stamps in letter at our risk. Address Magneton Applicances Company, No. 218 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Over one hundred thousand people are now wearing these Magnetic Appliances in this country and [illegible]

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite new Court-House. Maggie Mitchell in "Little Barefoot."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. Haverly's Consolidated Mastodon Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Josephine Gallmeyer in "Woman as She Should Not Be."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Her Majesty's Opera Company in "L'Africaine."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Charles A. Gardner and Patti Rosa in "Karl." Afternoon and evening.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1883.

STEPHEN W. DORSEY has resigned the Secretaryship of the Republican National Committee.

CLOUDY weather, with rain or snow, and stationary or higher temperature, for the Upper Lake region today.

THE list of patents granted to Northwestern inventors during the last week will be found in another part of this issue.

THE incompetency of a newly-imported locomotive engineer caused a smash-up on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad yesterday morning at Fifty-ninth street. Five men were seriously injured, and some of them will probably die.

LATEST advices from Berditscheff give the number of lives lost from the burning of the circus there at 268. Considering that the building was of wood, and the space between the inner and outer walls was filled with straw, the loss of life might easily have been greater.

CONGRESSMAN KELLEY yesterday reported to the House the joint production of the Tariff Commission, the Ways and Means Committee, and the manufacturers, which will be known as Kelley's Tariff bill, and which was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE House committee has finally completed the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, and will recommend the appropriation of $15,209,000 for the purpose of tinkering up our nonfloatable and utterly useless pretense of a navy. The amount thus to be wasted is rather less than was wasted last year, and the old and evil-smelling Robeson contracts are to be repudiated.

GOV. ROBERT E. PATTISON, of Pennsylvania, was inaugurated yesterday at Harrisburg. In his message he pronounced in favor of economy in public affairs, civil-service reform, and the abolition of useless offices. He took very strong ground against the growing power and greed of monopolies, and especially alluded to the consolidation of competing telegraph lines in defiance of the constitutional provision.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has signed the Civil-Service bill, and the friends of reform will now look with interest for the appointments which he will make under it. Much, perhaps all, of its usefulness depends upon the men who shall be chosen to administer the law, for notwithstanding the definitions as to their powers contained in the measure itself they are vested with much discretion as to details. The people look for decided and emphatic work from this commission, and will hold its members to a strict accountability.

MR. GEORGE M. BOGUE, the Chicago member of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, yesterday secured the services of three experts and started to investigate the condition of the shipments of corn which it is claimed have been graded too low. The experts visited an elevator and examined some cars of "high-mixed" which the consignees believed should have been graded No. 2. Their investigations satisfied them that the objections to the Grain Inspectors' grading were, in these cases at least, not warranted. The grain was found not to come up to the standard fixed for No. 2, although in most cases a good deal of it would have reached that grade had it not been that careless shippers mixed in corn not sufficiently dry. Considerable interest attaches to this matter at the present time, as the market for No. 2 is being manipulated by the "shorts," whose direct advantage lies in keeping the stock of that grade as low as possible. But if the experts' investigation affords an index to the condition of the corn about the grading of which complaint has been made the local Inspectors will be upheld in their decisions.

YESTERDAY was devoted by a large number of State Legislatures to balloting for United States Senators. In Tennessee Isham G. Harris was reëlected, and in North Carolina Matt W. Ransom was chosen for the third time. The only opposition to the reëlection of Senator A. H. Garland in Arkansas was that of his own brother, a Greenbacker, who received three votes. Senator Frye was reëlected in Maine. In Minnesota Senator Windom received half the vote of the Senate and 47 of the 99 votes of the House, so that a change of three votes will give that State another term of the ablest representative it has ever had in the Senate. Senator Ferry received 50 votes of the 131 in the Michigan Legislature, his chief competitor being credited with 50. In Nebraska eight or ten candidates were in the field, and it may take several days to reach a result. Mr. Hoar received a large majority of the votes in the Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature, but needs 15 to give him a majority on joint ballot. The Senate was carried by ex-Gov. Long, the regular Democratic nominee, Bowerman, being last in the shuffle. John E. Kenna received the Democratic caucus nomination in West Virginia and will be elected in due course.

OUT of all the numerous ordinances submitted to the Common Council at its last meeting for the security of human life in theatres, hotels, and other public buildings, some good ought to come. Lumping them all together, their provisions would make any building very safe. Any one of them would go far towards protecting life. They are all in the hands of committees, however, and there they will probably die, unless some other horror should soon occur to call attention to them. The past experiences, however, give no warrant that anything will be done. The public will give its attention to other things, and soon forget all about the horrible calamity which desolated so many homes and entailed so much needless suffering. The present spasm of resolution in the Council will also probably give way to indifference or forgetfulness, and that will be the end of it all—until Chicago has one of these horrors.

COAL began to decline in price when the manufacturing industries entered their recent depression. The companies that control the business can produce 35,000,000, while the market at its best can absorb but 30,000,000 of tons a year. An open break in prices was "threatened," as the coal companies say when there is a prospect of cheaper coal. This has been averted by a suspension of work half the time, beginning this week and continuing until all danger that coal will be too plenty and too cheap has passed away. The coal corporations thus decide what their miners shall have to do and shall be paid, and how much of the coal placed by the Almighty in the coalfields of Pennsylvania shall be mined, and what the public shall pay for it. The moment the natural conditions of trade tend to make fires an easier luxury for the people to obtain these men interfere. They make work scarce for their laborers and coal scarce for the public. Their control over the coal-fields, the coal-miners, and the coal-users is complete and despotic. Coal is dear because it is in the hands of a monopoly, and this monopoly is one of the stoutest buttresses of the tariff iniquities which we are now told Congress will adjourn without reforming.

THE two Houses of the Illinois Legislature yesterday voted separately for United States Senator. Gov. Cullom received 30 votes in the Senate and Gen. John M. Palmer got 20. In the House, owing to the abstention from voting of Representatives Rankin and Emerson and the absence of a Democrat, the vote was a tie, each candidate receiving 75 votes. Senator Adams, of Cook County, dodged the vote. The result of yesterday's ballot assures the election of Gov. Cullom on the first joint ballot today, and demonstrates the absurdity of the claims made by the "kickers," who prophesied that the decision of the caucus would be repudiated by gentlemen who consented to its result by taking part in its deliberations. As the matter stands, a couple of disgruntled Representatives have succeeded in postponing for one day the ratification of the choice of the Republican party, although entirely helpless to prevent the ultimate election of Gov. Cullom. In all probability the action of Senator Adams and of his coöbjectors in the House will return to plague them at a future day, for the alleged ground upon which they stood amounted to nothing. The "ineligibility" claim had nothing to back it from the start, and has been effectually disposed of.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S MANIFESTO.

That the path of the French Republic is not strewn with roses is a well-recognized fact, and for months past there has been a growing feeling that trouble was in store for France. The President of the Republic, M. Grévy, does not command the respect either of the leaders of public opinion in the legislative chambers, of the press, or of the people, and is generally looked upon as little better than a makeshift. The constant changes which have occurred in the Cabinet and the inability of any Government to retain office otherwise than by sufferance have disheartened the friends of republicanism and led them to anticipate coming trouble. Two weeks ago France had one man to whom to turn, but today the grave holds all of Gambetta save the memory of his public services and his dauntless struggles on behalf of freedom.

The expected trouble has come, and, as usual, a Bonaparte is at the bottom of it. Prince Napoleon, the son of Jerome Bonaparte, and cousin of the late Emperor, has declared war against the Republic. This man, who began public life as the reddest of Red Republicans, and who took his seat in the Constituent Assembly of 1848 at the top of the "mountain," has again shown his treachery and treason. He accepted office under his cousin, became a Prince of the Empire, and was given high military command, only to abandon his post when danger threatened. His poltroonery gained him the contemptuous sobriquet of "Plon-Plon," and his personal cowardice was shown by his refusal to accept the challenge of the Duc d'Aumale, who defended the honor of the Orleanists against Prince Napoleon's attack. Plon-Plon coquetted with the Radicals under the Empire while dependent upon the favor of his cousin for his honors and wealth, and today he is found ready to stab the Republic which has allowed him unwisely the privilege of asylum.

Prince Napoleon goes about his work of treason in the Napoleonic style. Yesterday he caused to be published in a Parisian paper and placarded on the walls of the Capital a manifesto attacking the Republic. He alleged that it had failed in its mission, that it had degraded the army and ruined the finances of the country, and that religion and good government alike suffered under it. Considering that Plon-Plon is generally known as an extreme free-thinker, if not an atheist, there is a refinement of hypocrisy about his solicitude for the church, while personal experiences in connection with soldiering hardly qualify him to speak for the army. He does not arraign the Government; he attacks the Republic. Deliberately, having, as he says, taken advice as to the form of his manifesto, he issues a proclamation which cannot be considered in any other light than as a direct incitement to rebellion, and yet he claims to be within the law.

It is gratifying to note not only that the Government has taken prompt steps to deal with this latest Pretender, but that its action has been most emphatically indorsed by the legislative body. In the face of threatened danger minor differences have been swept away. Prince Napoleon was arrested and lodged in jail, and the Government announces that his case will be properly dealt with by the tribunals. In the Assembly the action of the Government was approved by a vote of 417 to 89, while urgency was declared for a motion prohibiting the residence in France or Algeria of any member of the dynasties which have ruled France in the past. This is as it should be, and it is to be hoped that the French Government will content itself with simply kicking out of doors the semi-imperial Pretender who has abused its hospitality, and will not dignify him or put him in the light of a martyr by going through the formalities of a State trial. The vote of the Assembly shows that in such a case as this the Government, however much it may be criticised on matters of detail, can command the support of patriotic Frenchmen, and, having this power, wisdom would dictate its use. Contempt, rather than persecution, should be the treatment accorded to the man who plotted alike against the Empire and the Republic, and whose bravery takes the shape of a paper proclamation instead of being shown on the field. The latest conspiracy will fail, for Plon-Plon is not Napoleon III., and the times have changed since 1852.

STORM SIGNAL OF A PROTECTION ORGAN.

When the present session of Congress was about to begin we warned the Republican majority to make good use of the ninety days which gave the last opportunity to better their record and to effectuate in legislation the demands of their constituents and the country at large for reform. Nearly half of the allotted time has gone by and the House that has the prerogative of originating revenue legislation has not yet begun the consideration of the all-important question of the reduction of taxation and the abolition of tariff monopolies.

It is confidently predicted not only by the attorneys of interests that claim vested and proprietary rights in the maintenance of the present high taxes, but by other observers of long experience in Washington ways, that there will be no change in the tariff. If necessary, the two Houses will be brought into collision on the question of prerogative. The people have been elbowed out of the Capitol for weeks by the boldest, loudest lobby that ever clamored for special taxation on the people or resisted the cure of an abuse. This lobby demands that no taxes be reduced and that many be increased. It has prevailed on all points with the Ways and Means Committee. If it is to prevail with the Republican majority that controls the House the Republican party has already lost the Presidential election of 1884.

The Republican President recommends a reduction of taxation. The Republican Secretary of the Treasury and the Republican Commissioner of Internal Revenue urge it. The Republican Tariff Commission of Protectionists (sic) recognized, though unwillingly, the necessity for lowering taxes. The October and November elections thundered for it. It is hard to see how the Republican party can be saved in 1884 from a repetition of the disaster of 1882 but by the passage of such a measure of relief as shall meet the demands of taxpayers and forestall revenue reform by the Democrats. The Republicans control this Congress. The Democrats control the next. If the Republicans do not reduce taxation the Democrats will. The party that kept the taxes up will never carry the day against the party that put them down.

The danger that threatens the Republicans is extreme, and but forty days remain in which to avert it. Even so ultra an advocate of the phlebotomistic theory of bleeding ten taxpayers for the benefit of one as the New York *Tribune*, ultra protectionist, has taken the alarm. It utters the following warning in its issue of the 15th:

> What good reason can the Republican party give, if it refuses to make reductions recommended by the Tariff Commission? It cannot say that it knows better what would be well for the wool manufacturer than Mr. Hayes, or better what would be well for the iron manufacturer than Mr. Oliver. That kind of claim would hardly have weight with fair-minded and intelligent voters. Neither can it pretend that as to the general need of protecting American industry as a whole it is more earnest or more informed than this commission, or better able to judge what measures are expedient to that end. *When opponents of protection assert, as they now do, that the tariff in its present form is no longer upheld because it is needful or even useful for the protection of industry, but that changes are now resisted solely for the maintenance of oppressive monopolies which have grown up under that system, what have the Republicans to reply? They can affirm with truth that the party has no such aim; that it has no other desire than to promote, strengthen, and build up American industry and defend American labor.* But how much weight will its assertion have in contrast with its refusal to make changes which the commission has pronounced for the permanent interests of labor and of industry?
>
> This is not all. A Senate committee led by Mr. Morrill, the father of the protective tariff, has reported a bill substantially embodying in the main the propositions of the Tariff Commission. This bill would reduce the revenue from customs about $45,049,000—namely: on cotton, $3,681,000; iron and steel, $5,200,000; silks, $3,487,000; wool and woolens, $4,845,000; molasses, $6,500,000; sugar, $15,500,000; inland transportation and other charges, $5,400,000; and other items, $6,286,000. No man living can claim to be a more ardent and devoted friend of the American system than Mr. Morrill, nor has any living man taken a larger or more influential part in the framing and adoption of the protective tariff. His colleague next on the committee, Mr. Sherman, is another of those whose earnestness and knowledge have been most abundantly shown. But the modification which these gentlemen and their associates propose, believing that it would be beneficial to industry, it is supposed that the Republican party may refuse to pass. On what ground? Can the party go before the country claiming that Mr. Morrill and Mr. Sherman do not understand the subject, or that they are not earnest and sincere advocates of a sound and genuine protection of industry?

We do not agree with the New York *Tribune* in its theories, but when both the ultra-protectionist and the revenue reformers' journals of the party unite in demanding a reduction of the tariff it is high time for the politicians to act. The lobby is near and loud. The people are still and distant. But the people cast the most votes, as the party that refuses to lighten taxation will find to its cost in 1884.

HOW THE TARIFF SHOULD BE REDUCED.

The tariff of the United States includes several thousand varieties of protected articles. That is, everything manufactured is protected, and thus the manufacturer of one article finds himself taxed upon all the other articles which he has to use in his industry. Every protected industry, therefore, is subjected to a severe tax to protect other industries. Therefore, it will be understood why the manufacturers who are enjoying high protection and demand its continuance on the goods they produce are demanding a repeal or reduction of the protective tax on all the other manufactured goods which to them are raw materials. A striking instance of this kind was shown in the debate in the Senate on Monday last, which, however, but illustrates hundreds of other cases: There is an article now largely used by the cotton-print works of New England, which is a preparation of German burnt starch, and is called dextrine. It is used in all the cotton-print mills as a sizing. Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, whose constituents are engaged in the printing of cotton cloth, induced the Senate committee to reduce the present duty, which is 10 per cent. Whereupon the Senators from Maine protested. They represent starch factories, which they claim make nine-tenths of the starch in the country, and they claimed that if the duty on dextrine be reduced the starch factories of these States would be ruined, would have to close their doors, and the starving laborers would be driven out to Iowa and Illinois and become farmers in competition with those now engaged in growing corn. On the other hand, the reduction of the tax on dextrine was claimed to be necessary to prevent the cotton-print mills closing their doors and the American labor therein employed being discharged and forced to go out West and engage in raising corn and hogs. The whole day was occupied in debating the question whether the cotton-print mills or the starch mills should be closed. The starch mills are now protected by a tax on consumers of 114 per cent, and the manufacture of starch is now a monopoly. Finally an amendment was proposed increasing the duty on dextrine to one cent a pound, which is about 16 per cent, and voting on that grave issue the Senate was a tie, and adjourned to sleep over the momentous point as to which industry should be ruined.

The so-called statesmen of the Senate and of the House seem to overlook the fact that the tariff is not, and ought not to be, a scheme where one interest is to obtain advantage over all others.

The proposition is to reduce the tariff. Any intelligent man ought to know that the tariff is not to be reduced by the reduction of the tax on a few things and not on others; not by reducing the tax on dextrine and not on starch. There should be a general reduction or repeal of all taxes on all the important articles which constitute the raw materials of manufactured goods. This would be a great relief to all manufacturers. Having done this, which would possibly be equivalent to a reduction of 15 to 20 per cent of the cost of producing manufactured goods in this country, then the protective tax might be reduced on all branches of manufacture alike. Each, in surrendering a percentage of the tax now levied for his own benefit, would be relieved of a like proportion of the tax now exacted of him for the benefit of others. There would be an immense reduction of taxes to consumers, while the relations of the manufacturers to each other and to the public would remain unchanged. This would be a rational mode of reducing the tariff, and would be wholly different from the scandalous proceedings now going on in Congress, where every industry is seeking to be relieved of taxes on its own business, but insisting on continuing the taxes levied on all other business.

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME.

The aim of criminal laws and police vigilance is the prevention of crime. The punishment provided for the thief and the murderer is not designed to satisfy any sentiment of revenge entertained by society, but to deter the same and other persons from further criminal acts. The trouble is that this object of criminal prosecution is ignored for the most part by the persons who have been injured, the police to whom the protection of the community is assigned, and the judiciary who are charged with the administration of the laws. This fact was brought out conspicuously by Mr. Felton, the Superintendent of the bridewell, in his late annual report to the Bridewell Commissioners. His points may be summarized to advantage if they shall be heeded by the Justices, the Judges of the Criminal Courts and Courts of Appeal, the Legislature, and the public.

1. In the case of crime against property, the leading motive of the injured person is to regain possession of what has been stolen. In this selfish motive, the success of which is always an encouragement to new crime, those who have been robbed are aided and abetted frequently by the detectives and police, and sometimes by the magistrates. The statute prohibiting and punishing the condonation of crime is almost a dead letter. Negotiation with thieves for the return of stolen property has come to be a regular and recognized, though always an illegitimate, business. In many instances the price offered for the recovery of stolen property is in excess of that which the thief is able to procure from the pawnbroker, the professional "fence," or by the system of exchanges which is in vogue between the thieves in different cities. This practice of trading with thieves ought to be abolished by the strictest enforcement of the laws against it.

2. The custom of changing the charges against apprehended criminals from robbery or some other serious offense to a mere breach of the peace is almost equally destructive of the purpose of government and law to prevent crime. A light fine is frequently imposed for a felony which should be visited with severe punishment. A notorious case of this kind occurred a few days ago when a sandbagger was allowed to escape with a fine of $20, at a time when the safety of society demands that the utmost penalty of the law be meted out for this class of crimes. It is also a common practice to suspend the fine imposed on condition that the criminal quit the city within a certain time, and the police are in the habit of driving criminals and vagrants out of town by threatening arrests. All this is wrong because a pursuit of the same system in the various large communities merely results in an exchange of criminals, who have an advantage in following their law-breaking career because they are unknown to the police of the city where they take up their residence after being driven from a community where they are known. No criminal was ever reformed by this process. On the contrary, vicious associations are maintained in all communities, and thieves and vagabonds are encouraged to continue a life of crime in the hope that a change of residence will be the only consequence.

3. The law is defective in allowing easy change of venue and awarding fees to the Justices. A Justice of the Peace who is in the habit of administering severe sentences soon becomes known and obnoxious to the criminals. When arrested and taken before such a Justice the criminals always take a change of venue to the "nearest Justice," as provided by the law. The "nearest Justice" in such cases soon acquires popularity among the chronic offenders by light fines because his income is swollen by the number of cases he has under the fee system. Either the law regulating the change of venue ought to be amended or salaries should be substituted for fees in the cases where Justices try criminal cases. It would be better if both these reforms could be provided.

4. A few years ago a "professional criminals" act was passed by the Illinois Legislature, which was intended to enable the police to arrest as vagrants men and women known to them as criminals, and by sending them to the bridewell when they would not work to prevent them from committing the crimes which would surely follow if they were to remain at large. Under this act Mr. Felton says 1,186 vagabonds were sent to the bridewell, and proportionate amount of crime was prevented. Then "an eminent jurist" declared the law to be unconstitutional. Since that decision it has been a dead letter. Application was made to the Legislature to make such amendments of the law as would render it constitutional, but opposition to this course was encountered from the Representatives of those districts where the law had been sustained by the local Judges. The country districts were content with the law as it stood, and indifferent to the exigencies of the great City of Chicago, where it had been set aside. The Mayor of Chicago, in 1877, when this law was enforced, declared it to be equal to the services of 100 policemen in the protection of life and property. The terms are such that it does not threaten the innocent while it restrains the criminal class. An energetic effort should be made in the present Legislature to secure such modification as may be necessary to meet the technical objection of Chicago Judges.

5. Mr. Felton looks to the revision of the criminal code in this State as the most effective means that can be adopted for checking crime. The certainty of punishment in case of guilt is the best preventive agency that can be adopted. This condition cannot be assured under a system which makes the people the defendants instead of the prosecutors in criminal cases. If the criminal code can be so changed as to defeat improper continuances, guarantee the collection of forfeited bail-bonds, assure the selection of honest and intelligent jurors, give the people an equal chance in application for new trials and supersedeases, authorize the Judges to construe the law for the guidance of juries, and establish a system of speedy trials, then the police will have a powerful coadjutor in the prevention of crime, which is their proper mission.

A MONSTROUS TAX.

In the tariff as proposed by the Tariff Commissioners there is a provision for an increase of the duty on type-metal and new type to 25 per cent. This is, next to the tax on paper, a tax on knowledge and instruction. It is a tax on the cost of producing every newspaper and every book and publication in the country. It is a wholly unnecessary tax, as is shown by the type-founders themselves. Mr. McKellar, the head of a Philadelphia type-foundry, was very active in his labors before the Tariff Commission as to the necessity of more tax on type and type-metal, and this gentleman in his own paper published a version of his argument before the commission. From this statement, thus vouched for by the representative of the type-founders, we make the following extract:

> Petitions for the removal of the duty had been got up by a foreigner in California, containing a tissue of lies and misrepresentations, and these were sent to country editors and signed by them in ignorance of their real character. The protection was now 25 per cent ad valorem, which was much less than the rate which type-founders had to pay for their raw material, lead, antimony, and copper. On lead the duty was two cents a pound, or about 50 per cent ad valorem; on copper five cents a pound, and on antimony 10 per cent ad valorem. Then they had to pay duty on iron, files, etc., used in the business. To offset all these disadvantages they had only a protection of 25 per cent. They were handicapped by a heavy tax on all their raw materials. If every duty were removed from all their raw materials, so that they could meet the foreigners on a fair footing, they would not care for the foreign competition, even though they paid 40 per cent more for wages than was paid in England. While the price of nonpareil type in Philadelphia was 58 cents a pound, it was 56 cents in London, where the type-founders had all the raw materials free. It would, therefore, be seen that American type-founders were not oppressing American printers. And yet, notwithstanding the duty of 25 per cent ad valorem, American type-founders found it hard work to keep out English type. The difficulty was to prevent undervaluation. The duty, he thought, should be made specific, and there might be three rates established on the various sizes.

Now, what does this statement mean? The raw materials of type-metal are lead, copper, antimony, and tin. Tin is free, lead and copper are American products, and antimony bears a tax of 10 per cent. The only tax imposed besides that on antimony is the protective tax on copper and lead.

The tax on type and type-metal is 25 per cent, and this gentleman, who speaks for the type-founders of the country, tells the Tariff Commission, and Congress, and the country that—

> If every duty were removed from all their raw materials, so that they could meet the foreigners on a fair footing, they would not care for the foreign competition, even though they paid 40 per cent more for wages than was paid in England.

Here is a frank statement that the protective tax on raw lead and copper used in making type and type-metal is greater than the 40 per cent extra wages paid to American workmen, and that the protective tax on these articles levied in this country is a tax levied upon the mechanics and industry of this country for the exclusive benefit of the type-founders and the pauper labor of England. The argument is practically true, and ought to be irresistible with Congress as a reason why lead and copper unmanufactured should be free, thus placing our manufacturers on an equal footing with their competitors in England. These are precisely the taxes which make our tariff so acceptable to the British manufacturers by excluding American manufactures from all the markets of the world. How profitable the business of type-founding is, despite these drawbacks of only 25 per cent bounty and a protective tax equal to 40 per cent additional wages, is shown by the returns made by this special industry. Its report is as follows:

Capital	$2,772,690
Persons employed—	
Males	1,327
Females	406
Children	253
Total employés	1,986
Wages paid during the year	$ 958,503
Paid for materials	660,748
Value of products	2,330,398
Net profits	710,957

Profit on capital over 30 per cent, and this after paying 40 per cent extra wages, and paying as much more for protective tax on lead, copper, and antimony.

The plain and simple truth is, the tax ought to be repealed. The protective tax is a mere blind. It excludes the foreign type, fixes a minimum price on that type equal to the duty, and then the American manufacturers can sell their type at a discount of 20, 30, or 40 per cent, according to the cash means of their customers. Notwithstanding the complaint of "only 25 per cent protection," American type can be sold, and is often sold, at discounts below the price of foreign type of from 10 to 40 per cent. The tariff tax serves no other purpose than to furnish a margin in which manufacturers can vary their discounts.

The tax on type and type-metal is a fraud—so glaring that Congress ought to repeal it absolutely, making at the same time the raw materials used in type-manufacture also free.

ANOTHER PENSION GRAB.

The appropriation for pensions this year is *only* about $86,000,000, in addition to $17,000,000 of last year's unexpended balances. Next year it will be $100,000,000. It is now double the annual interest on the public debt. This showing does not satisfy the claim agents or the patriotic Congressman with the "soldier vote" in his mind's eye. It is especially unsatisfactory to the Congressman who has Confederate affinities, because his Rebel soldier friends are excluded from the benefits. Hence the effort to enlarge the pension burden on the taxpayers by $10,000,000 more per annum by the proposition to enroll all persons who served thirty days or more in the Mexican war or any of the early Indian skirmishes. This would take in Confederate as well as Union soldiers. A day has been fixed in the House for the consideration of this preposterous grab at the pocketbooks of the taxpayers, and such is the recklessness of Congress in squandering the people's hard-earned money in pensions that its adoption will scarcely be a matter of surprise.

In voting away ten millions a year in this Mexican business to men who have no claim upon the Government and are not in need of charity from any quarter Congress will rob 10,000,000 of the American people of a day's labor each year, or 1,000,000 of working men of ten days' labor every year. What theory of Government or morals will justify such a proceeding? What member of Congress who votes for such a measure will dare to put it in this light to the workingmen of his constituency when he shall come to appeal to them for reëlection? How will any Northern Congressman be able to explain to a loyal constituency his support of a measure which is designed to place 30,000 to 35,000 Confederates on the pension rolls?

Thirty days' service in the Mexican war or one of the old Indian raids was regarded at the time as a sort of spree, and is looked back at now by the survivors in much the same light as old and middle-aged men regard any exciting escapade of their youth. Most of the survivors of those early raids are well-to-do in the world, and all of them were amply rewarded for their service. In addition to the full pay promised they received each of them a land warrant to 160 acres of land which they were at liberty to locate in any one of what are now the richest Western and Southern States, including Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri. The whole Mississippi Valley was open to them on which to locate their warrants, and they all availed themselves of the Government's generosity and either now own farms located with scrip or sold their scrip and pocketed the cash. There was no Homestead law in those days, and nobody could get 160 acres of Government land for less than $200 cash, and that much money was as good as $400 would now be. Very few of the Mexican volunteers served more than a year, and a large part of them for considerably less. All of them who were wounded, disabled, or injured in health were placed on the pension-rolls long ago. None of those volunteers have any further claim against the Government or the pockets of the taxpayers.

Among all the 50,000 pension claimants such a measure would create probably not 1,000 persons are fit subjects for charity, and those who are in a helpless condition are well cared for by the communities in which they live. The thing is a grab and not an equity.

Congressman Browne, of Indiana, who is not under the servile control of the claim agents, exposed in a telling speech the ulterior dangers to the taxpayers attending the precedent which it is proposed to establish. Sixty years after the close of the war of 1812 a pension law was passed for the benefit of the survivors and the widows of those who had died; and, notwithstanding the long lapse of time, 34,000 pensioners materialized. It is only thirty-six years since the Mexican war, and not less than 50,000 claimants would come forward under the temptation of a pension to all who rendered any kind of service for even so short a time. But the day is not far distant when all the survivors of the Union War will demand at least equal consideration with the volunteers in the little Mexican war at the hands of the Government. At the end of thirty-six years from the War of the Rebellion there will be at least 500,000 to 600,000 survivors and 250,000 to 300,000 widows of those who served in that War, for there were 1,500,000 men who served more than thirty days in the struggle for the maintenance of the Union. Thus a precedent which is now to cost the Government $10,000,000 a year will twenty years from now impose an extra tax of $100,000,000 a year in addition to the unprecedented pensions already fastened on the taxpayer.

If Congress shall continue to entertain these outrageous schemes of plunder, urged on by blood-leeching claim agents, and carried out by servile demagogs, nothing short of universal bankruptcy or popular revolution will put a stop to them.

PHILADELPHIA PAUPER GRABBERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Gov. Curtin will make an attempt tomorrow to introduce a bill to pay $1,500,000 to parties of speculators in Pennsylvania who aided the Centennial with that sum.

Nearly every second man doing business in Philadelphia is just now begging for more subsidy, or protection, or a pension, or donation of some kind from Congress. Whether he owns a nickel-mine, or compounds quinine pills, or grinds pepper or mustard, or runs a mill for roasting American flag-root or acorns as substitutes for coffee, or compounds soda-water, or works up shoddy into women's stockings, or weaves rag-carpets, he is in Washington in person or by representative clamoring for more taxes and for more protection.

To make the array of beggars from Philadelphia complete there is a body representing the "solid men" of that city, who plaintively represent that they subscribed to some stock in an enterprise in that city, and lost considerable money by bankruptcy of the company, and they "humbly" beg that Congress will vote them $1,783,013 to make good their losses.

It will be remembered that Philadelphia some years ago started the grand scheme of holding a world's fair or exposition in the City of Philadelphia on the centennial anniversary of the National birthday, when the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed from Independence Hall. All the nations of the world were invited to attend and participate. The managers of this grand affair applied to Congress for a grant of money, or at least a loan, and Congress, at their earnest appeal, loaned the company $1,500,000 to begin their preparations, stipulating, however, that the money should be returned out of the first receipts of the exposition. The exposition was held. Millions of people visited it, paid their entrance fees, lodged at their hotels, ate at their restaurants, bought goods at their stores, hired their carriages, rode in their horse-cars, and expended all their money in all the diversions which are found in all first-class cities for the entertainment of strangers. Philadelphia was gorged with the spending-money of all the inhabitants of the earth who went there to visit the home, if not the birth-place, of Benjamin Franklin, the inventor of the lightning-rod, of Powers & Weightman, the discoverers of the taxed quinine pills, William D. Kelley, the discoverer of pig-iron, and of Kimball, the famous author of the famous science of "addition, division, and silence."

The money loaned by Congress was paid back to the Treasury. Seven years have elapsed, and Pennsylvania has in that time gathered in something like $50,000,000 profit from the steel rails which she has sold to the country, and on which Congress permitted her to collect a 100-per-cent bounty from the people.

In the meantime the Centennial Commission has been wound up. It has paid all its salaries, discharged all its workmen, sold off all its traps, and the stock of the company, it is alleged, fails to repay the stockholders by $1,783,013.15, and these stockholders have memorialized Congress that, in consideration of the benefit and profit realized by the rest of the country (?), this deficit be made good by a special tax levied on the whole people of the United States! That is Philadelphia's latest form of begging for her indigent and suffering paupers.

IF the Democrats could cast some of the odium of the Tennessee repudiation and defalcation upon the Republicans it would be a source of great relief to them. But the debt was created before the War, when the State was under the undisputed control of the Democracy, and the man who has robbed the Treasury belongs to the same party. So every time an attempt is made to shift the burden the party only shows plainly that it is on the right shoulders now. To make matters worse, it is well known that the Republicans have stood solidly for the public credit. The frantic effort made to smirch them with the stain of repudiation will, therefore, prove futile.

MR. A. L. CONGER, of Akron and Canton, O., and Syracuse, N. Y., whose manufacturing firm is the largest consumer of crucible or cast steel in America, said last week about the Tariff Commissioners' report: "We make the fine steel parts of farmers' reaping machinery. The change of classification in crucible steel and the apparent reductions are most expertly done, but with no other intent than to make agricultural machine-makers pay nearly half a cent per pound more for the steel than now, or exactly $1,055.04 per hundred tons more duty than at present. The increase has been made by Pittsburg, and threatens the worst consequences in Ohio, where agricultural machine-shops have created many of the largest towns. It must have given the man who set it up on us so a great deal of time and headache to change the classes and figures so as to show an apparent reduction and yet conceal from us the delicacy of his little game. It is, in fact, a struggle to mark up raw material and mark down machinery and implements. It shaves our profits clean out and adds them to his."

"VATHEK" BECKFORD'S library having been put under the hammer by his Ducal great-grandson, the buyers of the books are picking out from them some curious specimens of very plain-spoken criticism. In Beckford's quarto copy of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," sold at the Hamilton Palace sale, ten pages of MS. notes by him were found, winding up with the following:

> The time is not far distant, Mr. Gibbon, when your almost ludicrous self-complacency; your numerous and sometimes apparently willful mistakes; your frequent distortion of historical truth to provoke a gibe or excite a sneer at everything most sacred and venerable; your ignorance of the Oriental languages; your limited and far from acutely critical knowledge of the Greek and the Latin; and, in the midst of all the prurient and obscene gossip of your notes, your affected moral purity perking up every now and then from the corrupt mass, like artificial roses shaken off in the dark by some prostitute on a heap of manure; your heartless skepticism; your unclassical fondness for meretricious ornament; your tumid diction; your monotonous jingle of periods—will be still more exposed and scouted than they have been. Once fairly kicked off from your lofty, bedizened stilts you will be reduced to your just level and true standard.—W. B.

SOME idea of the enormous expense of the Belt trial can be formed from the fees paid to the defendant's three counsel alone. Mr. C. Russell's brief was marked 200 guineas, Mr. Webster's 150 guineas, and Mr. Lewis Coward's 100 guineas, exclusive of "refreshers," which were 50 guineas a day for the leader, 40 guineas for Mr. Webster, and 20 guineas for the junior, to whom Mr. Webster paid such a flattering public compliment. The trial lasted forty-three days, and the aggregate fees amounted to 5,180 guineas. The jury, by arrangement, received one guinea a day.—*London Truth.*

AT a gathering of Sunday-school children on Christmas-Day, at Montgomery, N. Y., Santa Claus' beautiful white ringlets took fire. That made it necessary not only to strip off his cotton wig, but roll him on the floor and pour dish-water over him. Then he stood forth a badly-singed young villager.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

The Tariff Commission has put corsets on the free list. Some men retain their coltishness to a great age.

Mrs. Langtry says the Chicago papers are the worst she ever saw. Mrs. Langtry's route does not include Detroit.

Gen. Hazen, of the signal service, recently told a Washington reporter that he did not think Capt. Howgate, who stole $140,000, would return for trial. Some men are natural detectives.

Gov. Ben Butler has accepted an invitation to attend a skating carnival at Montreal next month. If the Governor agrees not to smile it is believed the people on the ice will be safe.

A French paper says that Pasteur, the eminent scientist, is "spare, angular, and weather-beaten." Pasteur should either come home earlier in the evening or arrange with his wife to leave the front door unlocked.

A Nashville dispatch says that ex-State Treasurer Polk "is very much depressed." It is also understood that the people who left their money with Mr. Polk are not smiling quite so radiantly as they were a few weeks ago.

The Louisville *Medical Herald* says it was blepharitis ciliaris that ailed Leah's eyes when she married Jacob. Her eyelashes dropped out and she could not be beautiful. It is sad to think that Jacob died without even knowing what ailed his wife.

An Ohio editor, who is down among the orange-groves of Florida, describing his visit to one of them, says that "appetite seemed to feed upon inexhaustible supplies, and the sweet succulence of the golden limbs spurting in shining sprays from pressing lips pouting with pulpy fragrance." If somebody should hit this editor on the head with a club more pulpy fragrance would doubtless follow.

An East Indian paper tells of an inexperienced traveler, "who, suffering from extreme thirst, drank some water collected in the stem of a plant. He added a little rum to the water and died in excruciating agony. At the post-mortem examination his internal organs were found sealed up with India-rubber. The fluid he swallowed was the sap of the Minusops belata, of the gutta-percha family, and coagulates under the action of alcohol." As George Alfred Townsend is not missing, Eli Perkins must have gone to India.

Sweet, if you were here with me to day,
And only our hands might meet,
'Tis better indeed that the lengthening leagues
Lie weary between our feet.

'Tis better by far that you turned from my love,
That to lightly wear its crown,
That you coldly ignore its passionate pain,
And lay its treasures down.

And so with a sigh at what might be for us,
I have never a word to say,
If, instead of your heart in answering throb
I held but your hand today.
—*S. J. Tilden.*

PERSONALS.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says: "The Attorney-General is very busy at his office until 6 o'clock every day. He is working hard. He has a gifted sister, Anna H. M. Brewster, who writes delightful letters from Rome, and has also written a dreamy, fascinating novel called 'St. Martin's Summer.'

The late Lot M. Morrill and Timothy Howe, now Postmaster-General, were admitted to the bar together and began the practice of law in the same town, Readfield, Me. Morrill was then a Democrat and Howe a Whig, and there was much friendly political rivalry between them. After a few years they left Readfield together, Morrill to win honors in the Capital of his native State and Howe to go West and grow up with the country."

The unlooked-for birth of a son and heir to a Midland Earldom is likely to create difficulties of a most sensational character by thoroughly disorganizing all the legal arrangements in progress for the settlement of the incumbered family estates. Whatever the issue of a primary investigation by Sir James Hannen may be the case is certain to occupy the attention of the House of Lords.

Probably in no other city in the country, unless it may be New Orleans, does the lottery flourish so luxuriantly as in Washington, and its best patrons, as a class, are said to be the Government clerks. "The heaviest individual buyers," says the Washington *Star*, "are principally merchants, some of whom buy largely every month. Names of mechanics form no small portion of the list, and the old pensioner often tries his luck. In a recent drawing an inmate of the Soldiers' Home held twelve tickets."

"Oh, yes," said the eminent legal man, "corporations are great institutions. You've heard the story about two boys who formed a corporation?" "No," replied his friend. "Well, then I'll tell you," resumed the legal gentleman. "There were two boys who had a cent each, and they wanted to buy a two-cent cigar. Neither could buy it alone, and the elder of the two suggested that they form a corporation, of which he was to be President and the other was to be stockholder. The cigar was purchased, and the President began to smoke it. The stockholder looked on, expecting that his puff would come, but the President consumed one-half and then two-thirds. 'Look here,' said the stockholder, 'ain't I going to have a chance?' 'I don't see it,' replied the President. 'But what am I to get for my capital?' 'Well,' said the President, 'I guess you can spit.'"

The men who go from house to house at this time in the year collecting the returns of births, as required by law, meet with some queer experiences. One of them who was at work a while ago in a "sister" city came to a house owned by two elderly maidens of means. The hired girl answered his ring, and he made his usual stereotyped remark, "I called to see if there were any births in this house last year." For some reason the domestic failed to understand him, and made this report to her mistresses, "There is a man down-stairs who wants to know if you had any bursts last year." They hurriedly discussed the possible meaning of such a query, and concluded it must refer to the water-pipes. Then one of the women went down to the door and asked the canvasser if he had authority to ask such questions. He said that he was acting under the law, whereupon she remarked, "Well, we did have a little one here, but it was so slight that we were not obliged to call in outside help." What the man thought has never been revealed.—*Springfield Republican.*

"PLON-PLON."

Gambetta's Death Gives the Cue to a Nephew of the Corsican.

Manifesto of His Claims to Reign Over the French People.

Prince Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte Thereupon Put in the Cooler.

Statement, After Arrest, of His Reasons for Issuing the Seditious Proclamation.

The Prince's Act Farcical, and Denounced Most Loudly by the Bonapartists.

The Government Sustained by the Chamber of Deputies—The Bonapartist Members Squelched.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The *Figaro* publishes a manifesto, professedly issued by Prince Napoleon (Plon Plon), criticising the present situation and claiming the Napoleonic inheritance. The manifesto was found placarded in several quarters of Paris. The Prince dwells on the impotence and incapacity of the Government, the disunion in Parliament, and the decadence of the army and the finances. He declares that religion is attacked and the observance of the concordat can alone establish religious peace. The Prince rejects any compromise with the Royalists. He adverts to the plebiscite by which the Empire was sanctioned.

The manifesto was at first regarded as a hoax, and many still doubt its genuineness. The *Figaro* has been seized. If the manifesto is genuine the Prince will be ordered to quit France, and will be conducted to the frontier in the event of his refusal.

The manifesto was torn down by the police.

Prince Napoleon was arrested this afternoon at his residence by four officers and conducted to the Conciergerie.

At the moment of his arrest Prince Jerome had just returned from a walk with four friends. Being decorated with the grand cross of the Legion of Honor, the arrest warrant was signed by the First President of the Court of Appeal.

The followers of Prince Victor condemn and Rouber approves the manifesto. The Bonapartist Deputies hope that Prince Jerome will be treated harshly in jail, as he might become popular if treated as a martyr.

THE OFFICIALS.

The police official, Clement, who arrested Prince Jerome, is the same officer who arrested Prince Napoleon at the house of Maurice Richards in 1872.

Prince Jerome was subjected to interrogatory by the Judge d'Instruction in his own house. He acknowledged having written the manifesto. He is charged with having committed the act of tending to change the form of government.

The offense is a criminal one, and punishable by detention in a fortress.

Some search was made for incriminating documents, but none were found. No seals were affixed to the Prince's papers.

During the interview he coolly smoked a cigaret, and asked permission to order a carriage to take necessaries with him. The request was somewhat brusquely refused. Thereupon the Prince was conveyed in a coupé to the Conciergerie, accompanied by three policemen. His aide-de-camp was not allowed to accompany him.

THE BILL-POSTING.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Paris says: "Prince Jerome's manifesto was placarded in the provinces and also in the Faubourg St. Antoine, at the Halles, and and in Belleville. Some of those who read the manifesto tore it down, while others laughed in contempt. It is estimated that 6,000 bills were posted. Twenty-six bill-stickers were arrested while posting the bills, eleven of them on the denunciation of workmen. They were released after giving names and addresses.

It now appears the manifesto was agreed upon on the day after Gambetta's funeral, the National character of which impressed Prince Jerome with the idea that the people were, in their worship of Gambetta, Bonapartists without knowing it. It is supposed the manifesto was printed in a town where imperialists prevail among the artisan class, and that bales were sent to different agents in the quarters of the city where it was posted. George Lachand is said to have been the intermediary between Prince Jerome and the *Figaro*. The latter was not seized, but many newsvenders, fearing seizure, only sold it to known customers.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRINCE.

A member of the staff of the *Temps* interviewed Prince Napoleon today on the subject of his manifesto. The Prince said he had issued the manifesto because everything was going wrong in France. The Republic had proved its incapacity for governing. It had not received the sanction of the popular vote. The Republicans were wrong in not having resorted to a plebiscite a few years ago, when they would have secured 5,000,000 suffrages. Prince Napoleon denied that he had any personal interest in the matter. He said he was the supporter of the scrutin de liste, because he believed, under the present system, the Executive was governed chiefly by local interests. He should like to see at the head of the Republic a man of the nation, elected by the nation, as in the United States. "Let the people," said the Prince, "appoint Grévy if they please, but at any rate free the Executive from the influence of Deputies elected by mere arrondissements." With the present Chamber of Deputies it was impossible to hope for anything. Gambetta had failed to imbue it with the principles of the Government, and where he had failed none could hope to succeed. Prince Napoleon denied that he aimed at personal power, the coexistence of which with liberty of the press, liberty of association, and parliamentary control was, he said, impossible. If the Count de Chambord were to attempt to ascend the throne he (Prince Napoleon) would be the first to seize a musket and mount the barricades. The Prince said he believed that a parliamentary régime was only practicable under a constitutional monarchy. He was convinced of the perfect loyalty of his manifesto. Competent persons, he said, had approved its terms, and had affirmed that placarding it was legal.

THE MATTER BEFORE THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED.

In the Chamber of Deputies M. Jolibois, Bonapartist, interpellated the Government on the subject of the arrest of Prince Napoleon. He said the issue of the manifesto was simply a press offense. The Prince, he declared, had only exercised a right, and M. Deves, Minister of Justice, had exceeded his authority in causing the Prince's arrest.

M. Deves replied that the manifesto had not only been published but placarded. This fact had been brought to the attention of the judicial authorities who, in the exercise of the complete freedom of action which they possessed, had issued a warrant for the arrest of the Prince. M. Deves added that the matter would, in due course, come before the tribunal. The Government was firmly resolved to see that the law was strictly observed by all citizens of the Republic, not excepting Prince Jerome.

M. Cuneo D'Omano stated that he would placard the manifesto in his department. Many members thought the vote expelling the members of former dynasties went beyond necessity, and it would be sufficient to arm the Government with power to expel Princes at discretion.

M. Floquet, Republican, Vice-President of the Chamber, brought forward a motion prohibiting the presence in France or Algeria of any members of former French dynasties.

M. Martin Feuillée, Republican, moved the order of the day, approving the action of the Government in regard to Prince Napoleon.

The motion was adopted—417 to 69.

M. Bascela said he was anxious to separate the personality of Kings and Princes from the present incident.

Loud protests followed this remark, and the President of the Chamber ruled that the words "Kings" and "Princes" were unconstitutional.

Urgency was then voted for Floquet's motion—338 yeas to 112 nays.

THE CABINET.

At a Cabinet meeting Fallieres, Minister of the Interior, said that under the Press law he thought nothing could be done. There was nothing technically seditious in the document. Other Ministers favored immediate action, and it was finally agreed to arrest Prince Jerome.

Many dispatches have been received from the provinces encouraging the Ministers to act energetically.

THE NEW YORK "HERALD'S" ACCOUNT.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—[Special Cable.]—A manifesto of Prince Napoleon which appeared in the *Figaro* this morning was generally regarded as a mystification, and little importance was attached to it until it transpired that at 3 o'clock the Prince had been arrested. The secret of the publication of the document was well preserved. It was issued from the printing office at half-past 12. At 1 o'clock men engaged for the purpose commenced posting it on the walls. As soon as the police observed them a report was made to the Prefect of Police, and orders were given to arrest the bill-stickers and tear down the placards. This did not prevent an enormous quantity from being forwarded to the provinces or a large number in the form of brochures being sold in the kiosks. It is calculated that 100,000 placards and affiches were printed altogether. The general impression of those who read them was one of contempt or of indifference. The Council of Ministers was convoked early this morning on the report of the Prefect of Police. At first they were disposed to treat the matter lightly, but in the afternoon it was decided to arrest the Prince. At 3 o'clock he was taken into custody at his own house by M. Clement, Commissary of Police, and conveyed in a closed carriage to the depot. The Prince being a wearer of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, he will probably be brought for trial before the First Chamber of the Court of Appeal, this being the exceptional jurisdiction fixed by the law for its members.

"THE DIE IS CAST."

The Prince's house, No. 21 Avenue d'Antin, was thronged with visitors up to the time of his arrest. Every one calling was received. The Prince appeared very much excited, and eagerly questioned the visitors as to the effect produced by the manifesto. Of course they gave him a most encouraging account of its reception by the public. "Yes," he said, "the die is cast. The moment for action has arrived. I hear I am to be arrested and expelled. I await the officers."

In reply to the emphatic declarations of his partisans that they counted upon his decision and firmness, he said: "Trust to me. The Republic has lived. The people in power have lost all their prestige. The gachis [botch] is irremediable. The Empire alone can save France, and place it again in the first rank of nations."

These declarations were frequently repeated, and hailed with enthusiasm by the excited Bonapartists who filled his rooms during the day, up to the hour of his arrest..

SAVAGE CRITICISM.

The conduct of Prince Napoleon is viewed with anything but general satisfaction by the Bonapartist party. The partisans of Prince Victor are said to be greatly irritated by it. The manifesto did not seem to be taken "au serieux," even by the members of his own party. I saw all the Bonapartist leaders tonight, and find them practically unanimous in ridiculing the manifesto itself and the man who, sheltering himself behind the Republican press laws, which appeared to promise impunity, has had the audacity to sign and placard it. The Bonapartists, as Jules Amigues, one of the most influential Bonapartists just reminded me, are at present divided into three groups—the Jeromists, the Victorists, and an intermediate group which he described as latent Victorists, obeying the leadership of Amigues and Cassagnac. M. Amigues, replying to my question, said that he, personally, was not a bit surprised by the manifesto. He knew that Jerome, who is his personal enemy, would take the opportunity of asserting the position afforded by the absence of his son Victor, who is now serving as a volunteer in the army at Orleans. Jerome had no following at all. His party consisted of a few intimate associates—M. Phillis, Count Adelon, M. Ceuno D'Ornano, and half a dozen others. Not a General or regiment in the army would respond to his appeal, and, had not the Government committed the mistake of arresting him, in a week the manifesto would have been forgotten, like others of his which had preceded it. Victor, on the contrary, had a large section of the army devoted to him, ready to act at the proper moment. Jerome had neither the character nor the principles necessary for a successful pretender. He had dallied with the Republic, and in 1870, three days after the fall of his cousin, Louis Napoleon, he asked M. Amigues to betray the cause of the little Prince Imperial by helping to secure his election as President of the Republic. He had flatly refused, and had been his steady opponent ever since. Moreover, Prince Jerome was in the shakiest health, suffering from diabetes, and might die at any moment. His present course was calculated to do himself very little good, though it might do his son considerable harm. The best thing for the Republican party would be to leave him alone and not place him on a pedestal by prosecuting him. He had no influence and but a mere handful of adherents. If the Government were wise they would quietly send him to the frontier.

ROUHER.

The next person I saw was M. Rouher, the Vice-Emperor. He has become much aged since I last heard him speak in the Chamber. He was in animated conversation with a number of excited Bonapartists, among whom I noticed Baron Haussman. M. Rouher assured me that Prince Napoleon had taken this sudden step without previous consultation with the party. Only a few personal friends knew of his intention, among whom he himself was not included. Although so unexpected, he was convinced that the manifesto would make an excellent impression upon the rural population of France, which he firmly believed had never ceased to be Bonapartist, and, since the death of M. Gambetta, he regarded the Republic as doomed. It did not follow, however, that Jerome would win over the mass of the party by his bold action, nor that the army would support him. For his own part, he had reached an age when men were glad to rest from political strife, and should not second the Prince even if appealed to. As to Victor, he knew nothing of him with certainty, but believed that at least there was no breach between himself and his father. "Remember," repeated M. Rouher as I left, "what I say about the peasantry. They mustered 28,000,000, against 8,000,000 in the towns. If they hold firm to our cause the Republic, sooner or later, is doomed."

We do not trust him. He is not sound on the religious question. Since that letter of his on the Concordat and the Republic we have ceased to respect him. When the pretender posts manifestoes on the walls of Paris he should have something to back him, or he is ridiculous. The Count de Chambord has at least Gen. Charrettes' few thousand zouaves, who, at a crisis, might attempt a coup de main, though they would doubtless fail. Jerome has nothing—not a General nor a regiment. His protests are platonic. We will have nothing to do with him."

CASSAGNAC.

It is needless to say anything of the lesser Bonapartist luminaries with whom I discussed the manifesto. Paul de Cassagnac's opinion, however, is important. I caught the impetuous editor of the *Pays* just as he was about to retire to bed after the day's hunting. He appeared to know very little about the day's occurrence. On my telling him that the Prince had been arrested, he seemed rather pleased than otherwise, and informed me that he would make a declaration in the Chamber next day repudiating all connection with Plon-Plon. "I have done more than any one," said M. Cassagnac, "to isolate him and to detach his son from his ideas. I think I have fairly succeeded. Jerome has not sixty adherents in France."

"Do you think Victor will make a move," said I, "when he attains his majority?"

"No," replied M. De Cassagnac, "he can wait. The Republic is lost, or may be lost in a few months or a year; but it is lost. M. Gambetta incarnated the Republic. He is dead."

"Is Gallifet a Bonapartist?" I inquired, hardly expecting a frank answer.

"Gallifet," said M. De Cassagnac, "will, I believe wait his time and come to terms with whatever party best suits his interests."

JULES SIMON.

It may be interesting to all to give the opinion of a veteran statesman who probably at the present moment is the cleverest, though one of the least popular Republicans in France—M. Jules Simon. M. Simon does not believe that any imminent danger threatens the Republic. He thinks that new elections would now result in the return of a Chamber similar to that existing. No pretender would have a chance yet, though a couple of years hence, unless the republic ceases its impolitic war against the Catholics, a Monarchist restoration may be quite possible. The Count De Chambord would not have the least hope, he believes, while he knows positively that neither the Duc d'Aumale nor the Comte de Paris has the slightest wish or intention to attempt a revolution. The Bonapartists alone might menace the Republic. They were unscrupulous enough for anything, but, despite the weakness of the present Ministry, the Republic will stand certainly some time longer.

AT THE OPERA.

Since writing this a curious fact has come to my knowledge. The proofs of the manifesto, which had been carefully kept secret from all but his immediate adherents, were handed to the Prince at the Opera last night during the representation of "Aida." The final arrangements were then made.

CAREER OF A PRINCELY BLATHERSKITE.

Prince Napoleon, who has at last screwed up his courage to the sticking-point and inaugurated a paper war against the established Government of France, is the second son of Jerome Bonaparte by his second marriage, with the Princess Frederika of Würtemberg. He is not a Frenchman by birth, having first seen the light at Trieste, Sept. 9, 1822. The legitimacy of his birth depends on the view which may be taken of the legality of his father's divorce from Miss Betsy Patterson, of Baltimore, whom he married while in exile.

Young Napoleon remained away from France during the reign of Charles X. and the greater part of that of Louis Philippe, but in 1845 he was given permission to visit Paris. He immediately associated himself with the extreme Democrats, who were then plotting against the Orleans King, and was ordered out of France. After the revolution of February, 1848, Prince Napoleon returned, and Corsica, on the strength of his name, elected him a member of the Constituent Assembly. He took his seat with the extremists of the "Mountain," and none could be more radical than this nephew of the great Napoleon and cousin of the man who was afterwards to be Napoleon III. His views, however, underwent a change, and in 1849 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid, but was shortly recalled for having quitted his post without authority.

UNDER THE EMPIRE.

After the coup d'état he was made a French Prince, with a seat in the Senate and Council of State, Dec. 23, 1853, and at the same time received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor and the rank of General of Division. In 1854 he was appointed to a command in the expedition to the Crimea, and commanded an infantry division of reserve at the battles of Alma and Inkermann. On account of his sudden retirement from this post, ill-health being the excuse, the sobriquet of Plon-Plon was given him by his countrymen. Prince Napoleon is said to have furnished information for a pamphlet reflecting on the conduct of the war, and commenting somewhat too freely on the deliberations of the council of war which decided upon the Crimean expedition. Though it was immediately suppressed by order of the French Government, it was published at Brussels, and was forthwith translated into English.

In 1855 Prince Napoleon was named President of the Imperial Commission of the Universal Exhibition, and proved himself a zealous and efficient member. In June, 1858, he was placed at the head of the new Ministry for Algiers and the colonies, but speedily resigned his appointment. He married the Princess Clotilde, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, afterward King of Italy, Jan. 30, 1859, by whom he has two sons, Napoleon Victor Jerome Frederick, born July 18, 1862, and Napoleon Louis Joseph Jerome, born July 16, 1864, and one daughter, Marie Lêtitia Eugénie Catharine Adelaide, born Dec. 20, 1866. In the Italian campaign of 1859 he commanded the French army of reserve in the south of Italy, but was not engaged in any of the great battles. In fact, he shone most in command of the reserve forces, and so far as recorded was never under fire.

In the Senate in 1861 he made an attack upon the Orleans family, which was answered with spirit by the Duc d'Aumale. Prince Napoleon, to the disgust of a great portion of the French army, declined to accept the challenge sent him by the Duke on that occasion, and was made the target for the winged arrows of ridicule by the entire French press. In 1865 Prince Napoleon fell into temporary disgrace with his imperial cousin, and resigned his various appointments. The Empress Eugénie not only distrusted his sincerity, but disliked him personally, and if she could have had her way would have expelled him from France. But Napoleon III., himself a born conspirator, could never be brought to consent to the exile of his cousin, and soon restored him to favor. During the latter days of the Empire Prince Napoleon renewed his coquetting with the Liberals, although still retaining his intimate connection with the Tuileries. In effect, he was the go-between of Napoleon III., and laid his plans to keep in with the court while holding himself free to deal with even the most radical opponents of the Empire. The young Prince Imperial was but a sickly boy, and Prince Napoleon cherished hopes that in the event of the lad's death he might be adopted into the line of succession and named as heir to the throne. He professed atheism in the salons of the philosophers, and talked democracy with the popular leaders. His relations with his wife were notoriously of the most unpleasant character, and gave rise to public scandal. It required all the influence of the Emperor to avert a threatened separation.

TRAVELS.

During the American Civil War he visited the United States and formed the acquaintance of President Lincoln, of Mr. Seward, and of several of the Federal and Confederate Generals.

In June, 1863, he visited Egypt in order to ascertain from personal observation the progress that was being made with the canal across the Isthmus of Suez, and in the following year he delivered a speech in which he spoke in most hopeful and flattering terms of M. de Lesseps' celebrated scheme, and of the company that had been formed for carrying it out. In 1868 he visited, it is believed with a political object, Southern Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, the Danubian Principalities, and Turkey in Europe.

On war being declared with Prussia in July, 1870, Prince Napoleon implored his cousin to appoint him to a military command. The Emperor, however, declined to do so, on the plea that he might render more efficient service to France by accepting a confidential mission to Italy, where he could bring his personal influence to bear on his father-in-law, King Victor Emmanuel. Accordingly he proceeded to Florence, but failed to obtain the coöperation of Italy.

A PRIVATE CITIZEN AGAIN.

After the fall of the Empire he spent some months in Brussels and in other continental cities, but ultimately he fixed his residence in England. In September, 1872, he made a flying visit to France, and the Republic did him the honor to decree his banishment.

In view of his movement of today, a declaration made May 13, 1875, by the *Volonte Nationale*, Prince Napoleon's recognized organ, will be read with interest. This states: "If the son of Napoleon III. were to die, Prince Napoleon would never seek to restore the Empire for his own benefit. A third Empire, which might aim at the restoration of Prince Napoleon or his nephew, would probably end in the St. Martin's Canal. It would be the end of the country. Moreover, we have never doubted that France, even if directly consulted [that is, by a plebiscite], would energetically pronounce in favor of the republican form, the most compatible with the principle of universal suffrage."

THE EX-EMPRESS.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 16.—The ex-Empress Eugénie has again written to Rouher in regard to her gift of the castle, which the municipality refused as irregular. She wishes to know whether the offer is to be accepted. If so, the deed of gift will be drawn up.

CONSIDERED A BLUNDER.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A dispatch from Paris to the *Telegraph* says: "The French Government is guilty of the greatest blunder possible in arresting Prince Napoleon. It would have been wiser for the Government to have ignored his manifesto, or simply conducted him to the frontier. The manifesto caused a great sensation. The evening papers reproduced it, and a majority printed leading articles on the subject. The Bonapartist members of the Chamber of Deputies have held a meeting and decided to protest by every means in their power against the action of the Government in arresting Prince Napoleon. Meanwhile the Prince, though kept strictly secluded, is treated otherwise with the utmost consideration at the conciergérie. If Flouquet's motion in the Chamber of Deputies be adopted, not only Prince Jerome, but Prince Victor, now serving with a battery at Orleans, and Prince Louis, residing in Paris, will be exiled. The Bonapartists will once more form a compact body which, in future, must be taken into account."

THE NEW YORK "WORLD'S" SPECIAL CABLE—THE REASONS FOR THE MANIFESTO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The *World* has the following special cable from Paris upon Prince Napoleon's proclamation and his arrest: "A leading member of the Conservative Republican party said to your correspondent that the Prince had shown a keen appreciation of the situation. 'By this I mean'—and here he paused a moment—'that the impending financial troubles in France cannot, in my judgment, much longer be averted. We have been voting money away in every direction to satisfy every wretched little politician from the channel to the Pyrenees; building railroads which are not wanted, and which bleed the paying lines to death; building palaces in villages; lavishing the money of the taxpayers upon unremunerative objects, and heaping up obligations with which (so various and weighty are they) no man now in the Government, and no man like to enter the Government is, in my opinion, competent to deal. All this means disaster, and disaster of a kind which most irritates and alarms the small proprietors of France, the mass of the people. Now the Prince who, whatever else may be said of him, is a shrewd observer and keen man of business, sees all this, scents mischief in the air, and comes forward before the crash to concentrate attention upon himself and the Napoleonic claims. Observe the Second Empire still lives in the traditions of the people as an epoch of great material prosperity.' The correspondent adds: "I am confirmed in my own belief that he has hit the situation precisely by the irritation with which I have heard the action of Prince Napoleon spoken of tonight in Orleanist circles. It has been the ill-concealed opinion of the Orleanist chiefs for some time that a restoration of constitutional monarchy with the Count of Paris was on the cards, thanks to precisely the state of affairs so vigorously sketched by my interlocutor. They now seem to feel Prince Napoleon has been thrusting himself in before them on the very ground which they expected to make their own."

DUEL WITH SHOTGUNS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Michael Vandenburg and Matthew Woodlock quarreled near the Town of Brooklyn, a short distance from here, today. Their friends advised them to settle their dispute with the shotguns they had carried home after a day's hunt. This advice was accepted, the men taking up their positions twenty paces apart. Both fired simultaneously. Vandenburg had his eyes put out by the shot, and is so badly wounded in the head that he will die. Woodlock received the load from Vandenburg's weapon in the breast and neck. A large crowd witnessed the terrible affair, and seemed to enjoy it. Dr. Grayson, who is attending the wounded men, took no less than twenty-four shot out of Woodlock.

FOREIGN.

Two Hundred and Sixty-eight Persons Burned at Berditscheff.

The Doomed Circus Made of Two Wooden Walls Stuffed with Straw.

Eleven Severe Shocks of Earthquake in the Town of Archena, Spain.

British Agents Manufacturing Exciting Intelligence in Dublin—Trouble in Turkey.

Statement of the Steamship People Concerning the Robbery of the Keg of Gold.

THE HOLOCAUST.

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT PEOPLE BURNED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 16.—According to official report 268 persons, including many foreign travelers, lost their lives by the burning circus in Berditscheff.

STRAW WALLS.

The circus had inner and outer walls, and the spaces between were filled with straw.

ARRESTED.

The Governor of Kief has arrived at Berditscheff. The managers of the circus were arrested for having had the two side doors nailed up.

A FIELD OF DEAD.

There being no rooms large enough to hold the bodies of the dead, they have been placed in a field.

OPENING THE DOORS.

When the nailed-up doors were opened, fifty corpses fell to the ground in a mass.

EARTHQUAKE.

MASS SAID IN THE FIELDS OF SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 16.—There were eleven shocks of earthquake today in the Town of Archena, causing the greatest consternation. Mass was said in the fields, it being considered dangerous to occupy a church.

AT CARLSBAD, AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Jan. 16.—The *Presse* states that a shock of earthquake was felt this morning at Carlsbad. Two houses fell.

THE IRISH.

THE BRITISH MANUFACTURING EXCITING INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—[Special Cable.]—Ireland today again occupies first place in the consideration of sensation-loving Londoners. The "own correspondents" of metropolitan newspapers have recommenced the manufacture of exciting intelligence. The latest specimen of exploring in this direction is a circumstantial statement in the *Standard* of this evening pointing out the existence of two secret societies in the Irish Capital, with ramifications all over the country—one of the old Fenian organizations acknowledging the leadership of James Stephens, once Chief Executive of the I. R. B., the declared policy of which is open and advised warfare against British supremacy in Ireland, while the other is of a more advanced type, depending on secret conspiracy as its mode of action, and not hesitating to take assassination as one of its agencies. This latter body is described by the *Standard* correspondent as "the Senate or Council party." In London men who know of its existence, but do not acknowledge its designs, call it the party of the Supreme Councils. There is no doubt of the existence of revolutionary societies in Ireland, but I advise you in New York to take with several grains of salt the rumors that any national organization profess or that country take in secret murders as among the expedients of their patriotic pursuits. The broad statement of the correspondent would not be impressive enough without some corroborative details, and they add that an attempt will be made to convict the persons arrested the other night with the secret organizations; that some of these prisoners were known to have been acting in concert with parties specially detailed and posted at given points in the city for the purpose of assassinating Government functionaries and others in high official position; and that the houses of Earl Spencer and Mr. Secretary Trevelyan and Judges Lawson, O'Brien, and other legal dignitaries who had rendered themselves specially obnoxious were on the list of the death doomed. Don't believe a word of it. Dublin detectiveism is great on the scent of crimes yet to come, while the actual atrocity of the Phoenix Park still baffles all its zeal and acumen. After a long period of quiet, the students of Dublin have made demonstrative signs of resistance to authority. The student row reported today from Dublin possesses no political significance. The interpretation given to the news here is that a medical student was arrested by the police for disorderly conduct; that a party of his fellows rushed to the rescue and attempted to deprive the constables of their arms; a general mêlée followed, and four of the students were arrested and lodged in College Street Police Station. An attempt has been made to give the affray a political complexion, but the fact is as I have stated it. Again the Court of Queen's Bench has been occupied with prosecutions for sedition. Yesterday it was Mr. O'Brien and *United Ireland*; today the time of the Judges was occupied with arguments of counsel on the ex-officio information preferred by the Attorney-General against Mr. Healy, M. P., Mr. Davitt, and Mr. Leamy. The defendants are charged with seditious and inflammatory language at public meetings of the Irish National League. The speeches of counsel were of a technical character, and the court reserved judgment. I may add that the general opinion is that the prosecutions will fail from the incompetency or carelessness of the shorthand writers, but chiefly upon the foregone conclusion of the Government that they shall fail.

OTHER IRISH NOTES.

DUBLIN, Jan. 16.—Another arrest has been made in Dublin in connection with the conspiracy to murder.

There are two distinct secret societies here. One belongs to the old "Head Centre" Stephens Fenian party, which advocates open warfare, and the other is known as the "Senate" or "Council," a body which advocates murder. An effort will be made to prove that some of the prisoners recently taken into custody have been in company on certain days, and that persons were posted in a certain part of the city for the purpose of assassinating a high official, but the attempt was postponed for a better opportunity, which never arose. It is stated that it will be shown that there was a plot to destroy the Lord Lieutenant and his escort by bombs thrown from unoccupied houses.

LIMERICK, Jan. 16.—At an affray in Coppagwhile, County Tipperary, growing out of resistance to an eviction, the Bailiffs were attacked with pitchforks. Many people were wounded. There were a number of arrests.

BRITISH NEWS.

STRIKE.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The strike on the Caledonian Railway is extending. Traffic in the West of Scotland is almost stopped.

GERMAN RELIEF.

The Germans here have collected £4,000 for the relief of distress resulting from the floods.

A MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

The beach from Harwich to Aldeburg is strewed with wreckage from the British ship Pride of the Ocean, from Hamburg for New York. A case containing dynamite was found by the coast-guard. The fact that the wreckage is in exceedingly small pieces has led to the conjecture that the loss of the vessel was caused by an explosion of dynamite. All on board were lost.

FIVE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

Fire occurred in a tenement-house in Widegate street, in this city, last night. Five persons were burned to death and four were injured.

A FIRE.

DUNDEE, Jan. 16.—Armistad's flax warehouse burned. Loss, £50,000.

GERMANY.

NATURALIZED AMERICANS.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—Bismarck is opposed to allowing any facilities for the return of German emigrants after their naturalization as American citizens, as they thus obtain exemption from military service.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess decline to receive any presents on the occasion of their silver wedding, and request the donors to expend the money they proposed thus using in alleviating the distress caused by the inundations.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburg have arrived to attend the silver wedding of the Crown Prince.

THE CHURCH.

Windthorst will submit to the Centre party tomorrow, preparatory to their reintroduction in the Landtag, all his proposals in favor of revision and partial abrogation of the May laws. It is asserted in Government circles that the Emperor William's recent letter to the Pope was simply an expression of courtesy.

MANTEUFFEL.

STRASBURG, Jan. 16.—At a banquet last evening in honor of the members of the Provincial Committee of Alsace-Lorraine, Field-Marshal Von Manteuffel, Governor-General, emphasized the fact that France had "retroceded" Alsace-Lorraine by treaty, and said the duties of the inhabitants towards the mother country must silence all sentimental regret. The prosperity of Alsace-Lorraine depended upon their obtaining constitutional rights, and he appealed to the patriotism of both provinces to support his efforts, but whether such support be given or withheld, his policy was one of conciliation.

TURKEY.

A TURKISH FIREBRAND.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 16.—The dispute between Aleko Pasha, Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia, and Krebel, acting Russian Consul-General at Philippopolis, continues. Aleko Pasha states that he cannot be responsible for the Government so long as Krebel remains, and and asks the Porte either to have Krebel recalled or accept his (Aleko's) resignation. Krebel reports to Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, that Aleko Pasha daily violates the Constitution. It is rumored that the Porte has ordered Aleko Pasha to offer an apology to Krebel, and that Aleko refused. A crisis is imminent.

FRANCE.

REVENUE.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The French revenue returns for 1882 show little more than a nominal increase.

THE COMMUNE.

LYONS, Jan. 16.—At the trial of anarchists today, most of the accused declared themselves ready to recommence operations if free.

ITALY.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

ROME, Jan. 16.—The commission on the abolition of forced currency, after having heard the statement by the Minister of Finance and Treasury, decided that specie payments be commenced in April, or, at latest, in May.

MADAGASCAR.

DETAILS CONCERNING THE DEATH OF MR. EMERSON OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—The London *Daily News* of Jan. 4, which has just been received here, contains the following;

Several weeks ago we stated that two murders of white persons had taken place on that part of the coast of Madagascar where the French Government had refused to permit the Malagasy authorities to land troops in support of their authority. We have now received from a correspondent the following details, dated South West Coast, Madagascar, Sept. 19, 1882:

Messrs. Emerson and Hulett, Americans, of Boston, U. S. A., who came via Natal, arrived at Morondava some months since, and, after traveling into the interior, from there came south to Nos Vey, where they procured the services of Mons. T. Parent, a French native of Bourbon who had been in Madagascar about seventeen years, and was well acquainted with the language, to act as guide and interpreter. They left Tulear on the 9th inst., with the intention of proceeding to the Antanos country. On the following day, about noon, they arrived at a watering-place, where they rested for some time. They here met with a number of Bara and Mahafaly people, who had a few cattle and were apparently on the way to the beach to sell the cattle at St. Augustine's. They appeared quite friendly, and nothing hostile was observed in their manner. On resuming the journey they proceeded about half a mile, and were near some tamarind trees and bush when, without the slightest warning, shots were fired, and Mr. Emerson, who was slightly in advance, fell shot in the breast and died immediately. After this out rushed about forty or fifty men (the same they had seen at the watering-place) with spears and attacked the others. The bearers, eight or nine Antanos men carrying luggage, threw down their packages and fled to the bush, one African (named Slicarike) getting killed with spears. Mr. Hulett, who happened to be a little way behind, went to an Antanos (Cravat), who was carrying his revolver, but he was afraid to give it to Mr. Hulett, and advised him to run or he would be certainly killed, as they were now alone, and whilst altercating a party of the natives came on them, so they turned and ran, the natives throwing spears, and Mr. Hulett and the Antanos were both wounded in the legs. After getting some distance the Antanos dropped the revolver, which Mr. Hulett recovered, and, although much exhausted, turned upon his pursuers, who thereupon went into the bush and returned to the main body. Mr. Hulett, seeing that his feeble resistance would be of no avail, went off into the bush with the Antanos, and they hid themselves till midnight, when they went back to a village they had passed before on the journey up, and hired some people to carry them to Tulear, where they arrived on Monday evening, the 11th inst., and where they now are, both very ill in consequence of their wounds. A friend of the Americans hired about twenty men, with whom he proceeded to the scene of the murders, and found and recognized the dead bodies of Messrs. Emerson and Parent and the African, mutilated with spear wounds.

PANAMA.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ROBBERY OF THE KEG OF GOLD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Purser Connor, of the Pacific Mail steamer City of Para, said today in regard to the robbery of the $50,000 in American gold from the vaults of the Panama Railroad: "Previous to our sailing from here, in the early part of December last, I received from Wells, Fargo & Co. two kegs weighing about 200 pounds apiece, and each containing $50,000 in American gold coin, a shipment made by the Sub-Treasury in this city to the United States fleet on the Pacific. I placed them in the strong room aboard the ship. On arrival at Aspinwall on the 20th of last month, I handed the two kegs intact over to the Panama Railroad, and received a receipt for them. They were placed in the locker of one of the company's cars and taken to Panama. They were taken from the cars in the same condition that they had been received by Mr. George A. Bent, the freight agent of the road, and in the presence of several other persons deposited with a number of other packages of money and valuables, in the vaults of the railroad company. The key of the vaults was placed in a safe and closed with a combination lock. On New-Year's morning the vaults were opened for the purpose of getting the money to send it aboard the flag-ship Pensacola; one of the kegs, however, had vanished. There was no clew as to how it had disappeared either. The locks of the vaults were intact. It was, however, discovcover that the key had been opened before its removal. Mr. H. A. Woods, General Superintendent of the railroad, immediately offered a reward of $10,000; $5,000 for the recovery of the money, and $5,000 more on the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties. Previous to our sailing I heard that a number of arrests had been made. I do not think that the thieves will ever be caught, as the authorities of Panama are very lax in such matters. About four years ago $20,000 was stolen in a similar manner, and the perpetrators have never been arrested. The railroad company will have to reimburse the Government for its loss."

THE LUMBARD BENEFIT.

The Chicago Church Choir Company gave a performance of "The Pirates of Penzance" yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the widow of the late Frank Lumbard. The attendance was all that could have been desired, the lower floor being crowded to the doors, and but few empty seats in the first gallery. The audience was evidently on very friendly terms with the singers and very constant in bestowing evidences of approval. A volunteered charitable performance by an amateur organization is not, of course, a subject for criticism. The performance of the familiar "Pirates" was an entertaining one, and the company certainly possesses excellent material for the satisfactory rendering of the lighter class of operettas. Two things it needs badly, as was evidenced by its performance yesterday, if it proposes to remain in the field and compete with other organizations for public favor. It needs a first-class stage manager with absolute authority, and also that most difficult character to find among amateurs, a comedian of ability. However, the C. C. C. Company sang well, satisfied its non-critical hearers, and, what is more to the purpose, made a handsome contribution to a worthy cause. The receipts at the theatre will amount to about $1,000.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Wel De Meyer's Catarrh Cure Affords instant relief and certain cure. As effective in cases of twenty years' standing as in ordinary colds. One package is generally sufficient. $1, of all druggists.

Blair's Pills. Great English remedy for gout, rheumatism, and kidney complaints. Sure, prompt, and effective. Oval box, $1; round, 50c. Of druggists.

Everything used in Homeopathy may be found at the Chicago branch Boericke and Tafel's Homeopathic Pharmacy, 234 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

Use Redding's Russia Salve in the house, and use Redding's Russia Salve in the stable. Try it.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

An Expert Counterfeiter Sent to Chester Penitentiary—A Desperate Brother-in-Law.

An Iowa Man and His Wife Charged with Murder—Perils of Winter Navigation.

ILLINOIS.

SENTENCE OF A COUNTERFEITER.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Charles T. Lauer, who was convicted in the United States District Court Saturday of passing counterfeit money, was today sentenced to the Chester Penitentiary for five years, for which period at least one dangerous counterfeiter will be kept from preying on the public.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Secretary of State today issued licenses to organize to the following new corporations: Martells Standard Blacking Company, Chicago; capital stock, $30,000; corporators, Thomas E. Drake, Eliza E. Gilman, William J. Idleman. The American Cotton & Seed Company, East St. Louis; capital stock, $150,000; corporators, Joseph A. Hall, W. W. Brewer, A. Merrell. The Morse Heater & Manufacturing Company, Litchfield; capital stock, $15,000; corporators, Dwight L. Wing, Edmund L. Morse, William R. Frary.

IN SELF-DEFENSE.

HAVANA, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Charles Hord, Station Agent at Bath, Mason County, has a brother-in-law named Platt, who has been a desperate character and had threatened him. Monday last Hord went to the police office and had Platt arrested. Platt, when before the magistrate, broke loose from the officer and assailed Hord. As he approached Hord the latter fired, striking Platt in the stomach and mortally wounding him. Hord gave himself up. Platt is dying.

GUILTY OF BURGLARY.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The prosecution failed to make out very much of a case against Harkaway Ryan, the burglar, and this afternoon the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and sentenced the prisoner to Joliet for one year.

DEATH OF R. B. HAWKINS, OF KANKAKEE.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—City-Marshal R. B. Hawkins died this morning after a spell of sickness of three weeks' duration. His disease was typhoid pneumonia. Deceased was one of the best officers the city has ever had. He was about 30 years old, and leaves a wife and child.

IOWA.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Chairman of the Republican State Committee has today called a meeting of the committee for Des Moines on the 24th of this month.

DEATH OF MRS. J. P. SHERMAN.

The wife of J. P. Sherman, brother of George Sherman, died suddenly this morning.

NEW COMPANIES.

Articles of incorporation were filed today of the Davenport Electric Light Company, incorporators, William Rennick, M. M. Rutt, Edward Russell; also, for the Clyde Coal Company, business place in Boone County, with branch in St. Paul, capital $300,000, with James J. Hill, of the Manitoba Road, H. A. Foster, and Hamilton Brown as incorporators.

MAN AND WIFE CHARGED WITH MURDER.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Jan. 16.—[special.]—Henry Rechfus and his wife, Mary Rechfus, have both been indicted and admitted to bail of $10,000 each, charged with the murder of Gustave Rechfus, brother of Henry Rechfus, two years ago next March, at the residence of Henry in Grand Township, Clayton County, Ia.

MICHIGAN.

FAST IN THE ICE.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The railroad ferry Algomah left Mackinaw City at 10 a. m., and at dark was still fast in the ice in mid-channel. A special train from Marquette brought a load of dynamite to be used in blasting the ice and making a passage farther. The scheme of crossing the Straits by ferry in midwinter will prove a failure.

DORSEY RESIGNS.

He Gives Up the Secretaryship of the National Republican Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—Ex-Senator Dorsey has written a letter resigning the office of Secretary of the Republican National Committee. He says: "There was no act of mine in respect to the management of the Presidential campaign, either as to its general scope or as to any of its numberless details, that was not thoroughly known to our candidate for President and Vice-President, and by them and each of them fully approved before and after election. In the very nature of the circumstances I was forced to do many things upon my own responsibility. In that entire campaign nothing was done by me that was not most heartily sanctioned by Gens. Garfield and Arthur. The only regret on their part seemed to be that there was a limit to my physical endurance, and even this regret vanished when the result was made known, in November, 1880, when we all supposed a great victory had been achieved. Owing to engagements elsewhere, I have not been able to attend the last two meetings of the committee. Besides, I have been affected with a disease of the eyes since last May, and for the last three months have been confined to my house, compelled to remain in a darkened room."

Gone Forever.
Corns, bunions, warts go, never to return. Use Dr. Wing's Remedy, at druggist's, 92 Lake street.

ROYAL
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum, or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

PAPILLON
CATARRH CURE.
CURES
Acute or Chronic Catarrh, Colds in the Head, Rose Cold and Hay Fever. Papillon Almanac for 1883 sent on receipt of address.
PAPILLON MFG. CO., MFRS. AND PROPS., CHICAGO.

Samuel Kirk & Son
Silverware.
172 W. Baltimore St.
Baltimore, Md.
Established 1817.

OXYGEN COMPOUND
For INHALATION in
CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, NERVOUS DEBILITY, Etc.
Book sent free on application. Offices, 7, 83 E. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

"Golden Opportunity."
ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,
Cor. Madison and Peoria-sts.

Dress Goods.
Having just made large purchases of Foreign Goods at from 1-3 to 1-2 the cost of importation last Fall, can give to our customers the best bargains offered anywhere this season.
26-in. German Checks, Stripes, and Novelties, sold at 25 and 30c, now 15c.
26-in. French Moire Stripes, Checks, and Plaids, sold at 30 and 35c, now 20c.
26-in. All-wool Checks and Plaids, French Novelties, sold at 40 to 50c, now 25c.
34-in. All-wool French Cashmeres, "all colors," sold at 40c, now 30c.
44-in. French Plaids, silk emb. figures, sold at $1.50, now 37 1-2c.
44-in. Mellenges All-wool Stripes and Plaids, sold at 85c and $1, now 50c.
44-in. Fulled Serges, good bargain, and sold at $1, now 65c.
44-in. Cheviots and Fancy Suiting, sold at $1 and $1.10, now 65c.
46-in. Cheviots, very desirable goods, sold at $1.35, now 85c.
46-in. Scotch Cheviots, heavy weight, sold at $1.50, now $1.
Full lines of colors in French Cashmeres, Camelettes, Serges, and Foule Cloths.

Black Dress Goods.
34-in. All-wool French Cashmere, sold at 40, 50, 65c, now 30, 43, 50c.
40-in. All-wool French Cashmere, sold at 75c, now 65c.
44-in. All-wool French Plaids, Stripes, Armures, sold at 85c and $1, now 50c.
44-in. French Camelettes, Serges, sold at 65, 75, $1, now 50, 65, 75c.
46-in. French Serge, a good bargain at $1.25, now $1.
44-in. French Silk and Wool Brocade, sold at $2, now $1.25.
46-in. French Camel's Hair, sold at $1.35, now $1.
46-in. French Camel's Hair, sold at $1.65, now $1.25.
Full lines of Blue and Jet Black Cashmere and Silk Warp Goods marked down very low for our "Golden Opportunity" Sale.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
Add to their
Extraordinary
Sale of
"Muslin Underwear"
25 Cases
OF THE
Choicest Goods,
Made specially to our order from carefully selected materials,
Including Every Item
BELONGING TO
Ladies', Misses', and Infants' Outfits.
Values Unequaled.
A Careful Examination Solicited.
Chas. Gossage & Co.

THE CONTRAST!
While other Baking Powders are largely ADULTERATED with ALUM and other hurtful drugs,
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
TRADE MARK
has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used to-day, from North to South, from East to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.
A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.
NEVER SOLD IN BULK.
Made by
STEELE & PRICE,
Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Special Flavoring Extracts, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

DR. PEIRO
Devotes, as for years past, exclusive attention to the Homeopathic treatment of
CATARRH,
THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES
Offices, 23 Madison st., (opp. McVicker's Theater) Hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Chicago.

Buffalo Robes.
WANTED—Bison skins. Would take large quantity if price suited. Apply to WM. CROSS, Importer of Wild Beasts, Birds, and Reptiles, Liverpool, England. On sale, Indian and African Elephants, 150 Baboons, Zebras, 200 Monkeys, and fresh stock daily.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Pig-Iron Kelley Reports the Long-Looked-For Measure.

The Bill an Immense One, About Which Even the Experts Are at Sea.

Carlisle Declares It Will Tax the People $3,000,000 More than Ever.

A Caucus Probable—The Sugar Treaty Approved—Louisiana Planters Indignant—The Senate.

A Table Showing the Additional Iron Tariff Proposed by the Late Commission to Be $4,000,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Ways and Means Committee has at last reported the Tariff bill to the House. This action was decided upon by a vote of six to three. Kelley, McKinley, Haskell, Russell, Errett, and Speer voted in the affirmative, and Carlisle, Tucker, and Morrison in the negative. The diplomatic Kasson was present, but did not vote. Randall, Dunnell, and Hubbell were absent. Kasson explained his refusal to vote by saying that he did not think the bill, as a whole, could be defended. The main grounds of objection were: The high rates imposed upon lead and Bessemer steel. It appeared, he said, as though the majority of the committee had decided to fix the rate on lead at a figure which would enable the owners of poor mines to work them at a profit. He did not believe in levying duties upon the principle of helping individuals, but upon National principles. On reporting the bill to the House, Mr. Kelley endeavored to secure an agreement that it shall be taken up next Tuesday, one day to be given to general debate, and that it shall then be considered by items. Tucker objected to this.

THE EFFECT.

No member of the Ways and Means Committee appeared willing to even guess what effect the bill will have, nor will any of them say how much higher or lower the duty on any particular item is to be than at present.

Two different members of the committee, however, ventured on an estimate that the total reduction on the basis of last year's importations will be from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000; $15,000,000 of this on sugar, resulting from the action of the committee this morning. The reduction on sugar is roughly estimated at 25 to 30 per cent.

Another member of the committee, who has paid attention to several of the schedules, estimates the reduction on chemicals at $850,000, on woolen goods at $3,000,000, and on silk at $3,000,000.

Errett, who has been figuring on the additions to the free list, especially in the lines of drugs and spices, estimates the total reduction on those items through their transfer to the free list at $1,000,000.

Still another member of the committee, who has given special attention to the schedule on metals, thinks the average reduction in that schedule will be from 36 to 30 per cent, but says that, compared with the present law, the reductions are by no means so great; being mainly due to the fact that almost innumerable Treasury decisions and regulations, which admit numerous articles at lower rates than the law designed, have been put in their proper place.

Several members of the committee described the bill as not so much a reduction as a readjustment of tariff. They have tried to eliminate what is sometimes called the "basket schedule," under which last year some $13,000,000 or $14,000,000 of duties on imports were collected, and give each article therein contained its proper classification. They have also sought to correct and remove the abuses and inequalities due to the Treasury decisions before mentioned.

So little is known of the probable effect of the bill as a whole that last night, after a consultation with David A. Wells, Mr. Carlisle, one of the best-informed members of the committee, expressed the opinion that the bill actually increased duties to the amount of $3,600,000, using the last year's importations as a basis. To a New York Representative Carlisle had expressed the opinion that the reduction effected by the bill would not exceed $6,000,000; that, however, was before the latest action of the committee on the sugar schedule.

The situation is greatly complicated by the many changes in the classification, and also in the changes from ad valorem to specific rates, and still further by the adoption of the polariscopic test for sugar instead of the Dutch standard. Treasury experts are now engaged in trying to cipher the effects of the bill, but, owing to the difficulties mentioned, members of the committee who are best informed express the opinion that even these results will be extremely uncertain. There is an apparent increase of the rate on pottery averaging about 15 per cent. The actual increase, however, is explained by members of the committee to be about 5 per cent, owing to the fact that all duties heretofore collected on inland transportation, charges on packing-cases, etc., have been removed, amounting to about 10 per cent of the whole duty.

THE CHANCES.

The best informed Representatives don't express much confidence or hope that the bill will pass the House. An influential member of the Ways and Means Committee today made a canvass among the Republican Representatives on the subject of a caucus. He said that a large majority of them were in favor of it, but there were from twenty to twenty-five Republicans who hesitated, and some of them who declared that they wouldn't enter into a caucus nor be bound by a caucus action on the Tariff bill. Unless these Representatives can be placated, so that the Republicans can act unitedly, the fate of the Tariff bill may be regarded in advance as sealed. If any considerable number of Republicans shall insist upon amendments, and vote on them, a break will be made, and, as one member said, the bill will be riddled in no time. A caucus is probable soon. The principle of a Custom Court provided for in the bill of the Tariff Commission is not contained in the Ways and Means bill. Contested cases are to be sent to the Court of Claims instead.

A LOUISIANA MAN.

The representatives of the Louisiana sugar interests are very much opposed to the sugar schedule which the Ways and Means Committee has finally adopted. One of these gentlemen tonight said: "The action is ruin to the Louisiana sugar-planters. It does not strike merely the whites, but it strikes the blacks, and all dependent upon labor. The sugar industry involves one-third of the people of the State. The Ways and Means Committee has fixed a prohibitory duty upon all consumable grades of sugar, but the raw sugars, which come into competition with the Louisiana sugars, they have reduced so that the Louisiana planters and laborers must come into competition with cheap slave labor of Cuba. The question is altogether one of labor. The Cuban slaves and coolies get comparatively nothing. Our laborers are educated to a higher standard of comfort and to more animal food and don't work as hard as the Cuban slaves. We cannot compete with the Cuban planters after the reductions made on these lower grades of sugar by the Ways and Means Committee. The curious part of it is that this committee has pretended that they wanted to take the burden off the breakfast-table, but they leave the duties upon the consumable sugar, which ought to be cheapened. The lowest duty, in point of fact, on refined sugar is fixed at 3 cents per pound. All raw sugars, which are the sugars Louisiana is mainly interested in, are below No. 13. They have fixed the scale at 1¼ cents for sugar testing 75 degrees by the polariscope, and they have added for every additional degree above 75 0.04 of a cent. Sugars from No. 13 to No. 16 are 3 cents per pound. These are refined sugars. That is a prohibitory duty. From No. 16 to No. 20, which are really more highly refined, the duty is fixed at 3.40, and sugars over No. 20 are required to pay 3.75. All these are prohibitory duties. So there is no cheap breakfast-table in this bill. If the committee had desired a cheap breakfast-table it would have cut down the duties on all the high grades of sugars. These rates have been fixed solely in the interests of the refiners, who want to get in the low-grade sugars, which are their raw material, at a nominal cost, and wish to have the duties on refined sugars made as high as possible, in order that they may be better protected. The Ways and Means bill strengthens this monopoly in every direction. It reduces the rate on low-grade sugars, which do not enter into consumption, but which compete directly with the Louisiana sugars, while it fixes almost a prohibitory tariff upon the refined sugars which could be consumed. The bill will not, in short, reduce the price of sugar to the consumer a farthing, but it will put millions into the pockets of the refiners. If this bill shall pass the refiners will be able to get the slave-grown sugar of Cuba at a nominal price; will prevent a reduction of the price of refined sugars, and will thus be able to maintain the present prices and to increase their own profits to the extent that the higher tariff keeps out the refined sugars, and reduces the duty on the raw product, or the lower grades."

A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE.

A member of the Ways and Means Committee who has been one of the strongest supporters of the bill said tonight: "The bill is the best tariff bill that has ever been presented to Congress, and if it shall not become a law it will, nevertheless, stand as a monument of careful, systematic, and scientific labor. People who have been talking about the bill and stating that it makes no reductions know nothing about it. The bill will grow in public favor every day that it is discussed. There is a reduction, and a material reduction, in every schedule except that on hemp, jute, etc. That seems to have been a little increase, but the reductions are very considerable in all the other schedules. The exact amount of them will be more apparent when the Treasury experts who are now studying the effect of the bill shall have completed their report. Parts of the present tariff are 100 years old, and no one can understand the crudities and imperfections of it until it has been examined in the light of information before the committee. We found many articles duplicated and some tripled in the tariff laws, with different rates of duty in every instance. There were some articles in the chemical schedule to which different rates of duty were affixed under their different names, and the same article has been found in the free list. The chemical schedule has never been understood. Customs officers are not all chemists, and they have had to take invoices as they found them. Treasury officials are also not all chemists, and the consequence has been a great variety of rulings. This bill simplifies everything and enumerates everything that possibly can be enumerated. There will no longer be any Treasury-made custom law. No bureau official can, by regulation, determine what shall be the rate of duty on any article. Under the present system large classes of articles are either enumerated or unenumerated. The rates of duty in the enumerated schedules are 5 and more per cent higher than in the unenumerated. Skillful importers have learned to make varieties of goods and give them new names and save 5 or 10 per cent on duties by having them come in under the unenumerated articles. This bill changes that system. Every article that possibly can be named is named in the enumerated schedule, while the duty on unenumerated articles is made 5 per cent higher than on the enumerated, so that, in the document to deceive by giving a false name, is removed. The chemical schedule is as nearly perfect as possible. It has had the thorough consideration of three chemical experts."

IRON AND STEEL.

President Jarrett and a delegation of the officials of the Amalgamated Society of Iron and Steel Workers arrived here today, and were escorted by several of the representatives of the manufacturers of iron and steel, under invitation of Representative McKinley, of Ohio, to the room of the Committee on Revision of the Laws. An informal secret meeting was held, and the matter of tariff revision as far as it related to iron and steel thoroughly discussed. It was agreed that every one present should urge upon the members of both Houses the urgency of keeping up the present rates of duty, and with this object in view the delegates commenced their lobby work.

Manufactures of iron and steel from various places in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois were seen by your correspondent tonight, and their views on the bill and prospects of its passage inquired into. General satisfaction was expressed at the action of the Ways and Means Committee in replacing the duty on bar-iron at the present rate, and, on the whole, the bill, as far as it refers to the iron and steel interest, was commended. The general impression among representatives of the iron industries now here, is that the bill will pass, and with this belief many of them are leaving for their homes tonight. No meetings of manufacturers have been held, but each has labored with their respective Senator and Representative, and all seem to be satisfied with the result.

SOME FURTHER PARTICULARS OF CHANGES PROPOSED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—The Tariff bill reported to the House today from the Ways and Means Committee is accompanied by a brief report, covering only three pages of letter paper, which states that, in a matter involving so many distinct propositions as a tariff bill, touching as they do existing investments of capital, the hope of unanimity of opinion in so large a committee as that of the Ways and Means could not be entertained, and the bill is not a unanimous report of the committee. Comparing the rates proposed by the Ways and Means Committee in this bill with the existing tariff rates, the following are perhaps the most important changes:

The duty on iron is reduced on an average three-tenths of a cent per pound, and the greatest reduction in the metal schedule is in steel railway bars, from which about $11 per ton in duty are taken.

Woolen manufactures are reduced nearly 10 per cent on the average below the present rates. The Tariff Commission proposed a reduction of about 20 per cent.

The duty on cotton manufactures will probably average over two cents per square yard below the present rates.

The rates on glass are not materially changed from those of the present laws, though many alterations have been made in classification.

The sugar rates were considerably reduced today, the cutting down being mainly in the lowest grades. Taking into consideration the changes in the provisions for "testing," the average rates are said to be lowered about 25 per cent from existing duties. This schedule, as finally revised by the committee today, is as follows: "All sugar not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color shall pay a duty on their polariscope test as follows—viz.: All sugars not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, all tank-bottoms, sirups of cane-juice, or of beet-juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete or concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees, shall pay a duty of one-and twenty-five hundreths of a cent per pound, and for every additional degree or fraction of degree shown by the polariscope test they shall pay four hundredths of one cent per pound additional. All sugars above No. 13 Dutch standard in color shall be classified by the Dutch standard of color, and pay duty as follows—viz.: All sugars above No. 13 and not above No. 16 Dutch standard, three cents per pound; all sugar above No. 16 and not above No. 20 Dutch standard, three and forty hundredths cents per pound; all sugars above No. 20 Dutch standard, three and seventy-five hundredths cents per pound.

Molasses testing not above 56 degrees by polariscope shall pay a duty of five cents per gallon; molasses testing above 56 degrees shall pay a duty of six cents per gallon; sugar drainings 20 per cent ad valorem.

Sugar candies, not colored, five cents per pound; all other confectionery not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, made wholly or in part of sugar, and on sugars after being refined, when tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, valued at 30 cents per pound or less, 10 cents per pound; confectionery valued above 30 cents per pound, or when sold by the box, package, or otherwise than by the pound, 50 per cent ad valorem.

THE SUGAR TREATY.

Secretary Folger sent a letter to the Chairman of the House Foreign Committee on the subject of the Hawaiian treaty, in which he takes ground against the abrogation of the treaty. He says, in effect, that its commercial advantages are greater than any disadvantages which have been described. He does not see that the successful rivalry of a Western dealer is in any great measure the effect of the treaty, or that it would be abated by its abrogation.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today, after hearing the reading of a communication of the Secretary of the Treasury explanatory of the working of the Hawaiin treaty, by a majority vote authorized Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, to report to the House in favor of retaining the treaty, but in a modified form. Messrs. Blount and Belmont dissented from the report of the majority. Mr. Belmont stated that the Treasury Department rather than the treaty itself is now on trial, owing to the admission free of duty of sugars not contemplated by the treaty.

BOTTLES.

The bottle manufacturers before the Senate Committee on Finance today asked the adoption of the one-and-a-half-cent rate per pound on green bottles. They represent that 108 furnaces in the country have already drawn fires, owing to the large importation of bottles, particularly from Germany.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY IN THE SENATE.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Tariff bill, the pending question being an amendment offered by Mr. Gorman to make the duty on bichromate of potash three and a half cents per pound.

After a long debate, in which Mr. Beck severely criticised the bill, a motion to increase the duty on bichromate of potash to three and a half cents per pound was lost, and the item was left as reported at three cents.

An amendment making the duty on sulphate of iron or copper as three-tenths of a cent per pound was agreed to.

Paragraphs covering acetate of lead, litharge, orange mineral, etc., were reserved for further consideration.

Mr. Platt moved to make the duty on crude saltpetre one cent instead of a half cent per pound, and the duty of refined saltpetre half a cent. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Allison (as a member of the committee reporting the bill), asphaltum or bitumen was transferred to the free list.

Mr. Coke moved to reduce the rate on coal, tar, colors or dyes, by whatever name known, not specially provided in the bill, to 25 per cent ad valorem.

After debate the rate was left as reported—35 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. Coke moved to make the duty on ultramarine 25 per cent ad valorem. Lost.

Paragraphs covering oxide of zince were reserved; also paragraphs covering "earths or clays, wrought or manufactured," and not specially enumerated; also one covering "varnishes of all kinds."

Mr. Miller, of California, offered an amendment (upon which action was reserved until tomorrow) making line 391 read: "Opium crude, containing not less than 9 per cent morphia, $1 per pound."

Mr. Morrill offered the following amendments (agreed upon by the committee) to paragraphs covering alcoholic preparations, changing the duty on alcoholic perfumery, including cologne water, from 75 per cent ad valorem to $2 per gallon and 50 per cent ad valorem, and adding the following: "Distilled spirits containing 50 per cent of anhydrous alcohol, $1 per gallon; alcohol containing 94 per cent anhydrous alcohol, $2 per gallon; and alcoholic compounds not specially provided for $2 per gallon for the alcohol contained and 25 per cent ad valorem; also making the duty on collodion and other alcoholic preparations of pyroxyline 50 cents per pound, rolled or in sheet, but not made into articles, 60 cents"; also changing the duty on tannic acid and tannin to $1 per pound, and on santonin to $3 per pound; also adding: "Amylic alcohol or fusel oil, 10 per cent"; also adding, "oil of cognac, or oenantic ether, $4 per ounce; fruit ethers, oils, or essences, $2.50 per pound; oil or essence of rum, or bay rum, essence or oil, 50 cents per ounce; ethers of all kinds not specially enumerated or provided for, $1 per pound; coloring for brandy, 50 per cent ad valorem"; also striking out the paragraph providing for an additional specific duty on "all alcohol or distilled spirits contained in articles imported equal to the internal-revenue tax imposed on domestic distilled spirits."

These amendments were formally agreed to, but will be open for further consideration tomorrow.

COMPARISONS—THE TARIFF HIGHER THAN EVER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Following is an accurate table compiled for the New York *World* on the basis of the imports of New York in 1882, of the actual results of the present tariff, and of the estimated results by the changes proposed by the Tariff Commissioners:

Articles.	*Tons.*	*Duty paid according to present laws.*	*Duty according to Tariff Commission's recommendations.*
Spiegeleisen..	65,950	$ 462,000	$ 444,000
Pig-iron......	242,498	1,697,000	1,629,000
Scrap-iron....	38,918	311,000	261,000
Old iron rails.	39,516	316,000	265,000
Iron rails. ...	9,392	146,000	146,000
Steel rails. ...	29,757	833,000	536,000
Steel blooms.	108,203	1,298,000	1,454,000
Iron-ore......	148,332	89,000	74,000
Steel wire rods	79,653	956,000	1,784,000
Iron wire rods	11,020	308,000	370,000
Scrap steel....	15,917	87,000	107,000
Swedish iron bars....	23,970	537,000	516,000
English iron bars, bdls..	5,464	122,000	115,000
Steel bars, bdls..	8,097	448,000	364,000
Tin-plates....	2,205,689	3,308,000	6,616,000
Totals...........		$12,918,000	$14,681,000

WESTERN PATENTS.

The Weekly List of Grants Made to the Inventors of the Northwest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The following patents were issued today to Northwestern inventors:

Ashcroft, William F., Lovelydale, Ind., carpet-stretcher.

Aydelott, Jacob S., Xenia, Ind., cog-link for chains.

Barnett, Samuel W., Greenfield, Ind., broom support.

Bilan, Louis, assignor of one-fourth to F. J. Horak, Iowa City, Ia., corn-planter.

Blakely, Caleb J., assignor of two-thirds to L. N. Williamson and W. S. Webber, Janesville, Wis., boot and shoe burnishing machine.

Blakeslee, Albert J., Duquoin, Ill., valve-gear for steam pumping engines.

Bradley, Byron C., assignor to Furst & Bradley Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill., seeding-machine, also skim plow or colter, cultivator, combined plow standard and support.

Bristol, Edmund R., Madison, Wis., car-brake.

Bronson, John G., Chicago, Ill., window-ventilator.

Burnett, Isaac, and J. E. Clifton, Geneseo, Ill., coal-chute.

Carr, Laurence, Shakopee, Minn., hame.

Caster, William S., Marston, Ill., door.

Clarke, Willard A., assignor to Northwestern Manufacturing & Car Company, Stillwater, Minn., exhaust-nozzle for steam engines, also cut-off valve and steam-engine cylinder.

Cailis, John, Des Moines, Ia., steam-trap and boiler-feeder.

Comstock, Isaac D., Adrian, Mich., chair-seat.

Cox, Robert M., Prairie City, Ill., ruffling or gathering attachment for sewing-machines.

Crawford, Witsius A., San Antonio, Tex., assignor of one-half to E. Ellis, Terre Haute, Ind., telephone transmitter.

Deegan, Matthew F., assignor of one-half to H. H. Hooper, Chicago, Ill., construction and ventilation of sanitary devices, etc.

Bodge, Jasper N., Detroit, Mich., fish-net.

Dallison, Levi P., Wabash, Ind., lubricator.

Farr, Willis M., Dowagiac, Mich., sand-protector for vehicles.

Freel, Dennis, Chariton, Ia., excavating or ditching device for attachment to cars.

Gore, Charles E. and J. Eisele, said Eisele assignor to B. F. Masten, Lafayette, Ind., brake-shoe.

Gray, Charles M., Chicago, Ill., and W. L. Casaday, South Bend, Ind., cultivator and fertilizer distributor.

Graff, Charles R., St. Paul, Minn., preparing coffee compound.

Hall, Lewis, Metamora, assignor of one-fourth to A. G. Scherer, Peoria, Ill., traction-wheel.

Hamilton, Clarence J., Plymouth, Mich., pump.

Hamilton, Jonathan R., Kingston, assignor of one-half to R. Johnson, Dassel, Minn., holder for mower and reaper knives.

Harris, Arthur, and G. M. Clark, assignors to J. M. Adams, Chicago, Ill., locomotive headlight.

Hornbeck, Lorenzo D., assignor of one-half to J. S. Graham, Paxton, Ill., neck-yoke.

Howe, Warren B., Chicago, Ill., machine for forming wrappers for packages of small merchandise.

Hubbard, George K., La Grange, Ind., beehive.

Hughes, Joseph D., assignor to June Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill., clutch for fly-wheels for sewing-machines.

Hunter, Griffith, assignor to S. A. Hunter, Chicago, Ill., apparatus for hoisting and laying stone.

Inglis, Andrew, A. J., and C., Horicon, Wis., windwheel.

Jackson, Calvin, Waukesha, Wis., show-stand for sample-books.

Jewell, Omar H., Chicago, Ill., lubricator.

Johnson, Ernest V., assignor to Ottawa Tile Company, Chicago, Ill., fire-proof ceiling.

Kelsey, Rollin E., and C. H. Shuttleworth, Corunna, Mich., separable button.

Lynch, George B., and T. J. Griffith, Darlington, Ind., grain-meter.

Morgan, Edgar H. and C., assignor to M. Lawyer, A. and A. Morgan, Freeport, Ill., feed-grinding mill.

Matt, Edward H., Chicago, Ill., railway-car ventilator.

Munson, Louis R., Brainerd, Minn., railway signal.

Newberg, Gustav, Chicago, Ill., door-knob.

Newton, William H., Chicago, Ill., bobbin-winder for sewing-machines.

Paepka, Oscar F., Indianapolis, Ind., caster.

Peters, Mathias Jr., Chicago, Ill., car-coupling.

Preston, John Indianapolis, Ind., binder-truck.

Randall, Francis W., Tekonsha, Mich., reversing-gear for engines.

Rice, Darius C., assignor to J. H. Stoddard and A. J. Lovejoy, Litchfield, Mich., animal-poke.

Richter, Friedrich, Milwaukee, Wis., beer-cooler.

Robinson, William, Chicago, Ill., crystallizing grape-sugar.

Rodman, William R., New Burnside, Ill., glass cutting frame.

Rosebrugh, Abner M., Toronto, Ont., Canada, assignor to W. Hubbard, Elgin, Ill., mechanical speaking telegraph.

Slafter, Coroden J., Grand Junction, Mich., lantern dinner-pail.

Stoddard, William L., Elvaston, Ill., hollow augur.

Stover, Isaac L., Centralia, Ill., steam-boiler tube cleaner.

Strong, George H., Chicago, Ill., engraver's chuck.

Svendsen, Christian, Clinton, Ia., roof.

Tracy, Andrew, Richland, Ia., shuttle-carrier for sewing-machine.

Turner, William H., assignor to Hadley Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis, Ind., cover for self-binding harvesters.

Voegtle, Jacob, Indianapolis, Ind., school-house heater.

Vardermark, Henry R., Indianapolis, Ind., track-gate for railways.

Welles, Richard J., Chicago, Ill., harness-pad, also machine for crimping harness-pads.

Wilson, Charles E., Chicago, Ill., coffin-lifter.

Wohnlich, Louis J., assignor to R. J. Scholes, W. and A. McFarland, Detroit, Mich., capsule-stripper.

THE FALLS IN WINTER.

Large Quantities of Ice Thundering Over the Precipice—A Great Ice Bridge.

PROSPECT HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, Jan. 14.—The falls have again resumed a remarkable appearance, an ice bridge having formed at noon today across the Niagara River. The prevailing strong southwest winds yesterday and last night broke up the lake ice to such an extent that it came thundering over the falls since early morning, crowding its way through the gorge below and forming one of the grandest ice bridges that has ever been seen here. The scenery about the falls at present is exceedingly fine. The spray from the cataracts, freezing as it descends, has loaded the trees and shrubs with fringe ice. The new iron railing along the edge of the precipice is hung with lace ice, and outbuildings are so covered with ice and snow that they resemble Icelanders' huts. The trees in Prospect Park and Goat Island have all assumed their winter dress. The ice mounds at the foot of the Horseshoe and American Falls are frozen solid to a great hight. The bank edges of both falls are frozen over for some distance with beautiful stalactites of enormous weight, changing the whole appearance of the falls to a wintry fairyland. The sleighing is unusually good and the season promises in every way to be a lively one.

A SAFE FIRE-ESCAPE SUGGESTED.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—[To the Editor.]—Permit me to suggest an inexpensive, ornamental, and perfectly safe fire-escape for hotels. Let an iron piazza be constructed from the ground up, covering each story—say fifty or 100 feet front on each street and alley—with a wide hall or passage opening to it from each story of the building, and iron stairs from each story of the piazza to the next story below. This will furnish a perfectly safe outside escape. It may be made very ornamental, and afford, too, quiet, comfortable places to enjoy a summer evening. In case of a fire the inmates could easily get down, while it would afford firemen an unobstructed access to the building from the outside.

JAMES P. ROOT.

RAILROADS.

Southwestern Passenger Agents Meet, Talk, and Adjourn for a Day.

Nobody Regarded by All of Them as Fit to Be Their Secretary.

A Claim that the Central Pacific Is Discriminating Against Chicago.

Proposed Legislation in Ohio Regulating Sleeping-Car Fares and Protecting Property of Passengers.

The Southwestern Passenger Agreement—Breakers Ahead—Inability of the Passenger Agents to Agree Upon a Suitable Person for Secretary.

The General Passenger Agents of the Southwestern roads held an informal meeting yesterday to see whether they could not agree upon a man for the position of Secretary of the new Southwestern Passenger Association. So far no one has been agreed upon, and another meeting will be held today to make another effort to secure the right kind of a man for this important position. All the names thus far suggested have been rejected, as none of them was able to secure the unanimous vote necessary to elect. An effort will be made today to secure the election of Mr. George W. Hibbard, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Canadian Pacific, for the position. He is said to be well qualified, but it is by no means certain that he can be elected, although he stands a better show than any person suggested thus far. Southwestern passenger affairs are in such bad shape at present that it is of the utmost importance that the new ironclad agreement for the maintenance of rates between Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City, and St. Louis and Kansas City be carried into effect at once, and this cannot be done as long as no Secretary has been elected to carry out the provisions of the agreement. The man who secures the appointment will have no sinecure, as it will be a most difficult task to enforce the agreement. There are many now who predict that the agreement will not last two months, as several of the General Passenger Agents of the roads parties to the agreement are known to be hostile to many of its provisions, and will violate them if they get a chance. These General Passenger Agents are anxious to bring about the formation of a pool on the Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City passenger business, and to bring about the formation of such a pool will do all they can to break up the new agreement. It is argued by these parties that nothing but a division of business can prevent the cutting of rates. The principal difficulty in the way of a successful carrying out of the new agreement is the failure to regulate the commission system. Under the new agreement the roads are simply required to maintain the regular tariff rates, but they are allowed to pay commissions for the sale of tickets to agents and scalpers. Consequently a road can secure an undue share of the business by paying higher commissions than its competitors, which is as much of a cut in rates as if the regular tariff rates were cut, the only difference being that in the latter case the public gets the benefit of the cut, while in the former the money goes to the agents and scalpers. Even if the roads should agree upon a uniform amount of commision to be paid for the sale of tickets, that would not afford much relief, as the ticket agents and scalpers would throw their influence in favor of those roads which are known to be and always have been opposed to the abolition of the commission system. Fears are generally expressed that before an agreement for the maintenance of rates can be successfully carried out another war will have to be waged.

Introduction of a Bill in the Ohio Legislature to Regulate Sleeping-Car Fares, and Another to Protect the Property of Passengers.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Representative Brunner, of Wyandot County, has introduced and had referred to the House standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraphs a bill to regulate the charges for sleeping and palace cars or coaches within the State of Ohio. The bill provides:

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, corporation or corporations, to ask, demand, or charge for the transportation of any passenger on any railroad within this State, in any sleeping or palace car or coach, more than the following rates: For one berth in a sleeping-car, the sum of $1; for one section in same, $2; for a single seat or chair in any palace car or coach, the sum of 50 cents; and that at all stations in any city in this State having a population of 5,000 and upwards there shall be kept at the depots of such railroad company an office where tickets can at all reasonable times can be procured for any person or persons wishing to engage any such section, seat, or berth.

Second—That any person or persons, corporation or corporations, who refuse to sell such tickets for and at the price herein named, or refuse to carry any passenger or passengers upon tender of such fare hereinbefore specified, shall forfeit and pay to any such person or persons a sum not less than $1 nor more than $300, which amount may be recovered against such person or persons, corporation or corporations, in an action of debt in any court of competent jurisdiction, one-half of which shall go to the informer and the balance paid into the Treasury of the county where such action may be brought for the benefit of the common-school fund.

The same gentleman has also introduced a bill, which has also been referred to the House standing committee on Railroads and Telegraphs, regulating the responsibility of corporations running or operating sleeping or palace cars within the State of Ohio for property intrusted to their care or the care of their agents. The bill provides:

Every person or persons, corporation or corporations, engaged in running sleeping or palace cars upon any railroad or railroads within the State of Ohio, and engaged in the transportation of passengers therein, shall be and are hereby made liable for all loss or injury to any property that may be intrusted to their care or the care of any of their agents by any person or persons who may be using or occupying any berth, chair, or section of a sleeping or palace car of said person or persons, corporation or corporations, and it is hereby made the duty of any person or persons, corporation or corporations, running sleeping or palace cars on any of the railroads in the State of Ohio to provide a suitable and safe place for and take charge of, on application, the personal property of any person who may be a passenger using or occupying any portion of said sleeping or palace car, and said person or persons, corporation or corporations, shall become responsible to any person who may so intrust, as hereinbefore provided, property to their care or custody for its safekeeping and return.

The same bill also provides that in any action or suit at law that may be instituted under the preceding sections of this act, whenever the defendant is a non-resident of the State, and having no officer therein upon whom service of summons can be made, it shall be lawful to serve a copy of the petition and summons upon any sleeping or palace car conductor who may be in the employ of any such person or persons, corportion or corporations.

Mr. John Newell and Vanderbilt—Nickel-Plate Gossip.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Henry Stager, of Cleveland, who has been connected with the Vanderbilt road for a long time both in Cleveland and Chicago, said at the Hoffman House today that he did not take much stock in the rumors about John Newell leaving the Lake Shore Railroad management. "Much of his wealth," said Mr. Stager, "was accumulated through his close connection with Mr. Vanderbilt, who has long considered him one of the most competent railroad men in the country. A few years ago, when Mr. Newell had built his handsome home in Chicago and went to Europe to fill it with pictures, he said he was ready to quit railroad work and retire on what he had made. Mr. Vanderbilt persuaded him not to do so, however, but I think that feeling often recurs to him. But Mr. Newell has become each year more closely connected with the Vanderbilt interests, until now it seems almost impossible to separate them." One of the rumors about the Nickel-Plate today is to the effect that it will be assigned as the Chicago division of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway, to carry out a broad and liberal policy that Mr. Vanderbilt has in view, better to protect New York from trunk lines whose termini are in other cities.

Central Pacific Discrimination Against Chicago.

The refusal of Mr. Thomas Goodman, General Passenger Agent of the Central Pacific, to issue limited tickets through to New York, is injuring the Chicago roads severely, as under the present arrangement a person can buy a ticket via St. Louis at about $3 less than via Chicago. The roads leading via Chicago are anxious to have this thing stopped, and are making strenuous efforts to induce Mr. Goodman to issue a limited ticket from San Francisco to New York via Chicago at the same rate as via St. Louis. At a meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the various roads interested in the California business, held yesterday, at which the General Passenger and Ticket Agents of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and Union Pacific Roads were present, Commissioner W. H. Dixon was instructed to inform Mr. Goodman that it was the unanimous desire of the Chicago connections of the Pacific Roads, as well as of the Union Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, that the discrimination against Chicago, caused by his refusal to issue tickets to the East at the same rate via Chicago as via St. Louis, should be stopped, and that they expect him to rectify this matter by issuing limited through tickets at a uniform rate.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy's New Track and Bridge at Sterling, Ill.

STERLING, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad are making surveys for their track through the city, and are locating the new railroad bridge across Rock River at this point. The bridge will cross to the east of the wagon bridge, and land at the grade of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at the foot of Market street. From that point the main track will make a curve into Second street, thence west through the city. Already buildings are being torn down, and as soon as warm weather comes the railroad company will make things lively here. Several brick blocks will be built, and the Sterling Manufacturing Company will build a large manufacturing establishment on the Rock Falls side of the river. Several new manufacturing enterprises are talked of, and a general "boom" is expected.

Two Lake Shore Directors Refuse to Obey Vanderbilt's Commands, and Resign.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 16.—A special dispatch from New York states that W. H. Vanderbilt caused the Lake Shore Railway Company to issue between $6,000,000 and $8,000,000 in bonds to pay for the Nickel-Plate stock he bought, and that when he proposed this scheme at the meeting of the Lake Shore Directors, held some time ago in Erie, because the laws of Ohio and New York prohibit the consolidation of competing lines, the Hon. H. B. Payne and Amasa Stone, of this city, protested and resigned. These gentlemen were seen today and asked about the truth of the report. Mr. Payne said he resigned as Director of the Lake Shore last November, and his resignation was final. Mr. Stone said his health is poor and he has not attended the meetings of the Directors for a long time, but if occasion should arise when the Directors have no quorum, they have a document authorizing them to put some one in his place. Both gentlemen declined to give any other reason for resigning or to say anything of the Lake Shore bonds to buy the Nickel-Plate. They neither denied nor confirmed the report.

Election of Cincinnati Northern Directors.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 16.—At an adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati Northern Railroad today the following Directors were elected: Gabriel Netter, Edward Colston, B. J. Bachman, Nelson Perin, Albert Netter, H. D. Hyde, J. W. Ballou, J. N. Kinney, E. B. Phillips, Edgar M. Johnson, and John Ryan. Subsequently the Directors organized by the election of E. B. Phillips President, Albert Netter Vice-President, and George Haffer Secretary and Treasurer. A committee, composed of Messrs. Ballou, Netter, and Phillips, was appointed to confer with a like committee to be appointed by the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Road upon a consolidation of the two roads.

The Scioto Valley Now in the Control of the Chesapeake & Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—It is now confidentially believed here that the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, or Mr. C. P. Huntington, has bought a controlling interest in the stock of the Scioto Valley Railway. One of the main objects of the purchase is undoubtedly for the purpose of securing this line to be used as a part of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway extension to Fort Wayne and the Northwest. The through traffic thus secured to the Scioto Valley Railway, together with its increasing local business, will make it one of the leading lines of Ohio. During the last year the equipment has been largely increased and the track and structures greatly improved. At the approaching annual election in February a board distinctly in Mr. Huntington's interest will probably be chosen.

Indianapolis Items.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—With the adoption of the new spring time-card, the Pennsylvania limited express, which now runs west from New York to Chicago and Cincinnati, will be extended to St. Louis via Indianapolis and the Vandalia Line.

The statistics of the east-bound freight pool show a great falling-off in shipments from this point in the past four years, as follows: In 1879, 590,000 tons; 1880, 710,000 tons; 1881, 495,000 tons; 1882, 404,000 tons.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Michigan Central yesterday brought in two car-loads of European emigrants and the Lake Shore one car-load.

Mr. E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Company, is in the city on business connected with his roads. He leaves today for St. Louis.

The Division Freight Agents and Freight Auditors of the Illinois Central met at the office of J. F. Tucker, General Traffic Manager of the road, and received instructions for the transaction of their business for 1883.

A meeting of the Middle and Western States Classification Committee, D. T. McCabe Chairman, will be held at Commissioner Morris' office at 10:30 a. m. today to consider applications for additions to and changes in the classification.

The Illinois Central announces that it will sell tickets to the Mardi-Gras festivities in New Orleans for $25 from Chicago to New Orleans and return. Tickets will be on sale from Jan. 25 to Feb. 4, and will be good to return until March 1.

The Chicago Committee of East-bound Freight Traffic held its regular weekly meeting at Commissioner Morris' office yesterday, but owing to the absence of several members no business of interest was transacted and an adjournment was had until next Friday.

Commencing next Sunday, the Wabash will run its through passenger trains from Chicago and Toledo to Council Bluffs and the West via Peoria and the Humeston & Shenandoah Railroad, which is shorter by 100 miles than the old Wabash route to Council Bluffs.

Col. Robert Forsyth, Traffic Manager of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, says there is no truth in the report that he has taken a similar position on the Chicago & Atlantic. Mr. Forsyth says he has no intention or wish to leave his present position, and he is entirely satisfied with the management of the Eastern Illinois in every particular, and will remain with this road as long as his services are required.

Mr. E. R. Newman, Claim Agent in the Freight Department of the Wabash in this city, who has just committed matrimony, was presented last evening by his office associates with an elegant and valuable silver water-service as a token of their heartfelt sympathy. Mr. C. L. Rising, General Agent of the Wabash, "filed the claim" with a few appropriate remarks, and Mr. Newman said he would adjust it as speedily as possible.

The Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company announces that hereafter between the hours of 5 and 8 a. m. and 5 and 8 p. m. no trains or engines of foreign roads, except the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, will be permitted to enter upon the tracks of its road between Union Station, Canal and Adams streets, and Brighton Park, Chicago, and only stock-trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul between Western avenue and Brighton Park.

Mr. Perceval Lowell, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, instructs agents and conductors that hereafter all tickets to Lincoln, Neb., and points west reached through Lincoln sold from points east of and including Red Oak, Ia.; also all tickets sold at Lincoln, Neb., and points west thereof to Red Oak and points east of Red Oak, will be good for passage either via Pacific Junction or East Nebraska City, at the pleasure of the passenger.

Mr. W. M. Sage, General Freight Agent of the Rock Island, has issued the following circular to agents and connecting lines: "As there appears to be a general impression that the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway requires prepayment of freight charges on household goods released, we are requested by that company to give notice that they do not require prepayment on such property either in car-loads or less when destined to stations on their line at which y have agents."

The local committee of Passenger Agents of Chicago eastward-bound roads has agreed to charge members of the following organizations for round-trip tickets to the undermentioned places on presentation of certificate one and a third times the regular fare, tickets to be good between the dates as specified below: Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, grand encampment at Kalamazoo, Mich., tickets good from Feb. 13 to 17, inclusive; Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, grand lodge at Flint, Mich., tickets good from Feb. 19 to 24, inclusive; Knights of Honor, convention at Detroit, tickets good from Feb. 12 to 16, inclusive.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy announces that after next Sunday the train which now leaves at 8:25 a. m. and runs as far as Galesburg will run as far as Burlington, arriving at that point at 5 p. m. Returning, the train leaves Burlington at 10:30 a. m., arriving in Chicago at 7:10 p. m. A new train will be put on between Burlington and Creston, leaving Burlington at 12:30 p. m., arriving at Creston at 8:30 p. m.; leaving Creston at 6:30 a. m., and arriving at Burlington at 2:30 p. m. This new train will make connection with trains from Indianapolis, Peoria, and Galesburg.

Mr. St. John, of the Rock Island, emphatically denies the charge that he is cutting Peoria passenger rates. Mr. Lowell, of the Burlington, does likewise. Mr. Townsend, of the Wabash, says he did not cut rates until other roads had taken the initiative, though he does not pretend to know which road has commenced the slaughter. As the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville has not been heard from it is fair to presume that this road caused the little "tempest in a teapot" now raging on eastbound passenger rates from Peoria. The representatives of the roads leading east from Peoria were to have met at Mr. St. John's office yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking steps to stop the cutting of rates and to bring about the formation of a pool, if possible. Owing to the absence of the representative of one of roads the meeting adjourned until today.

At the last meeting of the General Managers of the Western roads the Commissioners of the various pools and traffic organizations were instructed to select a joint classification committee—one member from each pool or association—to which all applications for additions to and changes in the joint westward classification should be referred. In accordance with those instructions, the following committee has been selected by the Commissioners: E. P. Ripley, Colorado Traffic Association; A. C. Bird, Iowa Trunk Line Association; George Olds, Southwestern Railway Association; W. S. Mellen, Northwestern Traffic Association; and Horace Tucker, Chicago & St. Louis Traffic Association. The committee met in Milwaukee Monday and organized by the election of Mr. W. S. Mellen as Chairman. Some fifteen changes in the classification were agreed upon, none of which are of any particular importance.

AGRICULTURAL.

Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Grange—Iowa Horticulturists—Other Bodies.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—There are about 350 Masters, Past Masters, and women of subordinate granges in attendance at the annual meeting of the Illinois State Grange now being held in Decatur. About 200 citizens attended a public meeting held in the court-house tonight, where addresses were made on the objects of the order, which are social and intellectual improvement, with such coöperative action as will benefit the farming community generally, in the regulation of trade and kindred matters. In his annual address this afternoon Master Giller spoke against railroads and other monopolies, offered suggestions on transportation, the tariff, education, and other subjects, and closed by predicting a brighter future for the State Grange, which has a membership of 5,000, there having been a net increase of about 800 during 1882.

A committee was appointed to make a report expressive of the sense of State Grange on the matter of excluding from Illinois all cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, in the hope that Congress will pass a law controlling the evil. The report will be made tomorrow. D. N. Foster, representing the State Stock-Growers' Association, is here giving this matter his personal attention. In his address the Master said: "From careful observation I am led to the conclusion that the organization in this State is on a much firmer foundation than ever before, and the work it is accomplishing is of such a character that it is making an impression for good in every neighborhood where there is a prosperous subordinate grange. The novelty of the grange movement has passed away. Those who become members now do so from principle, and, as a general thing, become good, earnest workers in the cause. The old political deadbeats that were such a heavy load to carry have sloughed off, those who joined for the sake of plunder are gone, and we have remaining a body of earnest men and women, who are desirous of educating themselves and elevating their calling, so that those now entering upon the stage of action will not be ashamed to own that they are the sons and daughters of American farmers."

IOWA HORTICULTURISTS.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The seventeenth annual meeting of the Iowa State Horticultural Society was convened in this city today, President Watrous, of Des Moines, in the chair. About fifty members were present. After the transaction of regular business papers were read by McGebon, of Atlantic, on small fruits; G. M. Wilson, of Atlantic, on grape-culture, which was discussed by R. P. Sheer of Cedar Falls, Snel Foster of Muscatine, C. B. Patten of Charles City, Mr. Hofer of McGregor, and J. F. Reeves of Chickasaw County.

In the afternoon reports of Directors of districts were presented. E. R. Shankland, of Dubuque, read a paper on vegetable gardening; one on sweet potatoes by W. H. Foster, and one on orchard culture by M. W. Lovett; utilizing small fruits, by H. G. Raymond and A. E. Garrison.

A fine display of small fruits from California, consisting of varieties of oranges, three of lemons; also citrons, limes, olives, guavas, kaki bananas, quinces, raisins, grapes, and apples, is on exhibition. John Grinnell, of Clayton County, exhibits 100 varieties of Iowa apples. Grundy County, Iowa, is represented by Mr. Thompson with several varieties of apples. Mahaska County has numerous specimens of apples from an orchard of 110 acres, on which was harvested in one year 38,000 bushels of apples. Other fine exhibitions are made from various parts of Iowa. The annual address was made this evening by the President, after which the Treasurer and Secretary made their reports. The meeting is largely attended by citizens, and much interest is manifested.

NEBRASKA BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the State Board of Agribulture took place today in the office of the Secretary of State. The proceedings consisted of the reading of the official report for the last year and an election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. The Treasurer's report shows the amount of cash received for 1882 to be $16,705; amount expended, $13,718; cash on hand, $2,986. The meeting adjourned until tomorrow.

IOWA POULTRY SHOW.

BOONE, Ia., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The third annual exhibition of the Iowa State Poultry Association commenced at the city-hall today, with a very large display, and will remain open three days.

MERINO-SHEEP BREEDERS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The American Merino-Sheep Breeders' Association met in annual session today. President Markham spoke very strongly on the tariff question, declaring the association believe in protection from foreign ignorance, which strikes directly at American producers.

IOWA COAL.

Further Particulars of Jay Gould's Great Enterprise Near Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—There are no public developments here today in regard to Jay Gould's great new coal and mining enterprise in Iowa, but I have learned reliable corroboration of the report. The parties in interest here are reticent, but I have learned the company itself has been organized with a capital of a million dollars, nearly or all paid up, with some 9,000 acres of coal lands as the original plant. The incorporators and stockholders are Jay Gould, Russell Sage, A. L. Hopkins, Solon Humphrey, J. S. Runnells, J. S. Clarkson, J. S. Polk, and F. M. Hubbell, as finally agreed upon in New York yesterday or today. It is said that the purchase of the lands has been going on quietly for two years, and that they lie in two patches—one a body of between 7,000 and 8,000 acres in Marion County, in Red Rock region, thirty-five miles from Des Moines, lying in a continuous body of one-eighth of a mile on each side of the Wabash track, and another body of 1,500 or 2,000 acres within six miles of Des Moines, the two bodies being even larger than I telegraphed you yesterday. It is stated that the mines are now being rapidly opened. The upper veins lying in the hillside are rapidly being made ready for drift mining. Preparations are going on for sinking shafts to the lower bituminous veins, and also to the cannel vein. The workmen who are engaged in it say that orders have been issued to crowd work so as to insure an output of at least 100 car-loads a day by next September These coal operations now developing explain the building of several hundred miles of railroad by Gould northwest of Des Moines in the last year or two, and it is said now that both of these roads are to be pushed this year—one into the heart of Minnesota and the other into Dakota and on toward Bismarck. This big coal deal is not publicly known here yet. I learn the particulars of it through a gentleman who has just returned from New York, and who learned of it there, and from sources perfectly reliable.

A GHASTLY LOAD.

A Corpse Found in the Buggy of a Traveler Near Troy, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—There is much excitement in this vicinity over a strange affair last night at Raymertown, near Troy. A well-dressed man stopped at the hotel at Raymertown and entered the barroom after hitching his horse. He drank some liquor, and requested Martin McChesney to lead the horse under the shed and feed it. McChesney led the horse to the shed, and searched under the carriage-seat for a halter. Instead of the halter his hand came in contact with a corpse, which was doubled up and covered with cloth. McChesney summoned Mortimus Fake and J. H. Sipperley, who examined the body as well as the darkness would permit, and found it to be that of a man, with whiskers, nearly nude. Being somewhat superstitious, and not knowing what to do, they allowed the man to depart with his ghastly load, taking the road toward Troy. Many believe a murder has been committed, while others regard it as a case of grave robbing.

FIGHTING FOR OFFICE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Advices received today from Harrison, Ark., say that a bitter fight is being made over the appointment of Register of the United States Land Office at that point. The position is worth $2,000 or $3,000 per year, and is the most important office in Northwest Arkansas at the disposal of the Federal Administration. John Murphy, the present incumbent, is an applicant for reappointment, and is sustained by many leading Republicans throughout the State. His most formidable competitor is Felix Baker, a prominent citizen of Harrison. The friends of other Republican politicians in the section named are also pushing them forward in the belief and the fight may grow so warm that it will become necessary to sacrifice Murphy and Baker and take up a new man altogether.

A LADY BURNED TO DEATH.

WESTERVILLE, O., Jan. 16.—Mrs. J. Hawk burned to death today, her clothes catching fire from a cook-stove about which she was at work.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

The Stoddard Lectures.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 18,
THE SPLENDORS OF SWITZERLAND.
The Delight of Tourists and a Triumph of Artistic Illustration.
SATURDAY MATINEE, JAN. 20,
THE SPLENDORS OF SWITZERLAND.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 20,
EGYPT AND THE NILE.
AN EVENING IN THE ORIENT.
Cairo—Alexandria—Memphis—The Pyramids—The Sphynx—Ruined Temples—Gorgeous Scenery.
Tickets for all Lectures ready at box-office.
Positively first-rate seats now obtainable for Saturday Matinee and Evening.
BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Opera Season.
HER MAJESTY'S OPERA CO.
This evening, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, Meyerbeer's opera,
L'AFRICAINE.
Signor Ravelli, Galassi, Monti, Mlle. Dotti, and Mlle. Paolina Rossini.
THURSDAY, Jan. 18, Verdi's opera,
IL TROVATORE.
Signori Mierzwinski, Ciampi-Celli, Costa, Mme. Scalchi, and Mme. Fursch-Madi.
After which the Ballet Divertissement entitled
LA SURPRISE.
FRIDAY, Jan. 19, Bellini's opera,
"I PURITANI."
Elvira, Mme. Albani (her first appearance); Riccardo, Sig. Galassi; Georgo, Sig. Monti; and Arteno, Sig. Ravelli.
Matinee Saturday, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock, Verdi's opera,
LA TRAVIATA.
Violetta, Mme. Adelina Patti.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, Gounod's opera,
FAUST.
Faust, Sig. Frapolli (his first appearance this season); Mephistopholes, M. Durat; Valentine, Sig. Galassi; Siebel, Mme. Scalchi; and Margherita, Mme. Fursch-Madi.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
JOHN A. HAMLIN..............Lessee and Manager
A TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
Vienna's Favorite Comedienne,
Josephine Gallmeyer
Supported by the N. Y. Thalia Theatre Co. (Carl Herrmann.)
This Wednesday evening—WOMAN AS SHE SHOULD NOT BE.
Thursday and Friday—Castles in the Air.
Saturday Matinee—Through the Keyhole, A Charity Girl, Distinguished Guests.
Saturday Evening—A Frivolous Person.
Sunday evening—The Seamstress.
Regular prices—$1.50, $1, 75, 50 and 25 cts.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,
Corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY..............Proprietor and Manager
GRAND MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
J. H. Haverly's Consolidated Mastodon
MINSTRELS.
THE GREATEST SINGERS OF THE DAY.
Charming songs beautifully rendered. Hear Vernon Reed's "We Never Speak As We Pass By," and Walter Hawkins' phenomenal singing of "Teresa."
The greatest Specialties, and Leon's Spectacular Extravaganza,
HER MAJESTY'S OPERA;
Or, Pattie's Visit to Vanderbilt's House.
The great LEON as..............Adeline Pattie
SATURDAY MATINEE.
Special Performance Sunday Night.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Every Evening this Week and Saturday Matinee.
MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Supported by her own Company, in the following
REPERTOIRE:
This Wednesday evening—LITTLE BAREFOOT.
Thursday and Friday evenings—LITTLE SAVAGE.
Saturday Matinee—Only time of FANCHON.
Saturday evening—JANE EYRE.
Sunday, Jan. 21—CATHERINE LEWIS.

BEST'S GERMANIA GARDEN,
542-544 Wabash-av.
GRAND SOIREE CONCERT
Every Wednesday at 8 o'clock p. m.
By an Orchestra of Thirty Artists.
PROF. CH. NITSCHKE..............DIRECTOR
ADMISSION, 25 CTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted and West Madison Streets.
DAN'L SHELBY..............Proprietor and Manager
CHAS. A. GARDNER and PATTI ROSA
IN
"KARL."

UHLICH'S HALL.
The second annual Ball and Banquet of the French Culinary Association of Chicago will take place Saturday evening, Jan. 20, at Uhlich's Hall, No. 27 North Clark-st. The finest display of culinary art will be on exhibition from 8 o'clock to 11 p. m. Tickets for sale by Willoughby, Hill & Co. THE COMMITTEE.

Central Riding-School.

MR. WILLIAM REISE announces to the public that he has opend a Riding-School for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children in the Cavalry Armory on Michigan-av., near Madison-st.

Having had many years' experience in several Riding Academies of Europe, as well as an officer in the German Army, Mr. Heise, supported by experienced Riding Teachers and furnished with the very best equipment of horses, saddles, etc., is able to conduct a Riding-School of the higher grade, equal to any first-class institution of that kind.

The public is invited to call and inspect the riding gallery, and receive further information, at Cavalry Armory, Michigan-av.

St. Jacobs Oil
THE GREAT GERMAN
REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
Relieves and cures
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia,
Sciatica, Lumbago,
BACKACHE,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
SORE THROAT,
QUINSY, SWELLINGS,
SPRAINS,
Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,
FROSTBITES,
BURNS, SCALDS,
And all other bodily aches and pains.
FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.)
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS

Hostetters Stomach Bitters gives steadiness to the nerves, induces a healthy, natural flow of bile, prevents constipation without unduly purging the bowels, gently stimulates the circulation, and by promoting a vigorous condition of the physical system, promotes, also, that cheerfulness which is the truest indication of a well-balanced condition of all the animal powers. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

NEW YORK.

Movements on Foot for the Relief of the Galway Sufferers.

Agreements of Creditors for the Settlement of the Virginia Division Question.

Statistics of the Arrivals by Ocean Steamships for the Last Year.

Further Details of How the Jersey City Banks Were Gutted.

Gotham Republicans Already Laying the Pipes for the Next Campaign.

GALWAY SUFFERERS.

ACTIVE MOVEMENTS FOR THEIR RELIEF.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The news of starving men, women, and children in the west of Ireland has not fallen on listless ears in this city. The well-known charitable impulses of the business men of New York are again stirred by the pathetic appeal, and an effort is to be made to raise a fund for the relief of the sufferers. It is proposed to hold a meeting at Cooper Institute for the purpose of enlisting public sympathy in this cause. An effort is to be made among the down-town business-men to raise a fund for the aid of the Galway sufferers. The plan is to circulate separate subscription papers in the different exchanges. At the Cotton Exchange a canvass was made today among the members, and the general desire was expressed that a meeting of cotton merchants and brokers should be held without delay, and energetic steps taken to secure subscriptions to a relief fund. Although no active movement has been inaugurated in the Stock Exchange, several members of the Governing Committee are considering the feasibility of making an appeal to the brokers in behalf of the fund. Irish organizations are now collecting money to be sent to Ireland, and sums are being sent regularly by personal friends or relatives of the distressed people, but it is probable that special entertainments will be given during the winter to enable them to meet all the demands.

THE OLD DOMINION.

SETTLING THE QUESTION OF DIVISION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—To settle the controversy about the division of the State of Virginia during the War and the vexed question of the bonds, it is proposed that a friendly suit shall be begun in the United States Supreme Court by Virginia against West Virginia. The holders of the securities representing West Virginia's share of the debt have united in adopting this plan of settlement. As soon as proper receipts can be prepared the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company in this city will receive in trust the bonds of such creditors as choose to unite in the proposed settlement. If a sufficient number of creditors should assent to the plan, the friendly suit will be begun immediately. Timothy H. Porter, who has charge of the matter in behalf of the bondholders, said today: "The creditors propose to accept in full satisfaction of their claims whatever the Supreme Court may determine to be the proper proportion of the debt which West Virginia should pay. They have indicated already their willingness to do this, and, therefore, there is apparently no reason why the arrangement should not be successful. Whether it will be so or not will depend entirely upon the bondholders. No suit will be begun until it is certain that the settlement will be a general one."

OCEAN TRANSPORTATION.

STATISTICS OF THE YEAR'S ARRIVALS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—During the last year the number of passengers landed by European steamship lines was as follows: The North German Lloyd, from Bremen, 6,175 cabin, 74,710 steerage; Hamburg-American Packet Company, from Hamburg, 4,918 cabin, 64,636 steerage; Inman Steamship Company, from Liverpool, 3,397 cabin, 35,834 steerage; White Star Line, from Liverpool, 5,820 cabin, 28,529 steerage; National Steamship Company, from Liverpool, 2,800 cabin, 25,806 steerage; General Transatlantic Company, from Havre, 3,700 cabin, 25,302 steerage; Red Star Line, from Antwerp, 1,839 cabin, 23,872 steerage; Anchor Line, from Glasgow, 5,730 cabin, 22,674 steerage; Guion Line, from Liverpool, 7,423 cabin, 22,236 steerage; State Line, from Glasgow, 3,479 cabin, 14,757 steerage; Cunard Line, from Liverpool, 7,980 cabin, 12,915 steerage; Anchor Line, from Liverpool, 576 cabin, 978 steerage; Anchor line, from London, 335 cabin, 345 sterage. The Cunard Line brought the largest number of cabin passengers, and the North German Lloyd the most immigrants. The latter line made ninety-five trips—the largest number of any one line.

SCOOPED.

SUCH IS THE CONDITION OF THE DEFUNCT JERSEY BANKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The investigation of Receiver W. B. Williams as to the condition of the broken City Bank, of Jersey City, has proceeded far enough to show that President Garret S. Boice, Cashier E. E. Shaw, and bookkeeper J. L. Beach deliberately robbed the institution of $97,674. It appears that in the beginning the peculations were on a small scale, and it was not until $400 or $500 had been stolen that a note would be made out or a check drawn to cover the whole amount. It is evident from the disclosures already made that both Boice and Shaw have violated nearly every section of the New Jersey State law governing banking. Receiver Williams says the sworn statement of Cashier Shaw, published about the 1st of the present year, showing the total deposits to be $60,649, agreed with the figures found on the general ledger. The deposits of the bank were $168,582. The only assets found are $3,829 of overdrafts of responsible customers of the bank, $1,300 in cash, and the fixtures and furniture, which will bring $500 at a forced sale. To these items may be added $25,000 which can be collected of the $50,000 of unpaid stock of the bank. The total assets of the wrecked institution may therefore be placed at $30,629. This leaves a total deficiency of $138,582, which will fall on the shoulders of the depositors. The Receiver has no knowledge at present as to what has become of the difference between the amount of the deficiency and the $97,648 embezzled by Boice, Shaw, and Beach, but thinks it may be accounted for in expenses, bad investments, etc. The mortgages and good commercial paper, which should have been found in the vault of the City Bank, are held by the First National Bank of Jersey City, where they were pledged from time to time by President Boice for cash advances.

GOTHAM POLITICS.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Republican Central Committee of 1883 held its first meeting this evening in Republican Hall, elected temporary officers, appointed a committee on contested seats, spent an hour talking about the contested delegations from the Fifteenth Assembly District, and adjourned until the third Tuesday in February, unless sooner convened by the call of the Chairman. There was little open talk among the committeemen as to who would be made permanent Chairman of the body, and outsiders were given no information of what the leaders proposed to do. There is, however, no expectation that the make up of the board of officers will really differ from what it has been for several years. No matter who may be named for the officers the committee is essentially the same as it has been, and the men and methods of the past will be the men and methods of the present. The Chairman will be a "Stalwart of the Stalwarts," and "Johnnie" O'Brien intends to be that Stalwart if ex-Chairman and President Arthur gives the word. If the President decides that O'Brien must retire, then the latter will announce that he has concluded not to be a candidate. Some of the best informed party men say that O'Brien has control of the committee, while others insist that Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall or John D. Lawson could oppose him with good fighting chances. Most of the leaders admit, however, that President Arthur's orders will be obeyed whenever he chooses to issue them.

FALL OF A PLATFORM.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 16.—At Fremont, O., today, a platform inside of a stand-pipe in process of erection gave way, precipitating two workmen a distance of seventy feet to the ground. Anthony Remsauer was instantly killed and Frank Hunsinger severely, probably fatally, injured.

PRICE AND CAMERON, POLK'S CAPTORS.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—At the urgent request of defendant's counsel the habeas corpus petition of the detectives John Price and N. Cameron, in jail for aiding Polk's escape, was heard by Judge Noonan in the District Clerk's office at 8 p. m. tonight, and the prisoners were discharged without bond, with the understanding that they were going to Tennessee. They go to claim the reward offered for Polk's arrest.

PERILS OF TRADE.

Failure of a St. Louis Brewing Firm—Mercantile Crashes Elsewhere.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 16.—C. Conrad & Co., manufacturers of Budweiser beer, have failed. Liabilities slightly over $500,000. The principal creditor is the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, $94,000. Among other principal creditors are Kaufmann Bros., New York, $10,000; Smith & Peters, New York, $8,000; Dubarry & Co., New York, $6,000. No definit statement of the affairs of the house can be obtained, but it is feared the loss to the creditors would be large, notwithstanding the assets are said to be nearly equal to the liabilities. The firm did a business of about $1,500,000 yearly, and had branch houses in Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, California, and other States. The friends of the firm say the chief cause of the failure was an effort to do a larger business than their capital justified, and their too great generosity in the matters of credits. The failure of P. V. Smith & Co., of Tombstone, A. T., and the defalcation of Henry C. Kissel, City Treasurer of Tucson, Ari., who was an agent of Conrad & Co., are said to have hastened the suspension. Adolphus Busch, of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, of this city, the largest single creditor, does not think his firm will lose anything by the failure. It is believed the assets will be nearly $500,000. A meeting of creditors will be held next Monday.

Diligent inquiry failed to elicit any further reliable information regarding the failure of Conrad & Co. Neither member of the firm will make a statement of affairs, or even talk about the matter, but say a schedule will be submitted to a meeting of creditors next Monday. Friends of the concern think it owes considerably less than $200,000 in St. Louis. This includes the claim of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, which is over $90,000. They also think the total liabilities of the firm have been greatly overestimated. It is also thought the assets will not pay more than 30 per cent of the liabilities, but this is mere conjecture, as nothing definit is known of the affairs of the firm. Mr. Reuss, of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, is in charge of the Conrad establishment, and is conducting the business of the concern until other arrangements are made.

TWO FAILURES AT JACKSON, MICH.

JACKSON, Mich., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Robert Lang, grocer, made an assignment today for the benefit of his creditors. The inventory is not yet completed, but the liabilities are estimated at $7,000 and the assets $6,000. Joseph Hanaw is the Assignee. Edward Crowe, clothier, made an assignment yesterday to D. V. Bunnell. Liabilities, $3,600; assets, $2,500.

A ROCK ISLAND WRECK.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The boot and shoe firm of F. C. Coss & Co., of Rock Island, made an assignment today. The assets are given as $2,617 in stock and $950 in accounts, with liabilities stated at $4,484.

A MILWAUKEE FAILURE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 16.—Through their attorney, Daniels & Brown, the boot and shoe merchants, made an assignment this morning. Their liabilities are $11,000, and their assets $9,300. The assignee is H. B. Dellicker, and his bondsmen are Jesse Schall and W. G. Campbell. The Milwaukee creditors are the Milwaukee Hide & Leather Company, Pfister & Vogel, H. Zoriant, R. Gunyon, R. Suhm & Son, and others. The only preferred creditor is Robert Gunyon, of Milwaukee, whose claim is for $1,550.

A FAILURE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—James J. Chapman, bookseller and stationer, failed. Liabilities heavy; assets small.

AT LEBANON, O.

LEBANON, O., Jan. 16.—J. W. Lingo's hardware store was closed by attachment at the instance of the McCormick Reaper Company of Chicago.

M'PHERSON.

Hard Work of the Jersey Senator in Repairing His Fences.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Senator McPherson, who was here last night, left for Jersey City on the early afternoon train. He came here a disappointed man, and found nothing of cheer in the situation after his arrival. After the canvass that resulted in the choice of the present Legislature, he concluded that he had assisted enough candidates to achieve their elections to make sure of his renomination without further effort, and he rested on his laurels.

The United States Senatorship here has a market value, and no legislator with a proper regard to the perquisits of his place would let it go for less, so, one by one, his army of followers dwindled away till scarcely a loyal dozen remained. They proclaimed themselves for other candidates, and would be for McPherson on the one condition that he would come to terms. This was just the opposit of what the sanguine aspirant had expected. His dream of reelection "by a popular clamor" voiced by men whom he had put in their places was rudely broken. He came here to see if he could not rally his forces, and found them in open rebellion. They flocked to his room with the idea that he had come to answer their demands; but, when he told them that he would under no circumstances purchase a vote, their ardor fled again, and they resumed their attitude of revolt.

The army of malcontents is large, but inefficient and weak for want of concentration and union. Without McPherson they are all at sea. They have no one to go to, as they have no preference. They say openly that they do not know whom they are for. McPherson, conscious that each hour's delay is dangerous, tried to drive them into an early caucus. They would not listen to him. They hang out in the hope that he may bargain with them, or that another Richmond may ride into the field, spurred and equipped for the race. A caucus this week is not possible now. The Senate has adjourned and the Senators have gone home for the week. The Assemblymen will meet for an hour in the morning, and then shake the dust or snow of Trenton off their shoes. Not before Monday night can the caucus be held, and some say that even then they will not be bound by it if it settles upon McPherson. These threats of bolting are so positive and earnest that the policy of holding a caucus at any time before the joint meeting has become the subject of a debate. Some of the members favor an open fight on the floor of the Houses. No one seems to know who inspired the suggestion, and no one can venture to predict the outcome if it be adopted.

The Republicans are not without hopes of raking in something in the confusion. Their particular aversion is McPherson. To beat him they are willing to vote for any other decent Democrat. Chancellor Runyon is the one most favored by them. Among the Hudson Republicans a movement has been put on foot for Assemblyman Cator. He is an outspoken anti-monopolist, and the notion is that he can draw enough anti-monopoly votes from the Democratic ranks to insure his election in the joint meeting.

WINDOM AHEAD.

The Latest News Indicates that the Minnesota Senator Will Be Elected Today.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—It is a drawn battle, and both sides claim the victory. The opposition ground their jubilant feelings upon the failure of Mr. Windom to receive a majority in either House. The Windom men are confident of success today, because they have all along claimed that many members would vote with them after the first ballot who would not do so on the first, being deterred by reasons as various as are men's processes of reasoning. The fairest inference is, from all that can be learned by interviews, weighing the statement of one man against the confidence of another, excluding as far as may be partisan color from the claims, that Mr. Windom will be elected on the first ballot taken in the joint assembly of the two Houses at meridian tomorrow, as fixed by United States law. He lacked one in the Senate and three in the House today.

The probable defections are set down as one in the Senate and the gains three, a net gain of two. In the House the defection is figured at one, and the gain at from six to nine. The former would give a net gain of five in the House, which, with the two in the Senate, would make a total net average of seven, or enough to make the election certain.

The claims of the oppositions are best shown in an interview with C. A. Gilman:

"What, in your opinion, Mr. Gilman, will tomorrow's result be?"

"I think the first ballot will reduce Mr. Windom to about 62 or 60 votes, after which he will be practically out of the field."

"Who do you think will be the successful candidate?"

"On that point I have neither any knowledge nor opinion nor any especial desire."

FIRE-INSURANCE.

A Decision by the Ohio Supreme Court Which Is Bothering the Insurance-Men.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan 16.—[Special.]—By a decision of the Ohio Supreme Court, rendered Monday, the reinsurance reserve fund of the fire-insurance companies must be listed for taxation. The decision created much talk among insurance-men, to all of whom it was a surprise. The reinsurance fund is designed for the better protection of policyholders, in that it requires a sum equal to 50 per cent of all premiums in force to be held by the companies over and above the capital, in order to reinsure in event of discontinuing business. The amount thus withheld is greatly in excess of the actual amount necessary for such a purpose, but heretofore there has been no objection to it made by the insurance companies. In the original law this fund was called a "liability," and as such could not be taxed. By the mistake or intention, as it now appears, of some person unfriendly to insurance companies, the word "liability" was dropped in changing the insurance laws, and it is no doubt owing to this omission that such decision has been given by the Supreme Court. It is either a "liability" or it is not. If a liability, they cannot be taxed upon it any more than upon any other debt. If it is not a "liability" they cannot be compelled to hold as a reserve fund. The belief is that the laws will have to be changed.

THE VICEREGAL PARTY.

Princess Louise Taking a Bath Under Difficulties—A Famous Mint Julep.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise spent a quiet, though to the former an interesting, day in the Capital of the late Southern Confederacy, which city they had desired so much to see as to travel several hundred miles out of their way. Princess Louise did not leave her hotel owing to fatigue of the long journey. The average citizen lounging about the hotel gained some idea of royalty. Early in the morning the Princess desired to take a bath, but declined to use the tub in her suite because it was not new. A plumber had to be sent for and a new bathtub placed in her bath-room, after which her Highness enjoyed her bath.

A FAMOUS MINT-JULEP.

The suite of rooms occupied by the Marquis and Princess is the same as those occupied by the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit here before the War. It was on that occasion that Jim Cooke, a famous Virginia concocter of drinks, made for the Prince of Wales the first mint-julep which his Royal Highness ever saw, and which so pleased him that he used the now historic expression, "Give me another glass of that stuff with grass and a straw in it." He also showed his delight by giving the barkeeper a $20 gold piece—the highest price ever paid for a julep.

THE BIG CUP BROUGHT OUT.

The big julep cup from which the Prince drank has been preserved with almost religious care in the hotel, but today it was taken from under lock and key and sent to the Marquis with the first mint julep in it since its rim was pressed by the Prince of Wales.

The Marquis spent much of his time in the State-House examining the souvenirs of the Confederate Government—among them the original copy of Stonewall Jackson's last dispatch, some of his letters, the ordinance of secession, and other relics of the Confederacy, in which he took great interest, as he did also in the portraits of the viceregal Governors of Virginia. Among the colored people the impression prevailed that Queen Victoria was in the city, and they were much excited over it.

OBITUARY.

Nelson Ludington's Death—Action of the Lumberman's Exchange.

The Lumberman's Exchange met yesterday afternoon to take action with reference to the death of Nelson Ludington. President Carpenter occupied the chair and about fifty members were present.

Remarks were made by President Carpenter, A. G. Van Schaack, Addison Ballard, J. H. Pearson, J. H. Swan, Jacob Beidler, and Jesse Spalding, all of whom spoke of Mr. Ludington's faithfulness and integrity in business and his devotion to principle, and expressed the hope that all in the trade would leave as good a record.

Messrs. Swan, Anderson, and McLaren were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, and submitted the following, which were ordered to be spread upon the records and a copy sent to the family:

Resolved, That the Lumberman's Exchange of Chicago and the fraternity of lumbermen have learned with most heartfelt regret of the death of Nelson Ludington, for more than twenty years an associate in business and to most of us an intimate friend.

Resolved, That in his death our circle has been deprived of one wise in counsel, enterprising in spirit, diligent in business, and a citizen whose example was worthy of emulation by those who are yet early in pursuit of success in business life, and who are seeking successful models for their guidance.

Resolved, That our warmest sympathies are extended to the family of the deceased in this hour of their great affliction, and that the Secretary, by and with the advice of the President, procure a suitable floral offering to be placed on the coffin of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That this exchange attend the funeral in a body.

The funeral services will be held at Grace (Episcopal) Church this afternoon, and a number of pews will be reserved for the members of the exchange.

The Clearing-House Association also met yesterday and adopted resolutions of regret.

Prof. John A. McWhorter, of Ohio—William H. Pierce, of Baltimore—Gen. W. C. Pendleton, of Virginia.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Prof. John A. McWhorter, for eleven years in charge of the State Institution for Deaf and Dumb at Turtle Creek, in this county, died last night. He was a native of Warsaw, Wyoming County, N. Y., where he was born in 1833, graduated from Beloit College, Wisconsin, was Professor of deaf and dumb in the Wisconsin State Institute, and was appointed in 1860 Principal of the Louisiana Institution for Deaf and Dumb at Baton Rouge, which position he filled until 1871, when he was elected Principal of the Turtle Creek school. He was an able teacher and a good man.

Cyrus M. Clark Jr., Cashier of the Tradesmen's National Bank of Pittsburg, and one of the leading financiers of the city, died this morning at the age of 38 years. Ten years ago he married a daughter of the late Bishop Kingsley. He leaves a large fortune to his family.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Mr. William H. Pierce, an old and prominent Marylander, died here yesterday, aged 88 years. He was a native of Connecticut, and was a drummer-boy in the War of 1812. For thirty years he was Postmaster at Abingdon, Md. He was a cousin of President Pierce. For the last twenty years he had been totally blind.

STAUNTON, Va., Jan. 16.—Gen. W. C. Pendleton, Chief of Artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia in the late war, is dead.

MT. VERNON, O., Jan. 16.—News came today of the death of Mrs. Emma Stillwater, who confessed to the murder of so many of her relatives. Up to the last she maintained the truth of her confession.

Aaron N. Hart.

The funeral services of the late Aaron N. Hart were held yesterday morning at 8:30 o'clock at his late residence in Dyer, Ind. The Rev. A. H. Brooks, of Morgan Park, officiated. At the close of the services at the house carriages were taken to Shererville. The fast express on the Pan-Handle Road stopped by special order and conveyed the funeral party to Crown Point, Ind., where additional services were held and the remains interred. A number of the Chicago friends and business acquaintances of the deceased were on the train and accompanied the funeral cortége to Crown Point. A very large number of citizens attended the services at that place. There were forty carriages in line in the procession to the cemetery.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Impecunious Students Engaged in Body-Snatching—A Train Derailed and Six Passengers Injured—The News Budget.

MONTREAL, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—During the past few weeks scarcely a day has passed without some case of graveyard desecration and body-snatching being reported from the country parishes near Montreal. The cause of these repeated grave-robberies is the fact that in all the dissecting rooms of the city medical colleges the greatest difficulty is experienced in procuring subjects in the ordinary way. The usual price—from $20 to $25—fails to secure the requisit number, and at the present time $40 to $50 is offered by some of the medical faculties. This dearth of subjects and liberal remuneration cause the students to go out hunting for corpses themselves. The latest depredation on the dwelling places of the dead is reported at St. Marie, a small village on the Richelieu, about fifty miles west of Montreal. Saturday last two bodies were stolen from the vault in the cemetery. After a long search they were found under cover in a barn two miles away. Two medical students from the neighborhood are suspected, and warrants for their arrest have been issued. An attempt was made last night to break into the dead-house of Longue Point Asylum. The attendants, having heard the noise, were on the spot in time to arrest a young medical student named Fillatrault, but three others escaped.

A Canada-Atlantic passenger train was thrown off the track today through a rail being broken at Bearbook Station. Six persons were injured, two seriously.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The steamships Lord Gough, from Philadelphia; the Sarmatian, from Portland; the Halcyon, from Galveston, and the Vesta, from Baltimore, have arrived out.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Tweddle Hall, a Beautiful Structure in Albany, Burned Yesterday.

A Loss of About $160,000, with an Insurance of About $120,000.

History of the Building—A Celebrated Democratic Gathering-Place.

Plainville, Conn., Lawrence, Kas., and Spencerville, O., Visited by Disastrous Blazes.

Loss by the Calumet Iron & Steel Company's Fire About $175,000.

Destruction, at Albany, of Tweddle Hall, a Celebrated Structure.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Tweddle Hall, an imposing five-story brown structure, 88 by 116 feet, standing on the corner of State and North Pearl streets, in the centre of the business portion of the city, was destroyed by fire this morning. The boy who opened McCammon's music-store on the first floor at half-past 7 o'clock discovered flames in the rear of the room, and after a vain effort to extinguish them rushed into the street and gave the alarm. Before the department could arrive the fire had darted up the stairs and through the numerous passageways, the corridors forming flues to which the draft had free access, and up and down which the fire was soon roaring like a furnace. The third, fourth, and fifth stories were occupied by a hall, 100 by 75 feet, with stage and scenery. The flames quickly reached this portion, which burned like tinder, and within ten minutes after the first warning the entire structure was doomed to destruction. The fire department rendered most efficient work, and prevented the spread of the fire to the valuable property adjoining. The conflagration spent its force by 10 o'clock, but streams were poured on the ruins until late in the afternoon. Tonight the massive walls tower up in the moonlight, the only remains of the famous hall. The origin of the fire is a matter of dispute. Chief McQuaid is inclined to believe that it was the work of an incendiary, but the general theory is that it caught from hot ashes from McCammon's store, and was smoldering all night. The first floor of the building was devoted to stores and the second to offices. The stock and property of the occupants of these was almost totally destroyed by fire and water. The Albany County Bank occupied the corner, and the Cashier arrived in time to open the vaults and remove the books, cash-boxes of securities and available papers before a suffocating cloud of smoke swept the room. The only loss the bank sustained was $3,000 on fixtures. The loss of the occupants as nearly as can be ascertained was about $60,000; insured for about $45,000. The loss on the hall is estimated at over $100,000; insured for $75,000. The insurance was distributed as follows:

Phœnix of Hartford..	$5,300	Irving of New York..	$2,500
Royal............	6,000	Commercial Union of	
Albany...........	3,000	London............	5,500
City of London....	5,000	Glens Falls.........	2,500
Western Association.	3,000	Merchants'..........	2,500
Farmers' of Penns'a.	3,000	National of Hartford.	4,800
Rochester German...	3,000	Equitable of Hartf'rd	2,000
German of Pennsylv.	2,500	Norwich Union.......	3,500
Clinton of New York.	2,000	Orient.............	2,000
Manhattan	2,500	Williamsburg........	3,000
Imperial & Northern		North British & Mer-	
of London.........	3,500	cantile............	1,500
Standard	2,000	Germania...........	1,000
First National......	1,000	American of New Y'k	1,500
German-American...	5,000	Long Island.........	2,000
Niagara...........	3,000	Hartford...........	1,000
Mechanics'.........	3,000	Franklin of Boston..	1,000
Manufacturers' &		Pennsylvania Fire...	4,400
Builders'.........	3,000	Prescott of Boston...	700
Pacific	3,000	North American.....	250
Home of New York..	7,000	Norwich Union.......	3,250
Queen's of London..	5,000	Union of Philadelp'a	3,250

HISTORY.

Tweddle Hall was opened June 28, 1860, and has been the scene of many dramatic and musical triumph and several remarkable political gatherings. It was the favorit hall in the city for concerts and political meetings. The most noted of the latter was the famous Democratic State Convention of Jan. 31, 1861, called to consider the impending peril of disunion. It was probably the most imposing and strongest assemblage of Democrats ever convened in the State, while the bold utterances of the party leaders in favor of a peaceful solution of the troubles and urging conciliation and concessions gave great encouragement to the secessionists of the South. The Democratic State Conventions of 1877 and 1880 were also held there. At the former the split between Tilden and John Kelly was formally inaugurated. It was known throughout New York State as the largest and most beautiful hall in the State Capital. Built by the Tweddle estate along about 1859, and standing on the corner of State and South Pearl streets, its beautiful brown-stone front on each street, the lower floor occupied by fine stores and second-story by lawyers' offices, the imposing structure was always pointed out to visitors in the city, and its fame has gone the length and breadth of the land. Many distinguished members of the bar have had their offices there, including Lyman Tremaine, afterward candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of New York, and Cagger, and Potter, the first-named of whom lost his life by being thrown from his carriage in Central Park, New York.

Erastus Corning's residence, adjoining, was on fire a number of times, but hundreds of willing hands put out the fire and saved the venerable old house and its wealth of family pictures and relics. The total loss is estimated at $300,000; insurance about $200,000.

Nearly a Dozen Business Houses Destroyed at Lawrence, Kas.—Loss $40,000, Insurance $28,000.

LAWRENCE, Kas., Jan. 16.—Fire broke out this morning in the queensware and furniture store of J. Q. Ashton. Before the flames could be controlled nearly a dozen business houses were burned out. The principal losers are: Mrs. M. J. McCullough, loss $11,000, insured $7,000; J. House, loss $7,000, insured $4,000; George Gould, loss $8,000, insured $2,500; Ulyck, Son & Co., loss $6,000, insured $5,000; J. Q. Ashton, $6,000, insurance full. Other losses will increase the total to $40,000; total insurance, $28,000.

The Calumet Iron & Steel Company's Loss $175,000—Insurance $91,500.

A TRIBUNE reporter visited yesterday the scene of Monday night's fire in the nail-mills of the Calumet Iron & Steel Company at Cummings. The ruins were found to be still very hot, on account of the large quantities of hot iron in the débris. As far as could be judged from appearances, the loss will be nearly total. The nail-machines and patterns are almost if not entirely destroyed, and nothing of value will be saved but two engines. An officer of the company who was on the spot declared his inability at present to state definitly the loss. It is probable, however, that it will foot up to fully $175,000. A number of men who claim to be in a position to know stated and there were fully 30,000 kegs of nails stored in the warehouse, and their destruction represents a loss of at least $80,000, as the fire was so fierce as to practically destroy the metal for futher use. At the time of the fire the officers of the company stated the cost of the factory and nail machines, to say nothing of the patterns and cost of the warehouse and bluing-house, to have been fully if not over $200,000. The insurance on the burned buildings, manchinery, and stock amounts to less than $92,000.

In view of these figures, $175,000 does not seem too large an estimate of the loss. The company will rebuild at once. The men employed in the mills indignantly and emphatically deny that the fire was the work of an incendiary. They say that no one of their number would be such a fool as to fire the works out of spite at their shutting down for a month, and insure the certainty of enforced idleness for a number of months, if not for an indefinit period. They ascribe the fire to accidental causes. During the day a nail machine fell suddenly, crushing the leg of John McCormick, a workman employed in the work of excavating.

The insurance on the buildings and machinery destroyed or damaged was placed by William McCormick & Co., and is in the following companies, $20,000 of the amount being on nails in the warehouse:

American, Philadelphia........	$ 3,175.00
Fire Association.............	3,175.00
Phœnix, Hartford.............	3,175.00
City, London................	3,175.00
Standard, London.............	3,175.00
Commercial Union.............	3,175.00
Norwich Union................	3,175.00
New Hampshire................	3,175.00
New Orleans..................	3,175.00
New York Alliance............	3,175.00
Providence, Washington.......	1,587.50
Traders'.....................	1,587.40
Rhode Island Association.....	1,587.50
Shoe & Leather...............	1,587.50
Prescott.....................	1,587.50
Glens Falls..................	1,587.50
Commercial, New York.........	1,586.50
Metropole, Paris.............	1,587.50
Watertown....................	1,587.50
People's, Newark.............	1,587.50
Farmers', York...............	1,587.50
Security, New Haven..........	1,587.50
Lion.........................	1,587.50
Mercantile Marine............	1,587.50
American Central.............	1,587.50
Merchants', Missouri.........	1,587.50
Kenton.......................	1,587.50
Farragut, New York...........	793.75
Star.........................	793.75
Manufacturers', New York.....	793.75
Standard, New York...........	793.75
Total........................	$63,500.00

There is in the agency of Charles W. Drew & Co. $28,000 on nails in the warehouse, the companies interested being these:

London Assurance..........	$ 2,500
Manufacturers', Boston....	2,500
Home, New York............	2,500
Howard....................	2,500
Pennsylvania..............	2,500
Neptune, Boston...........	2,500
Boylston..................	2,500
Citizens', New York.......	2,500
Shoe & Leather............	1,500
Standard, London..........	2,500
Commercial Union..........	4,000
	$28,000

The company carried $120,000 of insurance, but only $91,500 of it was on the property involved in the fire.

The Main Portion of the Principal Street of Plainville, Conn., Destroyed—Loss $200,000.

PLAINVILLE, Conn., Jan. 16.—A disastrus fire occurred here this morning, which destroyed the main portion of the principal street, and caused a loss of at least $200,000. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary, and was first noticed in the saloon of Thomas Russell at about 5:30 o'clock. The hose from an adjacent shop was brought into use, but the stream proved inadequate, and a steamer had to be called from Forestville, which, at 8 o'clock, had the fire under control. The property burned consisted of two public halls and a number of stores. Norton's Hall was totally destroyed, but Morgan's Hall is still standing, although greatly damaged. The list of those whose property was burned is as follows: W. L. Norton, insurance $4,000; G. H. Morgan, insurance $4,000; Thomas Russell, saloon, insurance $1,500; H. Glueck, tailor, insurance $500; B. Foll, barber, $500; Tomlinson, drug store, and the post-office; Dr. Buel, insurance $1,000; G. H. Morgan, dry goods, damaged by water, insurance $2,500; Marshall Ryder, jeweler, jewelry insured for $2,700; Mrs. William Elliot, insurance $1,000.

A Disastrous Conflagration in Toronto, Canada, at an Early Hour This Morning.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 17—12:30 a. m.—[Special.]—Shortly before midnight a fire was discovered in the safe works of Messrs. Bain, West & McLean (late J. & J. Taylor), Front street. At the present time of writing there is every indication that the building will be totally destroyed, as the fire has complete control. The building, with plant, is insured for $40,000, divided up amongst six or seven companies, the names of which could not be ascertained. This amount will cover all losses. The works gave employment to 130 men and boys. The origin of the fire cannot be accounted for.

LATER—1:45 a. m.—The roof has fallen in, and the building, with the exception of the walls, is a total ruin.

A Thirty-Thousand Dollar Fire at Spencerville, O., Partially Insured.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—A fire at Spencerville, O., early this morning destroyed the dry-goods store of Burns & Veach, the dry goods and groceries of L. G. Cochran; the millinery store and $800 in currency secreted in the store of Miss Ella Cowan; the Spencerville *Journal* office, with the entire outfit; the restaurant of George Bayman; the blacksmith-shop and dwelling of A. Barlow; and the large tenement-house of Merrit Harvey. Loss estimated at $30,000. Burns & Veach and L. G. Cochran held small insurance. The fire originated from a defective flue in Bayman's restaurant.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17—1 a. m.—Indications—For the West Gulf States, cloudy, rainy weather, variable winds shifting to northwesterly, stationary or lower temperature, followed by rising barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, increasing cloudiness, with rain or snow, warmer southerly winds, and lower pressure.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, cloudy, rainy weather, warm southerly winds, falling barometer, followed in the north and west portion by rising barometer and colder northwest winds.

For the Upper Lake region, cloudy weather, with rain or snow, variable winds, stationary or higher temperature in east portion, and lower pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, cloudy weather, with rain or snow, variable winds, shifting to northerly, stationary or lower temperature in the south and east portion, and higher pressure.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is highest in the Middle States and New England and lowest from Missouri to the Rio Grande Valley. General rain has fallen in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, general snow in the Northwest and Upper Lake region, and occasional snow in Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle States. Northeasterly winds prevail in the South Atlantic and Middle States and westerly winds in New England. In the other districts they are light and variable, but mostly southeasterly. The temperature will rise slightly above the mean for the month in States east of the Mississippi River. A cold wave moving to south and east has entered Montana and Dakota. Rain is indicated today in the South Atlantic, East Gulf States, Tennessee, and Ohio; and rain or snow in the Middle States and Lake region.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Alpena.........	22	17	S.W.	Light...	*—	L.snw.
Bismarck.......	22	3	N....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Buffalo.........	24	25	E....	Light...	0	Hazy.
Cairo	51	49	S....	Fresh:	0	Cl'dy.
Cheyenne.......	19	12	W....	Fresh..	0	Hazy.
Chicago	29	31	S.E.	Fresh..	.31	H.snw
Cincinnati.....	40	36	S.E.	Light...	0	Cl'dy.
Denver.........	24	22	S....	Light...	0	Clear.
Des Moines.....	24	23	N.E.	Fresh..	.05	L.snw.
Detroit.........	30	28	E....	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Duluth	15	16	W....	Fresh..	.05	Cl'dy.
Escanaba.......	18	14	......	Calm...	0	Cl'dy.
Huron, Dak.....	22	19	S.E.	Light...	0	Cl'dy.
Indianapolis...	36	35	S.E.	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Keokuk	27	28	E....	Fresh..	.22	L.snw.
La Crosse.......	20	18	N....	Fresh..	.01	L.snw.
Leavenworth..	33	28	N....	Light...	.14	Cl'dy.
Marquette	23	14	W....	Light...	0	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee.....	28	28	S.E.	Fresh..	.05	H.snw
Mackinaw......	29	24	E....	Light...	0	Cl'dy.
Omaha..........	25	23	N....	Light...	.16	L.snw.
Pittsburg......	35	30	N.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	33	30	S.E..	Fresh..	.02	Lt rain
St. Louis.......	34	38	S.E..	Fresh..	.05	Lt rain
St. Paul	21	21	......	Calm...	*—	Cl'dy.
Toledo..........	25	25	S.E.	Light...	0	Cl'dy.
Yankton	25	23	N.E.	Light...	.05	Cl'dy.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.331	22.1	76	S. E...	4	.02	Lt snow.
10:18 a. m.	30.347	25.8	74	S. E...	4	0	Lt snow.
2:18 p. m.	30.286	28.9	74	S. E...	9	.01	Lt snow.
6:18 p. m.	30.179	30.8	82	E......	5	0	Lt snow.
10:18 p. m.	30.043	30.9	88	S. E...	10	.31	Hy snow.

Maximum temperature, 32.1.
Minimum temperature, 21.9.
Mean daily barometer, 30.238.
Mean daily thermometer, 27.3.
Mean daily humidity, 79.3.

A Snowfall Extending Far to the West and Southwest.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Trains at this point are all delayed by snow, which has been falling all day. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy passenger tonight was three hours late. About seven inches of snow has fallen during the day. The weather is mild, and no wind or drifting.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 16.—The snowfall today has been general throughout this section, the depth ranging from two to five inches. The weather tonight in the immediate vicinity is clear. South of Fort Scott, Kas., it is reported generally mild. Snow along the railroads to the eastward extends into Illinois and westward about 300 miles. Trains are not seriously impeded.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Snow commenced falling early this morning and has continued all day, and is now six inches on the level. There has been no wind, consequently no drifting. The sleighing is fair; temperature moderate.

PROHIBITION.

No Decision Yet Reached in the Iowa Constitutional Amendment Case.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—No decision was rendered in the prohibitory amendment case in the Supreme Court today. Chief-Justice Day stated, in opening the court, that no conclusion had been reached as yet. He hoped the case could be decided this week, but would not say definitly that it would be. He would not be surprised if it was not announced till the Council Bluffs term in March. It is understood that the usual practice is to take a vote of the Judges, and that such a vote has been taken in the amendment case, but how the vote stands Judge Day alone knows. One lawyer today offered this as a supposition, but without guessing as to individual Judges: That one would be in favor of sending the case back to Judge Hayes to try anew, two in favor of reversing the decision of the lower court, and the other two favoring Judge Hayes' views. Some leading lawyers say they think the court is decided, but that it is trying to harmonize and taking time to accomplish it. Chief-Justice Day, in a conversation with a reporter late tonight, said that some progress had been made in the amendment case in court tonight, and he thought it possible the decision therein might be announced Thursday, and felt pretty sure it would be yet this week. At least he thought appearances now justified such expectation. There is increasing and strengthening feeling late tonight that the amendment will be sustained, but no one can tell what the growing faith is based upon.

St. Jacobs Oil strikes heavy blows for good all around by its power over rheumatism, observes the Nebraska City (Neb.) *Press*.

BOGUS DOLLARS.

A Gang of Expert Counterfeiters Broken Up by the Police.

Arrest of Some of the Men and the Capture of Their Apparatus.

Since Monday noon Detectives Bonfield, Kay, and Halloran, of the city force, have done the community and the United States Government a service of the greatest value by breaking up a big gang of counterfeiters, arresting the ringleaders, whom they have dead to rights, and capturing the entire stock of molds, metal, ladles, and so forth, used in the manufacture of the "queer," as well as a lot of the manufactured article itself. The prisoners are Harry Williams, better known as "Doc" Williams, and Harry D. Fipp. The latter, who is credited with being the leader of the gang, is a smooth-faced young man of about 24 years, with heavy jaws and bright eyes, and light but powerful frame, and wears tight pants, toothpick shoes, short coat, and Derby hat. He is said to be one of the best coin counterfeiters in the country, although still very young, and not familiar with the inside of any penitentiary so far as is known. His companion, "Doc," is 35 years old, tall, and stout, with full dark beard, well-dressed, and what the detectives call "fly-looking"—looks like a gambler.

Some six months ago the police learned in some way, as they now say, that

A GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS

was operating in Chicago. Numerous complaints were made by victims who found themselves burdened with an occasional dollar which contained too much lead and too little silver, and now and then a man was arrested for "shoving" one of these would-be dollars. But these arrests amounted to nothing so far as breaking up the gang was concerned or locating the nest. Detective Bonfield says that at one time, about five months ago, a gang of five counterfeiters, led by Fipp, were operating in a room on State street, near Fourteenth. Just about the time, however, that the detectives got a "pointer" on the place a green officer from the Harrison Street Station arrested one of the operators on a charge of vagrancy, and frightened off the whole lot before they could be raided.

Fipp was watched closely after that. The officers did not know positively then what they know now regarding his work at Fourteenth and State street. He was suspected, but there was really nothing against him but suspicions. He worked occasionally as a barkeeper, and occasionally absented himself from the city for several weeks at a time. He made a trip East about Christmas-time, and immediately on his return the detectives made some discovery which they do not tell about, but which induced them to devote special attention to the case.

Monday noon Bonfield and Halloran were walking on State street near Van Buren, when they

SAW FIPP ENTER A SALOON

near by. Bonfield, who was very anxious to find Fipp's room, and find him with what he felt sure Fipp carried a great deal of the time—counterfeit money—concluded to arrest him then and there, and take the chances of finding what he wanted. So when the young man came out of the saloon he was quietly collared, not the slightest resistance being offered, and taken to the Central Station. Here he was searched, but there was found on his person nothing that was at all suspicious. He had several dollars in genuine bills and some of Uncle Sam's small change, but no "queer" money, paper, or tools. Bonfield was naturally somewhat disappointed, but was as confident as ever that he had the right man. He knew it would be useless to ask Fipp where he roomed, and that probably nothing could be accomplished but harm to the case by holding him a prisoner or letting him know of what he was suspected. The detective got out of the trouble by talking to Fipp in this fatherly fashion: "Now, Fipp, I was going to lock you up on a charge of vagrancy because you have been running with some tough characters lately. I don't think you are naturally bad, and if you'll promise to go to work and form better associations I'll not lock you up this time."

FIPP WAS THROWN OFF HIS GUARD

by this talk, as subsequent events proved, and when he promised to "be a good boy" in the future he was doubtless laughing in his sleeve to think how well he was playing it on the "fly cops."

When Fipp left the station Halloran followed and shadowed him the entire afternoon. Fipp first went back to the saloon where he was arrested, from there called at one or two other saloons in the neighborhood, and about dusk started west on Van Buren street. Just across the bridge Halloran suddenly lost sight of him, but felt sure that the room was somewhere in the immediate vicinity. He went back to the Central Station and reported progress, and about half an hour later he and Detective Kay stationed themselves on opposit sides of Van Buren street, near Fifth avenue, figuring that Fipp had probably gone to his room, and would come down town early in the evening, possibly provided with counterfeit money ready to be "shoved" off on the unwary, or to be turned over to colleagues. Sure enough, about 7 o'clock along came Fipp and another man. They were walking east rather briskly, and were on the same side of the street where Halloran was standing.

"How are you, Fipp?" was Halloran's salute as the two men came up.

"Hello!" answered Fipp; "where are you going?"

"I'm on my way down-town," and with that the officer took his place by Fipp's side.

"What made Bonfield arrest me today?" queried Fipp. "It was dead wrong, for he knows I work whenever I get a job tending bar."

"Well," answered Halloran, "he wanted to give you some good advice about going in bad company. He meant well; and I'll tell you what you had better do—come over to the station with me now and let all of the boys get a look at you and understand the case, or else some of them are liable to run you in almost any time."

"No, I haven't time tonight."

"But I know you have," and thereupon Halloran got a firm grip on Fipp's collar. The prisoner promptly showed fight, and for his pains was tapped gently on the head with the butt-end of Halloran's revolver. This staggered him for a moment and allowed the officer to put the "come-alongs" on him. After that there was no further struggle. Fipp's companion had escaped in the meantime. The prisoner, after discovering that further resistance was useless, stealthily

REMOVED A PACKAGE FROM A SIDE POCKET

of his overcoat and dropped it in the snow. He was detected by one of a small crowd of curious citizens who had gathered on the scene, and the package was picked up and handed to Halloran. It contained seven counterfeit silver dollars.

Fipp was taken to the Central Station again, and when he saw Bonfield he observed: "Well, you've got me this time." The prisoner discovered now for the first time how badly he had been fooled on the occasion of his first arrest, and cursed his want of foresight.

Bonfield questioned the young man closely, and told him that it might make a difference of several years in his sentence if he would tell all he knew, but Fipp would only say, "You've got me now; do what you can with me." He would not tell where he roomed, or who roomed with him.

It was known by the officers that a certain State street cyprian, whose name is not given, "stood in" with the gang in some way, and she was arrested late Monday night and locked up at the armory. From her, however, the officers could not obtain the slightest clew. She knows a great deal it is quite certain, but seems to possess the remarkable faculty, for a woman, of keeping her mouth shut.

THE SEARCH FOR FIPP'S ROOM

was kept up till late Monday night and resumed early yesterday morning by Bonfield, Kay, and Halloran. When Fipp was arrested first he claimed to have applied for a job as bartender at a certain saloon on West Van Buren street. The officer went there yesterday and found that Fipp had told the truth about that matter at least. It was further ascertained from the saloon-men that Fipp roomed in the immediate neighborhood and by diligent inquiry the officers finally, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, located the place, learning that Fipp and another man occupied two rear rooms on the third floor of No. 83, renting from a family occupying half of the third floor.

The officers proceeded at once to these rooms, the unsuspecting and innocent landlady showing them to the apartment "where," she said, "you will find one of my roomers now."

In response to a knock on the door a voice said "Come in." The officers opened the door and saw what they had been in search of so long. Williams was sitting in one corner of the room, and scattered about on the table and bed was a large and miscellaneous collection of

FINISHED AND UNFINISHED COUNTERFEIT DOLLARS,

together with the complete layout used in their manufacture.

Williams met the officers with "It's all right boys; the game is up with us." Then he kindly assisted the officers in gathering up the crooked collection, and went so far as to explain how the work had been done. He would not, however, give the least information regarding any of the outside members of the gang or of his own previous history. He was told as a blind that Fipp had squealed, and answered, "That — — — ought not to squeal, because he was in it deeper than any of us." Williams said he joined Fipp about two weeks ago. They turned out about 400 counterfeit dollars each week, but Williams would not tell who helped them "shove" the stuff.

There were found in the room twenty-seven plaster-of-paris molds, some with good silver dollars in them, the molds being newly made; several packages of counterfeit dollars, aggregating 175, some finished and some fresh from the molds; a lot of the metal used, which is of lead, zinc, tin, antimony, and copper; a milling-machine, two ladles, a plating battery, and a lot of loose plaster of paris. There was one excellent mold made for counterfeit $5 gold pieces, and Williams said it was the intention to commence this week turning out counterfeit gold coins. The dollars turned out are of different dates. The work is very fine, the ring is perfect, but the weight is too light. "The only difference," said Williams, "between my coin and Uncle Sam's is that his contains a little more silver." The case will be turned over to the Government authorities today.

About 7 o'clock last evening Lieut. Blettner, of the Twelfth Street Police Station, had his attention called to a young man in a barber-shop on Blue Island avenue, near Sixteenth street, who, it was said, had been passing counterfeit money in the neighborhood. He watched him, and when he was about to pay for a shave he had had the Lieutenant arrested him.

THE SILVER DOLLAR

he was giving in payment was counterfeit, and three others were found in his pockets, while it was learned that he had purchased a pair of shoestrings in a neighboring notion-store, paying with a bogus dollar and getting good change. He was taken to the station and locked up. He gives the name of Charles Miller, and while the Central Station officers cannot tell from the description furnished of him whether he has been seen in company with Williams or not, they have an idea that he is one of the gang. Lieut. Blettner could not be found last night, and as the money taken from Miller was in his possession none of it could be seen to be compared with that at headquarters. The chances are, however, that it is the same, and that Miller is a "shover" employed by Williams and his partner.

Officer Halloran at 10 o'clock last night ran in a one-armed man, who claims to be a switchman, and who says his name is William Damen. Damen, Officer Halloran says, is also a member of the gang, being a shover simply. He is confined at the armory. No counterfeit money was found on him and the officer could not be seen by the reporter.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Triumph of the Singers in "Semiramide."

It is many years since Rossini's opera of "Semiramide" has been given in this city, and it has, in fact, been only once before brought out upon the stage here by any professional organization. Unless we are greatly in error, that performance took place about 1870, and was given by a company of which Palmieri and his wife and Miss McCullough were members. The score of this work aptly illustrates the marvelous melodic invention and the skill in instrumentation of its distinguished composer, while in its general style of composition it is so different from his "William Tell" that it is difficult to believe that both of these masterpieces originated in the same brain. While the latter is essentially a lyric work in which the honors will be given to the male members of the cast, "Semiramide" offers opportunities of distinction to the leading female parts. While the music of the Swiss opera is built upon a more substantial framework, that of the Egyptian is furnished with the wealth of florito for which Rossini is so famous. So it happens that, although also tragic opera, "Semiramide" is considered less heavy than this maestro's later composition, and is a much greater favorit both in Italy and in England. Its first production was at Venice in 1823, and a year afterwards it was transplanted to Her Majesty's Theatre in London. In 1847 it was the opera selected by the great contralto singer Alboni in which to make her début. A critic has justly said of it: "The routine cadenzas and the ever-returning crescendos become monotonous, *failing* a most brilliant and phenomenal execution of the principal parts." The opera as rendered last night had in its leading rôles two of the greatest singers in the world, which fact alone would have insured the success of any composition. Briefly sketched, the argument of the piece runs something like this: Semiramis, Queen of Babylon, has poisoned her husband Ninus with the assistance of Prince Assur. She convokes the people that she may name a successor to the late King, and disappoints Assur by selecting Arsaces, with whom she is in love. Both Arsaces and Assur are enamored of Azema, and, as the Queen proclaims her intention of marrying the new King, Arsaces repudiates the proposed honor and announces his love for Azema. The Chief of the Magi tells him that he is the real son of Ninus, and therefore justly entitled to the royal robes, and bids him revenge his father's assassination. In attempting to kill Assur he accidentally plunges the weapon into the heart of Semiramis, and in his despair is about to kill himself when the Chief of the Magi interferes and commands him to live.

An immense audience that not only filled every seat but also every inch of standing room assembled at McVicker's Theatre last night to extend a royal welcome to the first and greatest of sopranos, as well as to her distinguished associate, Mme. Scalchi. Of Patti what is there left to say? Adjectives are wasted in trying to tell of the matchless singing of the most famous soprano in the world, and criticism is silenced in the presence of that which is so near perfection that it would be labor lost to try and point out the variations. In beauty of face and figure, in winning ways, in earnest dramatic action, in natural grace and ease of movement, in thorough self-forgetfulness and identification with the part assumed, Patti stands first of lyric artists. Fresh and pure was her voice last night as it poured forth melody with all the ease of divine endowment. Throughout her voice is equally admirable, from the highest flute-like tone to the lowest rich and satisfying note. Her vocalization is faultless, her brilliant execution certain never to be excelled. In her interpretation last night she introduced several difficult cadenzas and embellishments written for her by Rossini himself and never sung by any other artist. The enthusiasm with which her magnificent singing was received is simply indescribable, going even to the extent of genuine cheering. The famous "Bel raggio" and the following "Dolce Pensiero" received an ovation, and the prima donna was kept busy for several minutes bowing her acknowledgments. At the close of the act she shared four recalls before the curtain with Mme. Scalchi, and with the latter an encore of the duet "Giorno D'Orrore," and persistent recalls after the "Tu Serena." Her triumph was as great as it was well-deserved.

But the evening's laurels were not to be worn by Patti alone—a fact acknowledged by none more readily than by the prima donna herself. It will be long, if ever, before two such singers as Patti and Scalchi are heard together, and the treat offered last night will not soon be forgotten by those who were present. Mme. Scalchi is undoubtedly a superb artist and the greatest contralto ever heard in this country, not even excepting Alboni. She is, moreover, a thorough actress, easy and graceful even in a male character, which must of necessity be a trying one to assume. Mme. Scalchi is an Italian, having been born in Turin Nov. 29, 1851, and making her first appearance in "Un Ballo in Maschera," at Mantua in 1867. In 1869 she appeared as Azucena at Covent Garden, London. She then sang for five seasons in St. Petersburg, and last year went to South America. In 1875 she was married to Sig. Soli, of Ferrara. We owe thanks to Mr. Mapleson for having given us an opportunity to hear a contralto who in her own sphere ranks as the equal of Patti herself. Her vocal ability captured her audience at once. Hers is a rich, full, and powerful voice, remarkable for its range and exquisit musical quality, with a method and phrasing that are faultless. Her voice is remarkably flexible moreover, matching Mme. Patti in fioriture note for note in the finale of the grand duet at the close of the third act. Every solo number by this wonderful artist was greeted with unbounded applause, and her hearers passed quickly from astonishment to admiration.

Of the other singers in the cast two were newcomers—M. Durat and Sig. Clodio. The latter is a rather light tenor, singing with considerable energy, and roused to unusual efforts by the excellence of the others. M. Durat is a French basso, and made a very good impression in the part of Assur. His music was delivered with spirit and vigor, his voice having, however, an unpleasant vibrato at times. Sig. Monti was effective as the Chief of the Magi. The choruses were admirably sung and the opera as a whole very satisfactorily rendered. Tonight "L'Africaine" will be given, with Ravelli, Galassi, and Rossini.

SOCIAL FEATURES.

The scene at the rising of the curtain was very brilliant. The entire lower floor of the theatre was packed, and behind the last row of seats there was a dense crowd of enterprising young men who preferred to take standing tickets at $2.50 each rather than undergo the expense of taking their young lady friends into the parquet and paying for the carriages, gloves, etc., which are necessary accompaniments of such an expedition. There was some room in the balcony, three or four of the back rows of seats being comparatively vacant. The upper gallery was, if possible, even more densely thronged than the ground floor. One of the proscenium boxes was occupied by Mr. Charles Schwartz and a party of friends; the other, which had been reserved by Mr. McVicker for his own use, contained Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. H. O. Stone, and Mrs. McVicker. In the parquet were Gen. and Mrs. Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. Fairbank, Dr. and Mrs. Isham, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Dunlap, Maj. and Mrs. Huntington, Mr. C. W. Fullerton and Miss Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Wirt Dexter; and in the dress circle there were Mr. and Mrs. John M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Caton, Mr. and Mrs. John De Koven, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman, Mrs. Perry H. Smith, Henry W. King, John T. Lester, W. T. Baker, John W. Doane and family, Alfred Cowles, B. B. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Blackstone, John Crerar, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. George Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Cobb, and many other persons prominent in society. There seemed to be no special dressing for the occasion, though there was quite a display of diamonds.

The box presented to Mme. Patti at the close of the first act of "Semiramide" last evening, contained a beautiful china cup and saucer, the gift of Mrs. Ware, painted artistically by herself, and containing the songstress' monogram in gold. It was a beautiful and unique gift.

WESTERN UNION'S TROUBLES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The Supreme Court declined to enter original jurisdiction in the matter of information in the nature of a bill in equity filed by the Attorney-General in behalf of the Commonwealth to prevent the consolidation of the Western Union Telegraph and other companies.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Ex-Gov. J. H. Gear, Iowa, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Litta concert troupe is at the Grand Pacific.

Gov. B. R. Sherman, of Iowa, is at the Tremont.

J. John Dunlap and wife, of Scotland, are at the Leland.

A. F. Nason, Superintendent of the agencies of the Ætna Life, is at the Palmer.

C. H. Blair, wife, and child left last evening for an extended pleasure-trip through Southern California.

Petitions are being circulated on the Board of Trade and around the city, and are being freely signed, asking the City Council to make the saloon license $500.

F. J. Upton and W. Green, Cedar Rapids; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Barlow, Winona; H. W. Warren, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Poor, Kansas City, are at the Tremont.

The alleged false-pretense cases against W. L. Walker and J. S. Jones, of the Honduras scheme, were dismissed by Justice Prindiville yesterday for want of prosecution.

The Board of Directors of the Board of Trade met yesterday and appointed about twenty committees for the ensuing year. Mr. B. L. Smith was reappointed Treasurer and Charles Randolph Secretary.

T. E. Orton, Johnstown, N.Y.; L. H. Kendall, Boston; D. H. Utter, Kansas City; John C. Perry, Springfield, Mass.; U. M. Richardson, Lincoln, Neb., and Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Legner, Burlington, are at the Sherman.

The attorneys of the creditors of Hooker, the tobacconist who failed Monday, yesterday notified him that they would apply to Judge Prendergast today for an order compelling him to bring his books into court for examination.

Miss Kittie Danforth, daughter of Prof. Danforth, of this city, was married in Milwaukee yesterday to Mr. Frank T. Ryan, of Detroit. They will be at home to their friends Friday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Prindiville, No. 434 Oak street.

The seventeenth annual ball of the Italian Society Unione E Fratellanza occurred last evening at Brand's Hall, corner of Clark and Erie streets. The attendance was very good considering the weather, and a thorough good time was enjoyed.

Mr. Watts S. Carver, formerly of this city, but now of New York, yesterday sold to De Witt J. Lipe the five-story and basement stone-front office building Nos. 46 and 48 Clark street, for $75,000 cash. The building adjoins the Sherman House on the north corner of the alley.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 21 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 24; 10 a. m., 26; 11 a. m., 27; 12 m., 27; 1 p. m., 28; 3 p. m., 28; 6 p. m., 28; 8 p. m., 27. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.68; 8 p. m., 29.54.

The Directors of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company met yesterday for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The election resulted as follows: President, James L. Higgie; Vice-President, John H. Witbeck; Treasurer, A. G. Van Schaick; Secretary, George D. Kirkham.

The union morning prayer-meeting in the Second Presbyterian Church was led yesterday morning by Dr. Barrows, of the First Presbyterian Church. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. McPherson the leader read a portion of the fifth chapter of Hebrews and chose for his text the "Priesthood of Christ."

The Rev. J. M. Pullman, New York; the Rev. F. Tanquay, Appleton, Wis.; Thomas Covel, Amoy, China; L. E. Mann, London, England; G. A. Annis, San Francisco; C. G. Wallace, Louisville; C. J. Waller, Mobile, Ala.; C. E. Perkins, Burlington; Dr. and Mrs. P. G. Gillett, Jacksonville; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Ford, Pitsburg, are at the Grand Pacific.

The officers at the Chicago Avenue Station are very indignant at the dilatory action of County-Undertaker Chaffee. After holding an inquest upon the body of an infant found dead, the Coroner notified the Undertaker, but the disgusting object has been laying in the station-house nearly two days. This is only disgraceful neglect of duty.

Col. and Mrs. W. H. Shafter and Capt. James Shafter, U. S. A.; H. Brunhuld, Washington; E. H. Cooper, Denver; J. B. Fairbairn, Bowmanville, Can.; W. K. Brock, Canada; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Morgan, Milwaukee; D. McArthur, New York; A. H. Kellogg, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Crocker, Minneapolis; F. Merrigold, Vicksburg, are at the Palmer.

The Chicago Clearing-House Association held its annual meeting at 3 p. m. yesterday and elected the following officers: President, George L. Otis; Vice-President, J. V. Clarke; Directors, George Schneider, Byron L. Smith, J. V. Clarke, George L. Otis, C. J. Blair; Clearing-House Committee, L. J. Gage, J. J. P. Odell, I. G. Lombard, J. D. Sturges, Orson Smith; Manager, by acclamation, W. S. Smith.

Beginning Thursday morning the North Side Street Railway Company will run limits and Lincoln avenue cars on Wells street from Randolph eleven minutes apart. The limits cars will have red and the Lincoln avenue yellow lights at night. The company has decided to sell tickets in $10 batches to corporations, such as the American District Telegraph Company, that needs them for the use of its employés, but no rebate will be allowed to any one.

Nearly a year ago a little girl named Laura Bell Reed was sent to the Industrial School at Evanston, where she is being supported by the county. At the time her mother was sick, but since then her health has been restored, and she is now anxious to reclaim her child, but has not been able to get possession of her, notwithstanding she says she is able to support her. She has appealed to the County Attorney in the matter, and he will, in a few days, commence habeas corpus proceedings.

There is scarcely a doubt but the county paid 50 cents a barrel too much for the 500 barrels of flour recently purchased for use at the Poor-House. The price paid was $5.10, and Commissioner Knopf says he could have bought the same article on the Board of Trade for $4.50, and he ought to know, being a dealer. Further than this, he offered to take the committee having the purchase in charge on the board and let them see for themselves, and also to make the purchase for them, thus saving the county the commission, but they refused to go.

When the Constable who was intrusted with the task of executing the warrant for assault and battery against Manager J. H. McVicker visited the latter's theatre yesterday forenoon he was informed that "his man" had left the city on a trip South, and would not return for a week or two. The Constable showed a desire at first to carry off the theatre, but finally thought better of it, and reported to Mr. Grover, the scalper whose countenance came in such sudden contact with the manager's fist, that the gentleman had learned of the warrant being out and skipped the town.

Detectives Elliott and Wiley yesterday arrested from the Fish House, on Adams street, near Michigan avenue, a servant-girl named Lizzie Miller, who is charged with stealing money and various articles of jewelry from guests and from other servants in the house. In Lizzie's room the officers found a pair of gold bracelets and a gold neck-chain stolen from a lady living in the house. Lizzie acknowledged that she had been acting a little irregular of late, but said she would like to be given a chance to reform. This morning she will make the request to Justice Wallace, who will probably send her across the river.

The Second Ward Republican Club met last evening at No. 1237 State street for the purpose of electing officers and putting themselves in readiness for the coming campaign. There was something of a contest over the positions to be filled, resulting in the election of the following list of officers: President, William H. Reed; First Vice-President, J. H. Howard; Second, T. H. Smith; Third, W. S. Babcock; Fourth, William Bosby; Fifth, Judge Bradwell; Sixth, C. H. Sithgon; Secretary, W. D. Berey; Treasurer, S. D. Kimbark. The appointing of an executive committee was left to the discretion of the President.

The boys who attend St. Jarlath's Church met Jan. 12, organized the St. Jarlath's Cadets of Temperance, and last evening elected the following officers: Father Campbell (assistant pastor), Chaplain; Robert H. Moran, President; Thomas P. Wade, Vice-President; John W. Mitchell, Recording Secretary; Nicholas Finn, Corresponding Secretary; Michael Cahill, Treasurer. About fifty members were present and resolved to attend Bishop Ireland's lecture. Most of the officers and many of the members are students of the Jesuit College, and are perfecting a plan for the formation of a similar society in every parish in the city.

The snow-storm which set in early yesterday afternoon in a small, unpretentious way, letting down but a few fleecy flakes, towards evening grew stronger, and by 7 o'clock the snow came down in an old-fashioned way, and continued to increase until midnight, when the streets had become almost impassable. The West Division Company showed its enterprise by keeping its cars running with four horses, and sent out snow-plows to clear its tracks. The cable road proved equal to the emergency, and the snow had no effect upon it. But the North Side Company was not as active. It kept its cars running at irregular periods, but the prospect was good for a blockade of its road before daylight unless it ran out snow-plows.

Louis Fogle, of No. 112 Pacific avenue, reported to the Harrison street police yesterday afternoon that a man had hanged himself in the rear of No. 122 Pacific avenue, and the patrol wagon was sent over there. The officers found the body of a man hanging there, and cutting it down they took it to the station, where it was recognized as that of a German who had been accommodated with a lodging there Monday night, and turned out after getting breakfast yesterday morning. He was unable to speak English, and his name was not ascertained. He was about 30 years of age, five feet five or six inches tall, with black hair and mustache. He wore a blue flannel shirt, dark clothes, and shoes. It is said that he had been at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital for five weeks, being discharged Monday. The Coroner was notified.

The galleries of the Art Institute, at the corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street, have been thrown open free for the present week to the public. Nearly three hundred people visited them Monday, and yesterday the number of visitors was still larger. Tomorrow night the galleries will be kept open for the benefit of all, but especially those who cannot attend during the day. The loan collection, composed of many of the best works of art owned in Chicago, will remain in the galleries during the week. Annual membership tickets, costing $10, and giving the holders access to the galleries at all times, are in great demand, a large number having been sold during the past weeks. The money derived from that source will be applied on the purchase of pictures and in improving the facilities of the institute.

The annual meeting of the Benevolent Association of the Fire Department was held last evening at No. 13 Dearborn street. The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts during the year were $22,468. Of this amount there had been received from the estate of the late Treasurer, Thomas Barry, $5,798; principal and loans, $7,150; dues and assessments, $833; donations from Fire-Marshal Swenie, $1,275; ball tickets, $6,925. The expenditures were $11,296. Of this sum there were paid to widows and orphans, $1,667; relief of members, $1,970; to take up loans, $6,800. The balance in the Treasury was $11,171. The total assets amount to $23,930. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, D. D. Healey; Vice-President, John Lynch; Treasurer, C. S. Petrie; Recording Secretary, Joseph O'Donohoe; Financial Secretary, F. Shippey.

"Parson" Davies received a dispatch from R. K. Fox yesterday stating that Harding, editor of the *Police Gazette*, had left New York Monday night and that he himself would start last night to meet Mace and Slade in Chicago, where he would stop over a day or two. An admirer of James Elliott has placed $500 in the hands of M. C. McDonald, in the hope of making a match between Elliott and Mace's Unknown (Slade) for $2,500 a side, the fight to take place within three months of the signing of the articles and at some place not over 160 miles from Kansas City. The "Parson" is to have charge of the arrangements, and when the parties reach here Thursday they will gather at his saloon, No. 219 Randolph street, to talk the matter over and draw up the articles if an agreement is arrived at.

An inquest was held at the County Hospital yesterday in the case of John Miller, of Detroit, the old man who was taken from a train at the Grand Trunk depot Jan. 10, suffering from a dose of poison, and who died as soon as he reached the hospital. He said, just before he died that he was taken sick on the train while eating some bread which he had brought along with him from Canada. The jury found that the man's death was caused by poison taken by himself, but whether by accident or not the jury could not decide. An inquest was also held at the County Hospital yesterday on the body of William W. Brundage, the express-driver who was killed by falling down an elevator-shaft at Moseback & Humphrey's store, No. 51 Wabash avenue. The jury censured the proprietors of the store because the gates which were supposed to guard against accidents of this kind had been carelessly left open.

Thomas Maloney, for twelve years a member of the Police Department, and until lately Desk-Sergeant at the West Madison Street Station, died at his residence, No. 563 Warren avenue, at half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, of consumption. He had been ailing for over a year, and last spring, while Stationkeeper at the Twelfth Street Police Station, went to Florida and remained long enough partially to regain his former health, but he began failing again as soon as he returned to his duties, and six weeks ago left the station for his bed, never to leave it alive. He was appointed Stationkeeper during Mayor Medill's Administration, and had served at the Union, Madison, and Twelfth Street Stations. He was widely known among local politicians, was a man of unusual education, and possessed a great many friends, who will miss his pleasant face and genial manner. He was a member of the State and City Policemen's Benevolent Associations. The funeral will be announced hereafter.

A quiet wedding was celebrated yesterday afternoon at No. 533 West Monroe street, the participants being Mr. W. A. Hammond, the Cashier of the National Bank of Illinois, and Miss Ida L. Strong, daughter of Mrs. E. B. Strong and sister of Dr. A. B. Strong, at whose house the ceremony was performed. The wedding was a semi-private one, only the families of the contracting parties and their immediate and intimate friends being present. The marrying was done by the Rev. H. L. Hammond, the father of the groom. Miss Anna Bradley and Miss Weaver Jones were the bridesmaids and Messrs. Gardner Willard and W. H. Strong—the latter the bride's brother—supported the groom. Messrs. Robert Patton and Edward Reynolds acted as ushers. Many elegant presents were given, which were not displayed. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond left on an evening train for the East, and after a visit to New York and Washington will return and reside in this city.

The twenty-third annual report of the Executive Board of the United Hebrew Relief Association is published and contains interesting statistics of the work done during the last year by the Jews of this city for the unfortunate members of their race. From this report it appears that during 1882 it has taken up, in addition to its former operations, the work formerly done by the now discontinued Russian Aid Society. It has relieved 267 resident families, aggregating 1050 persons, and 239 strangers, and buried thirty-three persons. The Michael Reese Hospital, operated by this association, has been running successfully eleven months and has treated 282 patients, of whom but nineteen have died. The statement of the relief fund shows among the receipts collections from the five congregations and the Young Men's Association, $7,227; from the Young Hebrew Charity Association, $2,100; from component societies, $1,225. The total cash receipts were $10,655, of which $9,762 was expended. The hospital fund received $10,036, and the total receipts of the association were $30,602; the expenditures being $33,897. In the report thanks are expressed for several munificent donations and a confident hope of increased contributions and more efficient work for the next year.

JUDGE ROGERS' DECISION.

The recent decision of Judge Rogers declaring that police officers have no authority to execute State warrants is already making itself felt in the lower courts. Yesterday afternoon the search-warrant case against George Lincoln, the railroad-ticket scalper of No. 119 Clark street, in whose place Detectives Thorpe and Tierney found a lot of tickets and passes claimed by several railroad companies, came up for trial before Justice Prindiville. Mr. Tourtellotte, Lincoln's attorney, moved for a dismissal of the case and the return of the property to his client on the ground that the detectives, under Judge Rogers' decision, had acted without due authority in executing the warrant. Justice Prindiville took the matter under advisement until this morning at 10 o'clock. Justice Walsh, of the Desplaines Street Police Court, gets around the decision by formally deputizing some member of the police force as a special officer to execute a State warrant whenever one is issued from that court. Justice Wallace, of the armory, said yesterday he had not yet read Judge Rogers' decision. "But," he continued, "if ever this question is raised before me I will hear the arguments and decide as my own judgment dictates. It may be the same as Judge Rogers' and it may not."

A COMMON THING—TWO WIVES.

A warrant sworn out before Justice Scully yesterday will doubtless lead to the airing of a romantic and bigamous tale. The affiant was a rather aged lady named Melissa Dunscomb, and her affidavit calls for the arrest of J. S. Dunscomb on a charge of bigamy. J. S. and Melissa, as the story goes, were married about twenty years ago, and five little Dunscombs blessed the union. Ten years later the husband and father went West to seek his fortunes in the gold-fields of California, but the months and years rolled by without bringing to Melissa and the little ones any tidings of the fortune-hunter. A few days ago Mrs. Dunscomb learned that her long-absent liege lord was located in a little town in Illinois not far from Chicago, and that with him lived a Mrs. Dunscomb No. 2—Deborah Luther—whose heart and hand J. S. had won in the State with the glorious climate. So the warrant was sworn out, and was given to a special officer, James Shaw, a railroad detective, to execute. It is understood that the second marriage proved fully as fruitful as the first, thus leaving Mr. Dunscomb with two wives, about a dozen of his immediate descendants, and one bigamy suit on his hands. No. 1 expressed great sympathy for No. 2, who had no idea when she linked her fortunes with Mr. Dunscomb that he was already a benedict.

THE REV. J. M. PULLMAN, D. D.,

of New York, lectured at St. Paul's Universalist Church last evening, and despite the snow-storm was greeted with a good audience. The subject of his lecture was "Manhood Building." In conclusion the lecturer referred to the contest between the laborer and the capitalist, and said it was the result of the selfishness of men, which needed to be trained out of them. The remedy was the control of the reproduction of our kind, upon which subject religion, political economy, and the sciences were almost a blank. The mother in the workingman's home was an important element in the educational work, from which he argued that no one should bring more children into the world than could be properly educated and reared to good citizenship. The poor man could not afford to give up the capitalist for the demagog, and his cry for liberty was erroneous, for he now had all that he could ever get until he had subdued his passions, envy, and prejudices. His clamor for legislation, too, was a mistake, for there could not possibly be any remedy there for the strife. What both wanted was so to build their manhood as to use best the gifts of God.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A regular meeting of the Chicago Historical Society was held last evening at the rooms, corner of Dearborn avenue and Ontario street, President Isaac N. Arnold in the chair. Mr. E. G. Mason read a paper on "The Career of La Salle." He traced the career of La Salle from the time of his birth 240 years ago at Rouen to the time of his death at Trinity River, Texas, at the hands of his mutinous companions, detailing at considerable length the explorer's adventurous voyages on the great lakes, on the Ohio River, which he discovered, on the Mississippi, which he explored to its mouth, while his companions, with Hennepin in the lead, explored it as far up as St. Anthony's Falls, and La Salle's wonderful exploits in all the countries which he visited. He closed with an eloquent tribute to the memory of La Salle, whom he considered the greatest of all his famous contemporaries.

The society then elected the following gentlemen members: Joseph O. Glover, Anson Sperry, W. D. Kerfoot, and Emery A. Storrs. It was decided that honorary membership could be obtained on the payment of $500, and that the Executive Committee should have full control over all the funds of the society.

At the conclusion of Mr. Mason's speech he formally presented the oil portrait of La Salle, the gift of Marshall Field, to the society.

THE CITY-HALL.

There is small-pox at No. 110 Orchard street and No. 122 Liberty.

The Mayor revoked the saloon license of Thomas Dunne, of No. 1 Kansas street, because he kept a resort for thieves, prostitutes, and other bad characters.

The Bridgeport pumping-works are working very satisfactorily, about 15,000 cubic feet of water being delivered into the canal every minute. Orders have been given to begin on the lock, and as soon as the bulkhead is in another set of engines will be started, and 25,000 cubic feet of water be delivered per minute.

Scarlet-fever was reported yesterday at the following places: No. 11 Lessing street (two cases in the rear), No. 356 West Randolph, No. 3235 Prairie avenue, No. 2931 Arnold, No. 45 Seeley avenue, No. 3857 Dearborn, No. 81 Twenty-sixth, No. 2531 Wabash avenue, No. 896 West Madison, No. 197 South Paulina, corner Noble and Crittenden.

There were 220 deaths in the city last week, an increase of two over the preceding one, and of seven over the corresponding one last year. Convulsions carried off 14, diphtheria 17, scarlet-fever 8, other fevers 14, consumption 21, pneumonia 17, small-pox 5, old age 7. Of the decedents 128 were under 5 years of age and 64 under 1 year.

"I was not disappointed," said Mayor Harrison, "because I did not get the caucus nomination for Senator, but I was surprised at the number of votes I received under the circumstances. I was not a candidate, and had no one at work for me at Springfield. Some of the boys, however, came to see me the other day, and asked me if I wanted a complimentary vote, and I said it would be agreeable."

ANOTHER EXCUSE FOR POLES.

The Mayor has a photograph of some aerial cables which embodies his ideas for the solution of the overhead telegraph and telephone lines. There are four cables strung on poles about twenty-five feet high, each cable containing fifty wires, while on the opposit side of the picture are poles seventy-five feet high with 150 wires. The latter are an obstruction to fire-ladders, while the former can be lifted off the holders and dropped into the street, thus preserving their continuity and putting them out of the road. As there will be no conduits constructed by the 1st of May, when the compulsory underground ordinance goes into effect, his Honor thinks it would be wise to adopt his system, and let it continue until the wires can be placed out of sight.

U. S.

William H. Clark, who was charged with taking a money-order for $15 out of a letter addressed to his brother Ellis, was held in $1,000 bail by United States Commissioner Hoyne for trial.

The clerks from the Treasury Department who have been counting the money in the Sub-Treasury for a week past finished their work yesterday. They found the proper amount in the vaults, $13,999,245.67, all the accounts balancing, and everything being in good shape.

Inspectors Hall and Adsit, Postmaster Palmer, and Superintendent of Carriers Rawlings had a talk yesterday about the van system, which it is proposed to substitute for all sub-stations except one in each division on the outskirts. Figures were obtained as to the cost of maintaining the sub-stations, and also as to the cost of ten vans and their running expenses. Today the ground will be looked over. The plan now suggested is to have the carriers walk within one mile of the Post-Office and to cover the next two miles with vans, carriers at the sub-stations to look after the remaining territory.

"KAISER" BEER.

A CASE WHICH THE CHICAGO BREWERS ARE ALL INTERESTED IN.

Judge Blodgett granted an injunction Monday on the application of the agent of what is known as "Kaiser beer" to restrain F. Furthman from bottling and selling an article under that name. Since Mr. Furthman is one of a half-dozen in the city who are bottling this particular beer, which is imported, and since some of the leading brewers in the city are brewing a similar beer, which is being sold as "Kaiser," the granting of the injunction is of more importance than would appear at a glance.

Mr. Furthman was seen upon the subject yesterday. He says he has been bottling "Kaiser" for some time, getting his beer from the agent of the manufacturers in Germany, but some time ago the agent refused to sell him direct, for the reason, as he says, that he was selling it at 50 cents per case lower than he (the agent) was, who was also bottling it. He has managed, however, to get the beer through another person, and has printed and used labels of his own, so his business has not been interfered with until the injunction proceedings were commenced. The charge against him, it will be seen, is that he has been using another beer and calling it "Kaiser," but he denies the charge strenuously, and produces receipts to show that the has purchased the imported "Kaiser" right along, and the affidavits of his customers that he has furnished them the genuine article.

The trouble, therefore, would seem to resolve itself into a matter of proof, unless it is held that the beer is protected in some way precluding its sale by the bottle or small package. If the latter be the case, it would amount to giving the local agent a monopoly and to stopping the sale of the article. In other words, it would say to Mr. Furthman and all others engaged in the bottling business that if they bottle "Kaiser" beer they cannot label and sell it as such, but must give it another name or suffer the penalty.

A motion to dissolve the injunction will be made the first Monday in February, when all of the facts will come out, and the decision will be looked for with considerable interest by the brewers of the Northwest. If it is held, for instance, that Mr. Furthman cannot buy "Kaiser" and bottle and sell it under that name, the decision will apply with equal force to all others engaged in the business. Then, again, if the word "Kaiser" cannot be used on bottles, it certainly cannot be on barrels or kegs; so it will be seen that the question involved is no ordinary one to the brewing interest, especially since most of the brewers of the city are daily delivering "Kaiser" to their customers instead of the old-time lager-beer.

DIVA DOTS.

"STANDING-ROOM ONLY" THE LEGEND AT THE OPERA—SPECULATORS CONSPICUOUSLY ABSENT—MME. JUCH IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO AT THE SAME TIME.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a score or more of men were in the gallery line at McVicker's Theatre. They had invested each to the tune of $1, and, as one of them expressed it, "The best in the gallery is not too good for us." Editor George, of the Keokuk *Constitution*, reached Chicago with his sister, who is an accomplished musician, at a late hour yesterday afternoon, and desiring to secure good seats dispatched a messenger from the Palmer House to make terms with some speculator. He was not successful. The speculators had retired and the Keokuk *Constitution* man waltzed over to the box-office and exchanged $6 worth of compliments with Treasurer Redfield.

It was thought around the theatre, however, that Shylock would certainly put in an appearance last night with his package of pasteboard, and that he would, as of yore, dispose of choice sittings for a slight advance on the original inventory. The night was an extremely favorable one for his industrial exposition. It snowed great guns. Those who had deferred the purchase of tickets until the eleventh hour were not disposed to get in line and submit to half an hour of snow-storm before they could peer into the box-office preparatory to the grand scramble for eight square inches of standing-room. The eleventh-hour men were loud in their inquiries for the ticket-speculator, but Lieut. Hubbard and the stars with him were also looking for Shylock. Manager McVicker had a man on the lookout, and Louis Sharpe was omnipresent. Unitedly they had succeeded in eliminating the speculator.

"I do not believe," said Mr. Sharpe last evening, "that an entertainment representing a like amount of money and talent was ever given in Chicago where the speculator has played so insignificant a part as he does tonight. He is

AN UNNECESSARY NUISANCE

and leech, and he has no excuse for existing."

At 7 o'clock last evening when the gallery doors were opened there were about 200 men in line. The stairs were packed, and sixty or seventy men stood on the sidewalk and took the pelting of the snowflakes good-naturedly. Quite a number of women had gallery tickets, and they were given foremost places by common and courteous consent. The arrangements governing the arrival and departure of carriages were generally well carried out. The directions to drivers were plain and specific, and those who possessed a tithe of intelligence avoided the jam, and discharged their loads under a canopy at the side of the theatre where snowflakes were unknown. Those who drove to the front of the theatre obliged the ladies and gentlemen whom they brought to wade through snow, often to the detriment of elegant evening costumes. At 7:45 there was

STANDING-ROOM ONLY

in the balcony, but the stream that surged up the stairs was not checked until it was demonstrated that there was scarcely space left in which to stow away a reed-bird. The crush below was cheering to Col. Mapleson. Speaking to a TRIBUNE reporter of the attendance he said: "Of course it is gratifying. It speaks well, too, for the discrimination of the Chicago public. Now they must hear Albani. Mark my words, she will be a revelation to them."

At 9:30 last evening at the close of the first act a reporter asked Mr. Sharpe to estimate the number in attendance. He replied:

"Put it at about 2,500."

"Has the attendance ever been equaled in point of numbers?"

"I think it has once; but only once."

"When was that?"

"About ten years ago, at a Lucca matinée. But unless I am a false prophet we shall see an audience fully as large as this on Saturday afternoon."

MAPLESON CORNERED ON JUCH.

When Col. Mapleson met a representative of THE TRIBUNE in the Grand Pacific yesterday forenoon he said: "Some people this morning gave Dotti and Juch severe criticisms on their singing last night. The people were tired after their long travel. It was too bad. They had both volunteered to sing for the Chicago Press Club Saturday night, and now they are both in their rooms crying. It think it is really too bad—too bad. It was very indiscreet, my boy. I can't understand why such a thing was done."

In the afternoon the same reporter approached Sam Parker, of the Grand Pacific, with a copy of the New York *Herald* of Monday in his hand, in which was a criticism of Juch's singing at the Casino in that city Sunday night. "Is Mme. Juch stopping here?" the reporter asked.

"There is no such name on our books. She must be stopping at some other house. Are you sure she has no other name?"

Shortly after this Col. Mapleson came in, and the reporter read to him from Monday's New York *Herald* as follows:

"Mlle. Juch was the popular favorit of the evening. She was loudly encored after singing an aria from 'Don Giovanni,'" etc.

Col. Mapleson seated himself in a chair and said: "You're quite right, my boy. You were right in your interview of this morning in which you say that Judge Arnoux granted an injunction to prevent her from singing, but it could not be served Sunday, so it was not served until yesterday. You were quite right—quite right, my boy."

"Where is Bartlett-Davis?" asked the reporter.

"She is studying with Albites, of New York, and he predicts for her a great career."

"Has she been engaged by you for next season?"

"No, sir, she has not. She sang for me once in New York, with Patti, in 'Faust,' and did very well. Patti complimented her very much, but I have not engaged her."

PATTI LIKES THE MINSTRELS.

"There is one amusement that I like above all others," said Mme. Patti, "and that is a minstrel entertainment. I will go a great ways to see one, and I enjoy it very much. I like a good play, but the minstrels amuse me most. They generally sing well, and they have good voices. But you ought to hear the Welsh people sing. You may strike a key on the piano when they start off, and strike the same key when they close, and they will be even with it. Their baritones are wonderful, but I don't like their tenors because they sing too much in their throat, and that sounds harshly."

THE OLYMPIC.

MANAGER MEADE RETIRES IN FAVOR OF MESSRS. SPRAGUE AND KING.

Yesterday afternoon the lease of the Olympic Theatre was transferred by James A. Meade, Ad Holton, and others to Z. W. Sprague and W. T. King. The lease was sold to the first-named parties by Mr. Sprague the early part of March last, and by this last transaction Mr. Sprague goes back to the house he managed so long. Mr. King was a member of the old firm of King & Castle, theatrical agents, and is well known to variety people. It is understood on good authority that Sprague and King are backed with plenty of money by a Board of Trade man named Schmitt, who is the father of a young man named William Stafford, who has made his début in the East as a tragedian. The transfer was made through Charles C. Kohlsaat, the attorney, and it occasioned some surprise among theatrical people, though negotiations have been quietly pending for the transfer for some time past.

Last evening a TRIBUNE reporter encountered Mr. Meade and asked him why he had disposed of his interest in what appeared to be such a valuable piece of property.

"My only reason for doing so," he said, "was that there were too many bosses interested in the house. I couldn't stand it, so I had to step down and out."

"Has the theatre been a success financially since you have had it?"

"Enormous. Since Sept. 4 last, when the season was opened, the profits accruing have amounted to $14,000. We have played some very strong attractions—stronger than any that have ever before been played in the theatre."

"Shall you retire from the theatrical business?"

"Oh, no! I shall spend some time here settling up my affairs, and then I may go on to New York."

The house has been very successful under Mr. Meade's management, and has proven a very profitable venture, as he says. He has aimed to give clean and unobjectionable performances at cheap prices, and has succeeded in doing so. It is currently reported that he was rather shabbily treated by his associates, but he would say nothing of that.

Manager Sprague was found in his old position in the box-office at the Olympic, and said to the reporter:

"Yes, I am back to my old love. Mr. King and I took possession last night."

"How much did you pay for the lease?"

"Well, about $7,000. I tell you I tried hard to get it."

"When does the lease expire?"

"Next December."

"Can you renew it?"

"That I cannot say. You see the heir to the estate owning the property comes of age about that time, and he can give us no assurance now."

"Will you take Meade's combinations that he has booked?"

"We haven't fully decided about that yet. We are not bound by the transfer to take any of them."

"What will be your policy?"

"We shall run variety and specialty combinations as heretofore. In a week or so I shall fix up the interior of the house, and will aim to make it one of the most attractive places of amusement of its class in the city."

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

Yesterday morning the Lake gas-works were threatened with total destruction. Fire was discovered about 4 o'clock issuing from one of the buildings, and subsequently an alarm was turned in, which brought Companies 2, 3, and 4 to the scene. At one time an explosion was feared, as the flames played around the tank in a threatening manner, but were extinguished after $300 damage had been done.

Mr. John Newell, messenger of the Lake Shore Road, and Mr. John B. Sherman, of the Union Stock-Yards, visited the Stock-Yards, it is said, with the intent of making plans to increase the dummy service in some way so that all frequenters of the Stock-Yards will be better accommodated than under the present arrangements.

LAKE VIEW.

The adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees was held at the town-hall yesterday.

Supervisor Parks stated that when the water-supply was cut off a short time ago, owing to anchor ice getting around the west pipe, he had ordered 300 feet of eight-inch water pipe laid from the well to the lake, the pipe being on hand at the water-works. This temporary pipe had done good service since that time, and had furnished the town with water when the ice had formed against the inlet pipe at the crib.

A petition signed by twenty-five citizens asking the town to allow the North Chicago City Railway Company to run the dummy for a limited time, until other arrangements can be made, was referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The residence of Mr. E. Hecht, residing at No. 1694 Wellington street, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning. The lower part of the house was completely ransacked, but nothing of great value was taken. Entrance was obtained through a window, which the thief pried open.

MILWAUKEE'S HORROR.

Arrest of George Scheller, Lessee of the Newhall House Barroom.

He Is Charged with Having Set Fire to the Hotel Through Spite.

There Is Great Excitement Over the Event, and Talk of Lynching.

The Searchers Yesterday Rewarded by the Discovery of Four More Bodies.

General Belief that the Worst Features of the Disaster Are Now Known.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 16.—George Scheller, proprietor of the Newhall House bar, was arrested at 1 o'clock this afternoon on a warrant sworn out by Officer Hannifin charging him with setting the fire which destroyed the Newhall House Wednesday morning. The arrest was made by Lieut. Jensen and Officer Hannifin, in Roth's "quiet house," corner of Mason street and Broadway. Scheller did not seem very much surprised, and made no statement. He looked pretty badly broken up. He has been drinking heavily since the fire and his face shows the effects of the spree. The prisoner was locked up on the charge of "arson," and was immediately transferred to the county jail, where he was locked up in an upper cell. He did not speak to the Jailer. The officers are very reticent about the details of the arrest. It is reported that Scheller was arrested principally on the statement of Linehan and another employé, who claim that they saw Scheller in the woodroom, where Linehan says the fire originated, and that he was there after 3 o'clock a. m. Application was made at the Sheriff's office for an opportunity to talk with the prisoner, which was refused.

District-Attorney Clark also refused to let any one see Scheller, his excuse being that he is afraid an attempt will be made to lynch him.

THE CHARGES.

The warrant sworn out by Detective Hannifin reads:

John Hannifin, being duly sworn, complains to the Municipal Court of Milwaukee County that George Scheller (alias), on the 10th day of January, A. D., 1883, at the said City of Milwaukee, in said county, at about the hour of 3 o'clock of the nighttime of that day, then and there, with force and arms, a certain dwelling-house there situated known as the Newhall House, of which he, the above-named George Scheller (alias), was there and then the tenant, then and there feloniously, willfully, and maliciously did set fire to the said house, then and by the kindling of such fire did feloniously, willfully, and maliciously burn and consume, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Wisconsin, as said deponent verily believes, and prays that the said George Scheller (alias) may be arrested and dealt with according to the law.

ENGINEER LINEHAN'S STATEMENT.

Linehan, engineer of the Newhall House, is out of his room today. He states that the various tales about the fire originating in the second or third stories is all bosh, let people say what they will. Linehan, when the announcement of the fire was made, went into the wood-room in the basement, and there found a pile of wood burning in a corner. The brick walls were blackened, which was caused by fire burning against it some time, as may be seen at present, and that there was no other fire above or below nor in any other part of the room. The smoke was ascending through the floors above and spreading throughout the building.

In further proof that the fire originated in that very spot where it was found burning brightly by the engineer, there can be found no other blackened wall from the same or other cause in any part of the basement or elsewhere.

Linehan accuses no one of lighting the torch, no matter what he may think concerning it, but he does not hesitate to say that "that fire never came there by accident," as there was no fire anywhere near, and there was no possibility of it originating by combustion, and consequently the conclusion is inevitable that some one in the still watches of the night struck the fatal match—in the interest of some one else, perhaps, but to the horrible loss of hundreds—and then crept to his retreat to avoid his damnable reward.

SCHELLER'S ANTECEDENTS.

Scheller was spoken to shortly before his arrest. He was told that there was some talk of a warrant being out for his arrest. The news startled him, and he said that such surely could not be the case. "I would rather drop dead than to be so accused," he said, and if his appearance had anything to do with the matter he was telling the truth.

There was talk that Scheller had set his house on fire at North Point, which burned two years ago. It was afterwards clearly proven that he was not at home at the time of the fire. Scheller has always borne a good reputation, but his unfortunate connection with the disreputable Mascotte saloon on Market street caused many people to lose respect for him. He ran a saloon place of low repute, contrary to the wishes of all his friends, as well as everybody in the vicinity of where it is located. Scheller is about 33 years old, and has a small family.

TALK OF LYNCHING.

Tonight messengers are reported at the Sheriff's Office. Excited knots are on the streets, with talk of lynching. It is feared there will be trouble when it becomes generally known that Scheller is in custody on the awful charge, and the police and Sheriffs are prepared to defend him to the last. An extra guard will be kept at the jail all night.

Scheller has been in financial straits of late. An attempt made last Friday to raise $500 on a chattel mortgage from Charles Sholes, the gambler, failed. The liquor-dealer who furnished the barroom holds a note of $200 against Scheller, which he offers for 10 cents.

The afternoon before the fire, when Scheller was intoxicated, Landlord Antisdel gave him a talking to, warning him to mend his ways. Scheller was afterwards talked to by Tice, chief clerk of the hotel, and left in high dudgeon, proceeding on a regular carouse. He claims having left the barroom in the hotel at 1:30 a. m. the morning of the fire, but conclusive evidence has been secured to show that he was out until 3:30 a. m.—half an hour before the fire—with Will Sanderson, of Edward Sanderson & Co., Tom Dunbar, of the Milwaukee Driving Park, and Joe Henderer, a saloonist under the gambling den of Sholes and Newbauer.

The feeling is intense, but a great many people who knew Scheller well declare he is not capable of the deed.

THREE MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

Nearly a week has elapsed since the Newhall House went down in ruins amid the agonizing shrieks of the victims, and still the full extent of the disaster remains unknown. The wildest reports that spread over the city, and from thence to the utmost limits of the civilized world on the day of the disaster, are fully realized, and still the pick and shovel of the laborers continue to add to its horrors. Yesterday closed with twenty-eight bodies recovered, and at noon today the number was increased to thirty-one. The blackened and unrecognizable forms of three girls side by side in the laundry-room were taken out just as night enshrouded the ruins with its shadows like a pall of gloom. Eight bodies in all have been recovered along the west foundation wall of the building, and the remains of the servant girls who were undoubtedly struggling to reach the passage-way into the bank building when they were cut off by the smoke and flames. The north wall having been torn down the workmen began excavating the two sections that were left untouched on account of the danger that menaced them from the tottering pile of brick and mortar, and were rewarded in their work with the discovery of the body of a large man at the foot of the old entrance for ladies, which was closed when the elevator was placed in the house. The body was doubled over the foundation wall, the greater portion of it lying out upon the sidewalk, face down. The unfortunate victim had without doubt made his way to the head of the stairway and found it to be on fire, and, all retreat being cut off, made a tremendous leap through the sea of flame for the pavement and struck over the wall. The matting at the street entrance was baked and matted into the flesh of the abdomen, but there was nothing on the body to lead to identification. The remains were those of a very large man.

BELIEF THAT THE WORST IS KNOWN.

Excavation has been made into the court for quite a distance, where it was expected that a large number of bodies would be found, without revealing any new victims, and the opinion now prevails that the inmates of the house who were aroused by the roar of the flames made their way to the Michigan and Broadway fronts, and that the worst features of the terrible disaster are now known, and that very few bodies remain in the ruins.

The crowd of people that stood about the pavements outside the cordon was as large today as it was at the beginning of the search, the modification in the weather having added recruits to the watchers.

The first impressions created by the awful calamity, however, have worn off, and the appearance of the patrol-wagon to convey its horrible freightage to the dead-house is often greeted with coarse jests and laughter by the hard-hearted wretches who congregate in groups about the premises.

THE SAFE RECOVERED.

The principal interest of the afternoon among the most of the spectators and officials present was the uncovering and opening of the safe of the house. It was freed from all surrounding bricks during the forenoon, and was an object of critical attention during the noon hour as it lay front up where it had fallen from its place on the office floor to the cellar. Just an hour was passed, when labor was resumed at 1 o'clock in rolling it up to the street, and twenty minutes consumed in breaking the bolts so the doors could be opened. It had been reported and expected that the hotel register and transfer book had been thrown into the safe when the fire was discovered, and anxious hearts were waiting all over the land for the disclosures the pages of the two books could make. As the warped and blistered doors of the safe were at last swung open, disclosing the interior to the gaze of the little party crowding close around, every breath was hushed. The next moment an involuntary sigh swelled up from every breast. James Antisdel and some former attachés of the hotel stood at one side. Near them were reporters of the *Sentinel*, the *Evening Wisconsin*, and the *Herold*, with Capt. O'Connor, Lieut. Rockwood, of the Police Department, and a number of others completing the circle. All waited and watched the locksmith with his chisel and hammer cut the confining bolts, and as he pulled first one door and then the other open every eye pierced the dark recess.

THE MISSING REGISTER.

The contents of the safe were badly tumbled and tossed, but not the least trace of any book or paper of the slightest importance in showing who was in the hotel one week ago last night was there. There were numerous papers and documents and three blank books, but no register, no transfer book, no memorandum of the guests or employés was there. Mr. Antisdel hurriedly threw the matter into a box and basket, and with his man left the scene at once.

The theories advanced as to the cause of the disappearance of the all-important volumes are numerous, but none are satisfactory. In view of the fact that papers and books of every size and kind are found in every direction only partially consumed, the vanishing of such solid books as the register and its companion is regarded as mysterious and unexplainable. Other books, known to have been in the office, are found in part, but nothing to show that the two that would now be precious beyond all price ever existed rewards the most searching investigation.

"MANY A MOTHER WILL RISE UP TO BLESS YOU!" So writes one of Chicago's most exalted ladies to Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the wonderful and only cure for drunkenness—the Cinchona Rubra. Office of the great remedy, 81 Clark street, Rooms 16 and 18.

Emmert's Rubber Fire Escape is the simplest, cheapest, lightest, and most practical article of the kind ever offered to the public. The speed of descent is regulated by pressure of the bands upon the rubber. Weight one and a half pounds. Price $2. Manufactured at Dixon, Ill.

E. EMMERT.

Buck & Rayner's fragrant Dentifrice preserves and beautifies the teeth.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following licenses were taken out yesterday:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
Peter Schifen, Chicago	25
Agnes Kern, Chicago	18
Joseph Horel, Chicago	22
Anna Illichora, Chicago	18
August Kur, Chicago	25
Julia Waras, Chicago	23
William A. Hammond, Chicago	31
Ida L. Strong, Chicago	23
James P. Piper, Chicago	23
Amanda W. Haas, Chicago	17
Jan Jedunak, Chicago	25
Sophia Piotrouyka, Chicago	19
Paul Perilinsky, Pitkin, Cal.	28
Anna Perilinsky, Chicago	20
Fritz Gerliom, Chicago	25
Fredericka Tzacharias, Chicago	24
David Goldrath, Chicago	29
Hattie Mayer, Chicago	24
William H. Hosemann, Chicago	26
Fredericka Schmanbeck, Chicago	20
Otto Korn, Chicago	28
Mary Moller, Chicago	22
Isaac P. Keith, Todd, Pa	47
Lana Griffith, Chicago	33
Joseph Coxon, Chicago	31
Mary Malone, Chicago	24
James Brennan, Chicago	45
Mary Sullivan, Chicago	46
John D. Lindar, Chicago	36
Theckla Halgreen, Chicago	23
Godfrey A. Pflughaupt, Desplaines	24
Mary Ahbe, Desplaines	20
Joseph S. Boer, Chicago	30
Madeline Noble, Chicago	27
Samuel Hirschbein, Chicago	25
Gertrude Foreman, Chicago	22
Carl Mouth, Chicago	23
Fredericke Moritz, Chicago	23
August Laag, Chicago	27
Augustine Black, Chicago	27
Peter Johanson, Chicago	36
Emma Wikehaus, Chicago	29
George S. Russell, Chicago	23
Mary Mulligan, Chicago	23
Thomas Keller, Chicago	36
Catherine Koehler, Chicago	26
August Behmke, Chicago	22
Ida Whelan, Chicago	19
Tobias Allmendinger, Chicago	21
Christiana Somerheim, Chicago	18
Albert Sellek, Chicago	26
Clarissa McDale, Chicago	22
Jesse C. Akely, Chicago	22
Mattie L. Salsbury, Webster City, Ia	30
John W. Wagner, Chicago	29
Loisa Bender, Morgan, Ind	23
Walker T. Nason, Chicago	25
Sceнry E. Bailey, Chicago	23
John Norris, Chicago	34
Margarettie Jones, Chicago	24
Martin Spelina, Chicago	23
Lizzie Urbanus, Chicago	21
Gustav Tzinke, Chicago	38
Barbara Fleishman, Chicago	31

DEATHS.

McKEON—Jan. 15, at the family residence, 133 Vedder-st., Rosanna, beloved daughter of Thomas and Ann McKeon.

Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 17, at 10 o'clock, to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, thence by carriages to Calvary. Friends are invited.

☞ Milwaukee papers please copy.

BRUNDAGE—William Warren Brundage, aged 30 years 11 months and 15 days.

Funeral Thursday, 10 a. m., from 119 Gurley-st., to St. Charles' Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

☞ Pulaski, N. Y., papers please copy.

BRUNDAGE—William Warren Brundage, aged 30 years 11 months and 15 days.

Funeral Thursday, 10 a. m., from 119 Gurley-st., to St. Charles' Church, thence by cars to Calvary.

☞ Pulaski (N. Y.) papers please copy.

DEWAR—On Tuesday, the 16th inst., Georgiana Elizabeth, wife of Hamilton Dewar, in the 22d year of her age.

Funeral on Thursday, at 12 m., from her mother's residence, 2227 Indiana-av., to Graceland Cemetery.

PURCEL—John Purcel, at his residence 3315 Lake-av., Friday night, Jan. 12, aged 24 years, accidentally shot.

His remains will be taken to Brooklyn, N. Y., for interment.

MOLONEY—At his mother's residence, 563 Warren-av., Jan. 16, Thomas P. Moloney, aged 35 years 5 months and 16 days.

May his soul rest in peace.

SPRAUGE—At Moutpellier, Vt., Sunday night, Jan. 14, Wooster Sprague, father of Harold Sprague, of Chicago, aged 83 years.

FREIBERG—At 445 State-st., Caroline Freiberg, beloved wife of Frederick Freiberg, aged 40 years.

OLDS—Jan. 16, 1883, at 201 Maxwell-st., Evelyn, beloved daughter of William and Fannie Olds, aged 3 years and 11 months.

BROWN—Jan. 15, at Niles, Cook County, William Brown, aged 53 years.

Funeral services will be held at Mrs. Rodney Day's residence, Wednesday, Jan. 17, at 12 o'clock. Will be buried in family burying grounds. Train to Norwood Park leaves at 9:30 a. m.

RIORDAN—At her residence, 88 Kansas-st., Mary, beloved wife of Timothy Riordan, aged 61.

Funeral Wednesday, 17th inst., to Calvary. Leave residence at 9:30 to Jesuit Church.

GRUSSENDORF—Jan. 16, at 9 a. m., at his parents' residence, 525 Sedgwick-st., Hugh J. Grussendorf, aged 3 years and 6 months.

Funeral notice hereafter.

CLOSE—At Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 15, Andrew J. Close, late member of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery.

☞ Bloomington (Ill.) papers please copy.

DRISCOLL—Jan. 16, 1883, at late residence, 311 West Indiana-st., James Driscoll.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HOLCOMBE—Jan. 15, 1883, Mrs. C. R. Holcombe, wife of Dr. B. F. Holcombe, of St. Louis, Mo.

Remains taken to Burlington, Ia., for burial.

Funeral Jan. 17, from residence of Mrs. A. M. Morgan, Burlington, Ia.

☞ Burlington (Ia.) papers please copy.

STACK—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. P. T. Conley, 294 Bissell-st., Mrs. Elizabeth Stack, mother of Robert and James Stack and Mrs. John Marshall.

Funeral leaves house Thursday, at 9:30 prompt, to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by cars to Calvary. Trains leave depot at 12:30. Take Webster-av. cars to the house.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BISHOP IRELAND LECTURES ON "Intemperance" at Central Music-Hall this evening.

ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 21, at 3 p. m., Prof. Garrison will deliver a lecture, fully and beautifully illustrated, on the subject of evolution, at the Grand Opera-House, Clark-st., opposite new Court-House. Admission 25 and 50 cents.

PREACHING BY THE REV. JOHN H. Barrows, D. D., in the First Presbyterian Church at 7:45 this evening.

PROF. JENNEY WILL RESUME HIS series of lectures on architecture tonight at 8 o'clock in the chapel of the University of Chicago. The public are cordially invited to attend.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Fourteenth Ward Republican Club at Nutzhorn's Hall, 636 Milwaukee-av., this evening at half-past 7 o'clock. All members and Republicans of the ward are requested to attend.

THOS. NEEDHAM, THE IRISH EVANgelist, will lead the noon meeting in the Y. M. C. A. lecture-room today.

GAS FIXTURES! Large variety and very low prices. J. L. PATTISON & CO., 81 Randolph-st.

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ASK BUYERS OF
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Not to forget their Auction Sale
On Wednesday, Jan. 17.
We shall close out several desirable lines of seasonable goods.

Thursday, Jan. 18, at 9:30,
WEEKLY TRADE SALE OF
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100 Casks Desirable Goods in Porcelain, C. C., Rock, Yellow, and Decorated Ware.
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Wholesale Stock of Jewelry,
TO THE TRADE,
Commencing WEDNESDAY, 10 a. m., Jan. 17th, 1883.
SETH HANCHETT, Sheriff.
HENRY BEST, Deputy.
177 State-st., Palmer House.

PROSPECTUS.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

The Great Western Newspaper.

A Comprehensive, Progressive, Independent Republican Journal,

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NEWS-LETTERS from Washington and New York by well-informed observers; correspondence from contributors in London, Paris, and other centres of this country and in Europe.

A WEEKLY REVIEW of the doings of Congress and the Illinois Legislature during their sessions by our special reporters.

EDITORIALS—From one to two pages of thoughtful articles on political, social, scientific, and agricultural subjects by able and independent writers.

ENTERTAINING SHORT STORIES, original or selected; choice bits of Poetry; carefully prepared Literary Intelligence; Various entertaining Miscellany, gleaned from the richest fields.

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ELECTRIC, Russian, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow their proper use. D. & C. C. Somers, Grand Pacific Hotel. Ladies' and Gentlemen's hours, 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

APOLLO HALL.

A Correspondent Claims that It's a Risky Place, Especially for Children.

An Examination Shows that It Might Be Well to Make Some Slight Alterations.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—[To the Editor]—Your editorial on hotel fires is timely. By all means let the present interest in this subject be utilized. But hotels are not the only buildings that require rigorous inspection and reconstruction. The same rule applies quite as forcibly to a great many places of entertainment—theatres and halls—in this city. Nor should criticism be confined to general remarks. Particular buildings should be indicated, in order that that special case may be attended to. As a case in point, let me call your attention and that of the public to the situation and construction of Apollo Hall, a minor audience-room in the Central Music-Hall Building, corner of State and Randolph streets.

This room is on the sixth floor of that building, and access to it is by elevator through an open shaft and by stairs winding around the shaft. At the foot of the shaft is a candy factory, with all the liability to fire incident thereto. The hall is used for the rehearsals of the Apollo Club, for the meetings of the Philosophical Society, and lately by Mr. Tomlins' class of children in vocal music. Last Saturday there were some 200 little ones between the ages of 8 and 12 years gathered in that room to take a lesson from Mr. Tomlins. Suppose that from some cause, trifling or otherwise, a panic should occur among those children when packed in that room. There is, I think, but one outlet, and that not a wide one. The main staircase is about five feet wide. Some of those children would be fearfully hurt. But suppose instead that a fire should actually occur and the smoke should come pouring up the elevator, filling the entire area to suffocation. What, think you, would become of the little ones in that hall! I very much fear that the light of many a household would be suddenly quenched away up on that sixth floor. I had two little girls in that hall last Saturday. I have since examined it carefully, and much as I should regret to deprive them of the valuable instructions of Mr. Tomlins, I am convinced that I should be criminally careless to allow them to continue to attend in Apollo Hall. I submit that nothing short of absolutely fire-proof construction could justify the placing of such a hall in such a place. There is no pretense that the Central Music-Hall Building is fire-proof. It is an attractive building, and in many respects an admirable one. But the city authorities or public opinion should condemn Apollo Hall.

A FATHER.

A reporter yesterday laid the burden of this complaint before Milward Adams, business manager for Mrs. George B. Carpenter, the Secretary of the Central Music-Hall Company. Apollo Hall, as a very great number of people know, is a medium-sized hall on the top floor of the Music-Hall Building, and is accessible only by the elevator, and the staircase, which actually winds around the elevator shaft as described in the above letter. The shaft is inclosed only by wire screens of a sufficient hight to render the stairways safe and that is all. A fire starting, as "A Father" says, in the candy store in the first story and basement, and sweeping up through the elevator shaft, might endanger the lives of occupants of the hall, but as the elevator is always in use when the hall is—generally in the daytime—there is but little probability that a fire would ever gain such a start in this manner as to prevent egress from the building. A fire upon some of the intermediate floors, or upon the floor immediately beneath Apollo Hall would be far more dangerous.

AN ADDITIONAL FAULT

which this hall has is the narrowness of the entrance, which is from a narrow hall directly opposite the elevator, and through a small anteroom. All of what is alleged against the hall is true and more too. Mr. Adams has to urge, however, a few facts which ought by all means to appear in this connection. The building is liberally furnished throughout with mercurial fire-alarms set at 120 degrees. There is at least one such alarm in the ceiling of every room in the building, and a dozen or more in the music-hall proper. These are kept in the very best working order, and Mr. Adams maintains that it is an impossibility for a fire to gain any great headway in any portion of the building. There is but little material of an inflammable nature about the elevator. The stairs are of hard-wood, which is hard to set afire and comparatively slow to burn. Nor is Apollo Hall, according to his way of thinking, so dangerous a place as represented. It is

JUST UNDER THE ROOF,

access to which is quite easy by way of a short flight of stairs, and thence one can cross over to the roof of the Hale Building adjoining, and thence to other buildings, or descend to the ground by either one of three stand-pipes and ladders on the outside of the structure.

Another point which Mr. Adams makes is this: Apollo Hall and the music-hall are in two almost distinct buildings, which are separated by a large open court, and connected only by small corridor-like portions of the building, which would serve to cut off for a time at least the ravages of a fire in either one of them. It is his intention, however, to have a large iron door set into the wall of the hall next the Hale Building, which would then give very good facilities for escape in case of fire.

But what the correspondent says of the probable loss of life in case of a panic among the children attending the music lessons there is doubtless true, and therefore immediate steps should be taken to remedy the evils of narrow entrances, etc.

ONLY A LIAR.

Dr. Buddington, After a Few Hours in a Cell, Is Acquitted.

George C. Buddington, who calls himself a physician, but who is better known as the blonde "masher" of the South Side, found himself holding down a bench in the cell of a police station yesterday for the first time since his little escapade with Annie Loftus Jackson, the precocious miss who ran away from home with "dear George." The arrest grew out of the "doctor's" behavior at the Matteson House last Saturday, where he expected to meet a young girl who had fallen a victim to his smooth tongue and moonlight-on-the-water complexion. When one of the proprietors of the hotel asked George why he lingered so long about the hotel he answered that he was a detective in search of a female sneak-thief, and on the strength of this lie he was accorded the freedom of the house, roaming at will through the parlors and corridors. But when the father of the girl with whom Buddington expected to keep an assignation appeared on the scene and cowhided the "masher" the hotel people discovered how they had been duped and felt proportionately sore. They complained to the police that Buddington had represented himself to be an officer and prayed for his arrest. Since the Jackson affair Buddington has been stopping at the residence of his attorney, Dan Lawrence, and yesterday afternoon he accompanied the rotund Daniel to the armory to loaf away an idle hour. While posing in one corner of the court-room he was espied by Officers Crowe and Smith, who immediately posted themselves just outside the main entrance and waited for George to appear. When he did appear he was surprised and "pinched" and piloted down to a cell, being first booked on the charge of representing himself to be an officer. The prisoner was kept behind the bars several hours, during which time he ripped off a large and miscellaneous assortment oaths for the benefit of inquisitive reporters who were bold enough to approach him. At 2 o'clock he was brought before Justice Wallace, but promptly asked for a change of venue, which was granted. He was tried about an hour later before Justice Prindiville, who discharged him on the evidence for the prosecution alone. This evidence was extremely weak, showing as it did only that the defendant had told a man he was an officer. He had not attempted to perform any duty as an officer, and was really guilty of nothing but a lie.

THE TABLES TURNED.

A New Anecdote About a Cincinnati Lawyer and One of His Witnesses.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—George Alfred Townsend in the *Tribune* today gives the following beautiful anecdote concerning the nature of his Cincinnati employer:

On the matter of lawyers' brutality I will tell a new anecdote. A few years past John R. McLean, the youthful publisher of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was made a witness in a suit, and George Hoadly examined him with what the witness thought undue advantage and severity. "You old scamp," said McLean in a whisper at the court-room door, "I will be at your office as soon as you get there." Arrived at Hoadly's office, McLean closed the door coolly and began: "You had me in a place that gave you your way, didn't you? I saw you enjoyed it. Now, you old reprobate and coward"—here Edgar Johnson, generally called "Egg," because he is under Hoadly's yoke, being his partner, interposed. "Edgar," said McLean, "if I hear anything from you I will hoist that window and drop you down the area." Then, turning to Hoadly, he gave what the lawyers learnedly call "the exordium." The first sentence took Hoadly's self-respect in the front and flank, the second made him dance, at the third he said he wouldn't stand it. "Won't you?" said McLean; "what are you going to do about it? I had to take yours where you had me foul. Now, you old villain, you don't enjoy it."

Mr. Hoadly never was satisfied after that day's homoeopathy till he went into the wild, wide business of starting a newspaper.

Scandalous Memoirs.

London Standard.

A sensation has been caused in Paris by the posthumous memoirs of Count Horace de Viel-Castel, a very few copies of which only were seized by the police, and which are being purchased with an avidity and at an enhanced price which their perusal is far from justifying. Count Horace de Viel-Castel had been a hanger-on of the Court of the Tuileries ever since Louis Napoleon's election to the Presidency of the Republic. He was a man of pleasing manners and address, much addicted to scandal-mongering, but withal amusing; but his character, both as regards morality and scrupulous attention to the rules of probity in money matters, did not stand high, and in course of time he made himself impossible. His own family disowned him, and, to use an expressive French idiom, he "disappeared from circulation." Like the Triboulet of Victor Hugo, he found a woman who "l'aima pour sa laideur et sa difformité." He lived with her for some years in Switzerland, and died a few months ago, leaving her destitute. His sole legacy consisted of these memoirs, and if M. de Viel-Castel had only written them with a little care there is no doubt that the legacy would have been a valuable one, for he had plenty of opportunities for observation.

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GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

PULLMAN.

ARCADE BUILDING, J. R. Waterbury, Cigar and News Depot.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN OUR RETAIL STORE, ON Jan. 12, pocketbook. Call at cashier's desk. MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

FOUND—NEAR STATE AND MONROE-sts., a diamond ring. Loser describe and state how lost. Address W 12, Tribune office.

LOST—EITHER IN GETTING ON Indiana-av. car at Randolph-st. or leaving at Thirty-seventh-st., or in the car itself, a brown hair wave in box from Burnham's hair-store. Return to Burnham's.

LOST—TUESDAY AFTERNOON AT Grand Opera-House or on Washington, Clark, or State-sts., a pearl opera-glass. Suitable reward for return of same to MRS. MINOR, 515 Wabash-av.

STRAYED—FROM MY HOUSE, NO. 3649 Indiana-av., a red setter, white stripe on breast; had red leather collar on his neck. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to my residence, or at Room 4, 143 La Salle-st. W. L. PIERCE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT LOW PRICES.
Fine Pianos, new and used,
Standard Makers,
Grand Uprights and Squares
Sold on Small Monthly Payments.
Every piano warranted to be as represented.
A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO., W. W. KIMBALL, and EMERSON PIANOS.
PIANOS AND ORGANS, Sold on MONTHLY PAYMENTS at W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONroe-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS AND well-known music teachers in Chicago:

N. LEDOCHOWSKI,	DAMIS PAUL,
F. ZIEGFELD,	JAMES GILL,
F. G. ROHNER,	LOUIS FALK,
F. HESSE,	E. MELL.

Use and indorse only the renowned HALLETT, DAVIS & CO. UPRIGHT PIANOS.

These instruments are far superior to all others in excellence of workmanship, elasticity of touch, beauty of tone, and great durability. The reputation they enjoy in Europe, as well as in America, places them ahead of every other piano manufactured.

☞ These pianos, square grands, grands, and uprights, can be seen in great variety of cases—rosewood, mottled woods, or ebony and gold—at warerooms.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FEW MORE OF OUR FINE PORTland cutters, one two-seated Portland, one Russian, and one two-seated square-box sleigh left. Will close them out at a bargain. E. W. DRYDEN & CO., 71 and 73 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, HARNESS AND buggy very reasonable; owner going to leave the city. Call at 526 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PORTLAND CUTter cheap. G. H. ROBERTS, 240 Thirty-first-st.

IF YOU WANT A PACER THAT CAN down the gang. BRODRICK & CO. will sell it to you. Auction Wednesday and Saturday. Corner Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD DRIVING HORSE. 70 State-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TO PAY CASH FOR A good saddle horse; must have all the gaits; not over 7 years old and sound. W 37, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—$50 REWARD FOR THE return of the sealskin dolman taken from the parlors used for ladies' cloak-room at Palmer House last Thursday evening, Jan. 11, during party given by Templar Lodge, I. O. O. F. No questions asked. Address W 38, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—MISS ALICE: DON'T fail to get R. G. Allen, Professional Banjoist, to teach you how to play. He teaches a perfect tune the first lesson. Banjo Parlor 4, Newman House, 37 and 39 Adams-st., 1 till 9 p. m.

PERSONAL—DENNIS SULLIVAN, son of Sergeant Dennis Sullivan, of Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland, who came to America about 1880, is requested to communicate with his sister Ellen at once. Address ELLEN SULLIVAN, Drawer 2703, P.-O., Toronto, Canada.

PERSONAL—GEORGE ALLING WILL learn something to his interest by addressing V 88, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—SLEIGHING PARTIES can make engagements for 30-passenger sleigh at 383 West Madison-st. Telephone No. 4,224.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st.; best adviser on love, marriage, family or business troubles. Always at home.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, OFFICE, AND HOUSEHOLD furniture to order; designs and estimates furnished. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

UPRIGHT OR SIDE SHOW-CASES and tables for jewelers, milliners, etc.; large variety. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

DIAMONDS—500 PIECES OF DIAMOND jewelry of every description, 25 gold presentation watches, very latest style, Elgin, Waltham, and Howard; 3 repeaters, 6 chronographs, 300 watches assorted, 100 opera-glasses, medium and fine; 4,000 solid gold chains; $75,000 worth of fine jewelry and watches, at the only first-class fine jewelry bargain house west of New York. A. GOLDSMID, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand.

PROFESSIONAL.

L. F. CUMMINGS, LAW OFFICE, First National Bank Building, Suite 615. Legal and Mercantile League, First National Bank Building. Collections for the wholesale trade a specialty.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—240 OR 320 ACRES, part improved, with house, situated in Southeastern Kansas, adjoining flourishing town; 640 acres unimproved in Southwest Missouri, for stock of goods or city or suburban property; will pay cash difference. J. BREWSTER, Real Estate Agency, Room 2, No. 1 South Clark-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2 TYPEWRITERS in perfect order. Room 14, 70 State-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

$5 IRON BEDS, CRIBS, COTS, ETC., for hotels, dwellings, etc. Beds painted and repaired. Chicago Iron Bed Co., 49 Wells-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.:

NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.

First-class residence with all modern improvements, fine large barn, and lot 60x125, south of Centre-st., one block from the park; only $12,000.

Nine 3-story brick houses, 9 rooms deep, half a block from Lincoln Park; $5,000 to $5,500 each.

Four brick houses, Sedgwick-st. near Lincoln-av.; $5,200 to $5,500.

Three 3-story brick houses in 9 flats, brick barn, and stone walks, near Lincoln Park; lot 72x125; renting for $2,950; all for $31,500.

3-story house, 17 rooms, Sedgwick, one block north of Chicago-av.; $4,000.

2-story and basement, 16 rooms, Sedgwick, south of Oak-st.; $4,500.

3-story brick, in flats, Huron near State-st.; $13,500.

Dearborn-av., marble-front; $10,000.

Dearborn-av., brown stone-front; $12,000.

Five business blocks, North Clark-st., south of Chicago-av.; from $18,000 to $50,000 each.

Two 3-story marble-fronts, La Salle-av., near Division-st.; $30,000; will take part pay in other property.

House and 25-foot lot, Larrabee-st.; $2,300.

Eight-room cottage and 32-foot lot, Cedar, near State-st.; $3,200.

3-story stone-front, La Salle, corner Oak-st.; $15,000.

Eleven-room house and lot, Seminary-place; $3,300.

Residence and lot, Dearborn-av., near the Park; $14,000.

Ten-room brick house, Garfield-av., near Lincoln-av.; lot 33x125; $6,800.

$8,000—Brick house, 22 rooms, Franklin-st., near Oak.

$10,000—12-room brick house, Huron-st., near State.

$12,500—3-story marble-front, State-st., near Goethe.

$215—50x125, Superior-st., near St. Clair-st.

$200—31x102, Huron-st., near State-st.

$150—20x100, Illinois-st., near Dearborn-av.

$145—29x150, Clark-st., north of Schiller.

$115—24x108, Bellevue-place.

$145—80 feet, Ritchie-place, east front.

$150—72x106, Clark-st., Lincoln Park front.

$85—102x125, Lane-place, east front.

$75—25x125, Hammond-st.

$100—Corner Sedgwick-st. and Grant-place.

E. S. DREYER & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

ASTOR-ST., near Scott, good 2-story and cellar brick house, with lot 26x118 feet, or will sell with lot 51 feet front.

GARFIELD-AV., just west of Lincoln, 2-story and basement brick house; furnace and bath; lot 33⅓x125 feet; also use of 22 feet side light.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NORTH of Twentieth-st., 66x112 feet; offered at $300 per foot.

Calumet-av., corner Twenty-third-st., 150x178 feet; $250.

Calumet-av., south of Twenty-third-st., 25x165 feet; $225.

Calumet-av., north of Twenty-fourth-st., 40x125 feet; $225.

Rhodes-av., corner Thirty-third-st., 100x164 feet; $100.

Stanton-av., corner Oak-st., 50x150 ft.

Cottage Grove-av., corner Woodland Park, 124x118.

Cottage Grove-av., corner College-place, 140x150 ft.

HENRY L. HILL,
142 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

PRAIRIE-AV.—$16,500—Between Sixteenth and Seventeenth-sts., 2-story, basement, and mansard roof brick house, with all modern conveniences; lot 25½ feet front and over 100 deep; a bargain.

WABASH-AV., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., 2-story, basement, and mansard roof stone-front house, 3 rooms deep; all modern conveniences; lot 22x180 feet; cheap.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY ERSKINE BROS., Room 46 (first floor), 161 La Salle-st.:

CHOICE SOUTH SIDE BUILDING LOTS.

South Park-av., corner, 100x164	$100.00
South Park-av., south of Thirty-first-st., 40x164	87.50
South Park-av., south of Thirty-second-st., 50x164	87.50
Vernon-av., corner Thirty-second-st., 50x164	85.00
Rhodes-av., north of Thirty-third-st., 150x164	82.00

Terms: One-fourth cash, balance on time to suit at 7 per cent.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:

Calumet-av.,
north of Thirty-first-st.,
lot 55x177 feet to 18-foot alley,
Price, $100 per foot.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT $16,000—41 LOTS, NORTH of Thirty-seventh-st.; will retail now at $600, soon at $1,000, and every $100 rise makes $4,100. Address OWNER, 73 East Twenty-sixth-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

FREDERICK-ST.—Fine double brick house, just west of Clark-st.; lot 100x174 feet.

MICHIGAN-ST.—Southeast corner of Dearborn, 60x100 feet.

HALSTED-ST.—Near Lincoln-av., 2-story and basement brick, lot 24x125 feet; 10 rooms, water, bath, etc.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; 4 large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner of De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.:

DEARBORN-AV.—3-story and basement, 16 rooms, octagon front, 8 rooms deep, near Division-st.; price $15,000.

WELLINGTON-AV.—On Green Bay road, 12-room brick house, with lot 98x128 feet.

SUPERIOR-ST.—In block southeast corner of St. Clair, 2-story and basement stone-front; $8,000 each.

FOR SALE—ONTARIO-ST., WEST OF Market, 36 or 84 feet, at $65 per foot.
J. S. CLARK, 30 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

HALSTED-ST., corner of Congress-st., three 3-story marble-front building, stores below and rooms above; this property is well rented; and can be bought cheap.

HARRISON-ST., near Aberdeen-st., 2-story frame house arranged for two families; also 2-story brick house, bakery below and dwelling above, lot 50x150 feet; this property will pay a handsome income on the investment.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS & PUTNAM, Room 27 Portland Block:

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

WABASH-AV., near Jackson-st., 40 feet, with building, $70,000.

LAKE-ST., near La Salle, 40x180, with building, $70,000.

FIFTH-AV., near Adams-st., 25 feet, with building, $60,000.

WABASH-AV., near Water-st., 48 feet, with building, $60,000.

FRANKLIN-ST., near Adams, 40 feet, vacant; a good purchase.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:

Indiana-av., on good corner north of Thirty-ninth-st.,

2-story and basement brick, 11 rooms; all modern conveniences; furnace and gas-fixtures.

2-story brick barn, brick outside laundry, brick carriage-house; price $6,500.

S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. BARGAINS—East front, 50 ft. between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., only $130; 50 ft. near Thirty-seventh-st., a sacrifice, $95; 25 feet north of Thirty-eighth-st., $100; also 100x127 on Wabash-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., $85.
GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

CALUMET-AV.—Near Twenty-third-st., fine 2-story and basement brick house, splendidly arranged, 4 rooms on parlor floor, all with outside light and in perfect order, all modern conveniences; can be bought with or without fine gold cornices, large mirrors, elegant furniture, etc.; without furniture, $15,000. Lot 25 feet, full depth.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY ERSKINE BROS., Room 46 (first floor), 161 La Salle-st.:

LA SALLE-AV.

Near Lincoln Park, a 2-story and basement brick dwelling house of 12 rooms, with all the modern improvements; lot 31x116 feet. This will be sold cheap and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

SOUTH PARK-AV., corner Ray-st., 37½x110 feet.

MICHIGAN-AV., 100 feet, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST., west of Cottage Grove-av., 50x150 feet.

WABASH-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st., 175x150 feet.

WABASH-AV., corner Thirty-seventh-court, 50x150 feet to alley.

PRAIRIE-AV., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., 50 feet, full depth.

FOR SALE—LOW—ON EASY TERMS, two cottages on extra deep lots; Congress-st., near Western-av. FISKE, 21 Otis Block, La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:

West Adams-st.
West Monroe-st.
West Jackson-st.
Ashland-av.
Washington-boulevard.
Warren and Park-avs.

Vacant property in lots to suit customers on all of the above streets, in the very best locations.

Prices as low as the lowest. Call on us before buying.

S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT LOTS ON State-st., cheap.

2 lots, Clark-st., near Van Buren.

2 lots, 225 deep, Drexel-boulevard; the only lots at $100 a foot.

3 brown-stone houses on Grand-boulevard at one-half cost.

See my list of acres and farms.

NELSON THOMASSON,
85 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:

Prairie-av., south of Twenty-second-st., large 2-story and basement brick, 12 rooms, every modern convenience. Furnace, Baltimore heater, gas-fixtures, and screens. 2-story frame barn, and lot 25x192 feet to alley. Immediate possession. Price very cheap.

S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST., between Centre-av. and Throop-st., 25x178 feet; price very low; easy terms. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., basement 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

VERNON-AV.—Between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., 50x124 feet.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE of 7 rooms, 5 closets, with barn 20x25, and lot 25x175, on South Side, near steam and street-cars, east of Indiana-av., for small place in Waukesha or Oconomowoc with 15 or 20 acres of land. Address OWNER, 3-33 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

BELDEN-AV.—Corner Hurlbut-st., fine frame house with brick basement, 11 rooms; has furnace, hot and cold water, gas, etc.; lot 50x125 to an alley; cheap.

FOR SALE—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

DEARBORN-AV.—The most desirable as well as the cheapest single lot left on the avenue, situated south of Goethe-st. and faces east.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:

MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 68-foot lot, north of Twenty-second-st.; $26,500; a bargain; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor.

NEW BRICK HOUSE—On one of the avenues south of Twenty-second-st., 25 feet wide; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $14,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Frame house and 45-foot lot; $16,-500.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house and 66-foot lot; $41,-000.

LARGE FRAME HOUSE and 44-foot lot, on a corner south of Twenty-second-st.; east and south front; $12,000; house alone cost $8,000 to build.

INDIANA-AV.—Fine frame house and 50-foot lot, with brick barn; $10,500.

BRICK HOUSE near Twenty-second-st., with 50-foot lot and brick barn; $18,500.

NEW BRICK HOUSE with 50-foot corner lot and large brick barn; a fine place; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor.

BRICK HOUSE, 34 feet wide, located north of Twenty-second-st. and east of Wabash-av.; parlor, reception-room, library, family bedroom, and fine dining-room on main floor.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:

South Park-av., on splendid corner, east and south exposure.

Large 2-story and basement octagon marble front; 13 rooms besides two bath-rooms, pantries, store-rooms, and closets; every modern convenience; furnace and gas-fixtures; large 2-story brick barn with water connections; lot 50x125 feet to alley; at a bargain.

Immediate possession. S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block:

MICHIGAN-AV., south of Twenty-fifth-st., a very choice 38-foot lot, east front.

MICHIGAN-AV., north of Twenty-sixth-st., 30-foot lot, desirably situated.

MICHIGAN-AV., south of Twenty-sixth-st., 25 feet, with brick dwelling.

25 feet, with frame building.

50 feet, vacant.

80 feet, with frame dwelling.

40 feet, with fine frame house.

MICHIGAN-AV., south of Twenty-ninth-st., 30 feet, with good frame house.

40 feet, with dwelling.

20 feet, vacant.

50 feet, vacant.

MICHIGAN-AV., south of Thirty-second-st., 50 feet, vacant, east front.

MICHIGAN-AV., south of Thirty-third-st., 100 feet, east front.

MICHIGAN-AV., south of Thirty-fourth-st., 50 feet, with dwelling, east front.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

SUPERIOR-ST.—East of Pine, 50x125 feet.

DEARBORN-AV.—Several choice lots; also 20x25.

PINE-ST.—35x140, an elegant corner south of Chicago-av.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SWELL FRONT BRICK house and 48 feet on Adams-st., near Honore, $10,500. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

FOR INVESTMENT—Several fine flats and blocks of houses on the North Side, south of Chicago-av., and east of Clark-st., paying large interest on price asked.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON AND GLENcoe—Houses and lots, blocks and acres, at the lowest figures and upon easy terms; monthly payments will buy a home.
C. E. BROWNE,
41 South Clark-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—
EVANSTON PROPERTY.
KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—7-ROOM HOUSE three blocks from depot, Evanston; possession at once. WHIPPLE & SMITH, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
ORANGE GROVES IN FLORIDA,
BY
NEWTON & ROWLEY,
Enterprise, Fla.

They are located at the head of navigation for as large fine class of steamers on the lower and middle St. John's River, the terminus of a double daily steamboat mail route, where from 2 to 5 or 6 steamers arrive and leave for Jacksonville each day. They are right on the ground, having had experience for years in selecting the best tropical fruit and vegetable lands, and have a large list of lands to select from. They are just far enough South to be near the frost line in a fertile part of the State and not far enough South to be away from settlement or transportation. They have wild lands from $1.25 to $25 per acre; also some rich hammock land with wild orange groves on them. Are always ready to furnish information and show their lands, and will examine and locate Government land homesteads when desired. Bearing orange groves a specialty. Correspondence solicited.

FOR SALE—TEXAS RANCHE LANDS.
GREAT BARGAINS.

325,000 acres in Crockett, Pecos, and Presidio Counties at $1.12 per acre.

108 Sections in Tom Green County at $1.15 per acre.

150,000 acres in a body in Crockett County at $1.15 per acre.

125,000 acres (patent from State) in a body in northwestern part of Texas at $1.20.

10 Sections near San Antonio; fine stock and sheep ranch land; $1.50 per acre.

The above tracts have streams and rivers running through them, with good timber and excellent grass; must be closed out for cash only this winter; titles perfect.

Address or call on E. A. LINN,
88 Washington-st., main floor, Chicago.

FOR SALE—550 ACRES OF RICH MINeral land in Madison County, Missouri; entered 1863; title perfect; taxes all paid. This township is rich in silver, lead, quartz veins, bearing gold, nickel, and iron ores; 6 miles from I. M. R. R. Price $5 per acre. A little capital judiciously used will make this land worth ten times its cost. Patents direct from the United States. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., basement 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5,000 ACRES OF MINERAL, timber, and grazing land in large tracts in Washington County, Missouri, very low for cash. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., basement 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WHITE OAK, WALNUT, and poplar timber lands, coal and iron land on railroads and navigable rivers in the Virginias; correspondence solicited. WOODS & ROBERTSON, 41 Lexington-st., Baltimore, Md.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HAVE YOU ANY BUSIness, residence, or acre property you wish to sell? If so, suppose you try the agency of
ERSKINE BROS.,
Real Estate and Renting Agents,
Room 46 (first floor) 161 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MANUFACTURING SITE from 7,000 to 10,000 square feet in good locality; will buy improved if building is suitable, or will rent for 10 years. Address R 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—IF YOU HAVE BUSINESS, residence, or acre property to sell or exchange, can find customer on short notice.
J. BREWSTER, Real Estate and Mining Agency,
Room 2, No. 1 South Clark-st.

WANTED—HOUSE, BARN, AND 50 feet of land in or very near Chicago; about $4,000; must be near horse-cars or depot. Address V 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE, BARN, AND FEW acres of land, near depot, within one hour's ride of Chicago, by a Chicago merchant. Owners answer. Address V 86, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ROOMS, EN suite or single, with or without board.

1352 WABASH-AV.—A WELL-FURnished room on the second floor, suitable for a lady and gentleman or two gentlemen, with board.

2246 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE to gent and wife, with board, for $20 a week; also room and board to gentlemen, $7 a week. References.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, $4 TO $5 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3; day-board, $3.

121 DEARBORN-AV.—FURNISHED room to rent, with board.

WEST SIDE.

18 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington—Well furnished rooms, with board, for two gentlemen; private family. Reference.

443 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—Large south front alcove and room adjoining, with board, suitable for four gentlemen.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—Newly furnished and renovated throughout; 100 rooms from 50c a day upward; rooms, with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; per week from $6 to $12.

FARWELL HOUSE—GENTLEMEN and their wives, or single persons, can now be accommodated with pleasant well furnished rooms and board.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 FIFTH-AV.—$2 per day; good rooms for permanent boarders. Day-boarders wanted. Central location.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH WELL-FURNISHED rooms, in pleasant location east of Wabash-av. and south of Sixteenth-st., for gentleman and wife. Reference exchanged. O 99, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR MAN AND wife in private family within a few blocks of Madison and Aberdeen-sts. Best of references given. Answer early Wednesday. Address W 6, Tribune.

BOARD—TWO GENTLEMEN WISH board in refined private family; North Side, south of Chicago-av.; permanent if suited; home comforts desired. Best of references exchanged. Address, with terms, which must be reasonable, W 1, Tribune.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR GENTLEman and mother; not to exceed $6; above Sangamon-st. Address W 33, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO TUBULAR BOILERS 54x14 feet long, 48 3½-inch tubes; one Niagara steam-pump, 9-inch stream and 5-inch water cylinders; one Niagara steam-pump, 5-inch steam and 2¼-inch water cylinders; 1 horizontal engine of 6-inch bore and 10-inch stroke; 1 Miller elevator engine; 1 500-light gas machine with 3 tanks; a large lot of box coils, screens, and steam traps; also large lot of plumbers' goods, all warranted in perfect order. ROBERT TARRANT, 55, 57, and 59 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—16-HORSE BOILER AND 10-horse engine, in good order. Can be seen running. Address V 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—
BY C. H. MULLIKEN,
Agent for the Care and Management of Property,
Room 16 Portland Block, 107 Dearborn-st.

3150 Forest-av.—Brick house, 9 rooms and all modern improvements; good neighborhood; immediate possession given; rent $40 monthly.

4120 Indiana-av.—8 rooms and closets; in good order; rent $30 per month; very convenient to Stock-Yards; good schools; churches near by.

1341 Bowen-av.—2-story and basement brick house; all modern improvements and in nice order; on Bowen-av., near Cottage Grove.

3237 State-st.—A store in good order; 20x80; rent $25 per month.

3400 State-st.—A store and flat of 9 rooms overhead; rent $50 for both.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR sale at great bargain—15-room house, Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st. W 32, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK DWELLing, No. 427 Park-av.; $45 per month. ISAAC E. ADAMS, 28 Portland Block.

TO RENT—$25 TO $35 PER MONTH—stone-front houses on Leavitt, De Kalb, Hoyne, and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$20—DESIRABLE FLAT OF 5 rooms, with bath-room, water-closet, etc., on first floor, No. 333 South Oakley-av.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLAT—MADISON SQUARE. 934 West Madison-st.—A desirable suite of 5 light rooms on second floor, $25; no children.
S. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—CHEAP NEW FLATS ready, from 497 to 499 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—505 CONGRESS-ST.—DESIRable first floor flat, 8 rooms, all modern improvements, new building, good yard.
PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FOUR ELEGANTLY FINished flats—three of 4 rooms each and one of 5 rooms; every convenience, and fine location on West Side. 1019 West Madison-st. Apply at 620 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS IN Seaverns' Buildings, Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Apply at Room 1, 2208 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHed, a 4-room flat on Wabash-av., near Harrison-st. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—LARGE, NICELY FURnished front room; stationary washstand, furnace heat, and grate; also small front room; private family; to gentlemen only. 1308 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, in Seaverns' Buildings, Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Apply at Room 1, 2208 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms for two or four gents, or man and wife. 165 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED, pleasant front rooms at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—2 SPLENDID FURNISHED rooms, private family. 378 Wabash-av., upper floor. Modern improvements.

TO RENT—$25—3 ROOMS SUITABLE for offices or light housekeeping at No. 116 Monroe-st.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms; $12 for two or $6 for one per month. 142 La Salle-st., Room 41. Call from 12 to 1 or 5 to 6 p. m.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms; house under new management and furnished throughout. 286 and 288 Wabash-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED hall room. 67 Rush-st.

TO RENT—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen or gentleman and wife well furnished warm room; also single room; bath and gas. 217 N. State-st.

TO RENT—AT 260 LA SALLE-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms in private family; board if desired.

TO RENT—236 LA SALLE-AV., ONE alcove room and other nicely furnished rooms; use of bath, hot and cold water.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SITTING-room, bed and bath room; day-board very near. References exchanged. 476 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—114 WEST MADISON-ST., nicely-furnished rooms; $2.50 and $3 per week.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—FINE STORE AND BASEment, 195 Fifth-av., near Adams-st.; alter to suit tenant with long lease. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—$35—STORE, NO. 59 EAST Kinzie-st., suitable for the grocery or clothing business.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND FIXTURES in good repair; 981 West Madison-st. Inquire at 156 Washington-st., Room 27.

TO RENT—BY TABEL & CLARK, ROOM 411 First National Bank Building.: Two stores on West Madison-st., 849 and 851; also three flats.

TO RENT—THE FINE NEW STORE, 25x80, 1019 West Madison-st.; fine location for clothing or other good business; fine plate-glass front. Address the owner or call at 620 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—FROM JAN. 1, 1883, STORE Nos. 68 and 70 Wabash-av.; 5 stories and basement; 48x165 feet. W. H. WOOD, Agent, Room 11, 40 Dearborn-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—$35—2 LARGE ROOMS ON third floor, No. 116 Monroe-st., suitable for engraving business or artist's studio.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PART OF A FURNISHED room to physician or surgeon, situated on State-st., near Randolph. Address E 702, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—CELLAR 87 MARKET-ST. Inquire of HENRY SIMONS, on premises.

TO RENT—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO.,
86 Washington-st.:
LOFTS,
STORES,
HOUSES,
FLATS.

TO RENT—3 FLOORS, 25X60, WITH steam-power, in business centre, with light from four sides. Address V 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HANDSOMEly furnished flat of 4 or 5 rooms in good location immediately, first or second floor. Address V 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NEAR OR CONvenient to corner Lake and La Salle-sts. by cars, a room, with or without board; southern exposure preferred; must have heated room. References exchanged. W 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ABOUT 8,000 square feet with power, well lighted, long term, for light iron-work. Address W 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SINGLE ROOM, by a lady, gas and heat. State terms. References exchanged. Address W 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A CYLINDER or curtain-top desk for office use until May 1. V 87, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK College of Shorthand and Typewriting—Day and night school. Special attention given each scholar. Instruction by correspondence. Office, Room 314, 164 Dearborn-st.

CHICAGO SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 125 Clark-st. Day and evening sessions, or pupils can select particular hours to suit their convenience. Advanced students of phonography trained for speed by a practical verbatim reporter. Instruction and practice on the typewriter without extra charge. Call or send for circular. Office, Room 78.

SHORTHAND—TEACHING PUPILS thoroughly, fundamental principles, and best outlines of words and phrases. We conduct them by the truest method to accuracy and speed. Typewriting course, $5 and $10. Suite 412 First National Bank Building, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. HANNA.

SHORTHAND—THE BEST SYSTEM thoroughly taught by mail in three months; satisfaction guaranteed. Send stamp for terms, etc. 912 Monroe-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD-ESTablished business; we own our property; will give a thorough investigation; have a good line of customers, but desire to enlarge our business. Capital required, $10,000. First-class references given and required. Address R 2, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE BUSIness-man with $15,000 to extend a well-established manufacturing business. Address V 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY TO BUY OUT interest of retiring partner in a manufacturing business well established; will require about $20,000. To the right party an opportunity will be given for the fullest investigation. Address for three days, W 22, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

FURNISH YOUR OWN CLOTH AND we will cut, make, and trim overcoats, $8; coats, $6; vests, $1.50; pants, $1.50; first-class fit and good work guaranteed. DAVIS BROS., merchant tailors, 151 West Randolph-st., Arnold Block.

FURNACES REGULATED—A UNIform heat; no trouble with my improved furnace regulator; thorough trial given by W. E. PUFFER, at Isaac Rubel & Son, 70 East Lake-st.

TYPEWRITER COPYING OF ALL DEscriptions carefully and accurately done at Room 23, 89 Madison-st.

WANTED—A 16-PAGE CATALOGUE printed. Will pay part cash and part in trade. Call at 70 State-st., Room 5.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

WANTED—CLERKS—YOUNG MEN, experienced and inexperienced, to take stock in wholesale house. Apply at office, Room 4, 118 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASsistant bookkeeper and to make himself generally useful in a grain commission house. Address W 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CASHIER; MUST BE accurate, quick, good penman, and furnish best of references. Position permanent to right man. Address W 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HARDware salesman thoroughly posted. Must have the best of references. Address MORLEY BROTHERS, East Saginaw, Mich.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of our stove and house-furnishing department well enough posted to do the buying. Must be up in the business and give the best of references. Address MORLEY BROTHERS, East Saginaw, Mich.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS boy for general work in office of a wholesale grocery. Must live at home, and begin on low wages. Address V 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, EXpert type-writer and office clerk; gentleman. W 2, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CUTter on calf and kips. References required. Address Giesecke B. & S. Manf'g Co., Jefferson City, Mo.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN to work in a packing-box factory; must be strictly temperate. Address
MCFERSON & FOSTER,
Evansville, Ind.

WANTED—MARBLE CUTTER, MANtels and general work, in a small shop; must be steady and good workman. 200 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—BY A BOOT AND SHOE jobbing house, two experienced salesmen to travel in Central and Southern Iowa. Services to begin at any time previous to June 1; only first-class men wanted; good salaries will be paid. Address O 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN ACQUAINTED with clothing and general store trade in Illinois to travel for manufacturer of suspenders and rubber clothing. Liberal commissions paid. Address V 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED CANvassers for the works of Garfield for Chicago. Apply at Room 8, 21 Wabash-av., from 12 to 1. noon. HENRY BALDWIN.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELers and local agents everywhere in the United States to sell "Warren's Entire Wheat Patent Flour," the only true food flour in the world; covered by patent; business exclusive. Franklin Mills Co., 38 Clark.

WANTED—YOU CAN EARN FROM $20 to $50 per week in handling our goods; thoroughly first-class; prompt pay; traveling expenses paid; something worth inquiring into. Apply after 9. CASSELL, PETTER, GALPIN & CO., 182 and 184 South Clark-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT MAN, WELL acquainted with the furniture trade, to canvass for a new specialty in the furniture business, equally well adapted for plain and ornamental furniture. Address, stating business qualifications, experience, and references, W 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY—A thoroughly experienced butler. None but those having best of references need answer. Apply to Mr. GIRARD, 261 Madison-st., Wednesday and Thursday, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—MEN—$1 SAMPLES BEST selling goods free; $50 per week average profit; no experience or license necessary; no traveling; business permanent and pleasant. Particulars for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, ACTIVE, willing, superintend and learn pleasant manufacturing; experience not necessary; big wages; $200 required. 167 Clark-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS HAD some experience in the wholesale whisky business to act as porter and general assistant. City references required. Call at 103 East Lake-st. Wednesday morning, Jan. 17, between 10 and 12 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN FOR two of the best-selling and most profitable specialties out. Ehman Manufacturing Company, 167 Washington-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS man, a good salesman, for outside work. Address CHAS. P. JACKSON, P. O. Box 311, Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEWING-machine adjuster. June Manufacturing Co., corner Erie and Kingsbury-sts.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO do general housework. Apply immediately at 1545 Michigan-av. References required.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; but husband and wife; must be good cook; none but competent persons need apply; best wages paid to girl that will suit. Call at 2717 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR COOKING AND laundry work. Bring references. 3152 Vernon-av.

WANTED—AT 390 NORTH STATE-st., a girl for second work and the care of children.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. REFERences required. Call at 3220 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl to do laundry and kitchen work at 2802 Prairie-av. References required.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Must be a good cook, washer, and ironer and bring references. Three in family; good wages. No. 6 Oakwood-av.

WANTED—AT WOODLAWN-AV., 2D house south of Forty-eighth-st., good cook to wash and iron. Bring references.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; must be a good laundress. Apply at 177 Rush-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK in small family. 139 Twenty-ninth-st.

NURSES.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL. APPLY at 3733 Johnson-place.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress in private family. Reference required. Call at 1837 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADY TO ADDRESS ENvelopes, fold circulars, etc.; must write plain, rapid hand; wages $4.50 per week. Address V 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CUTTER and designer for ladies' cloaks. State experience, references, and salary expected. Address W 4, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN INTEREST OFFERED IN AN INvention used on every farm in the United States; saves one-half the labor over those used for the last fifty years. A chance offered only once in a lifetime. 151 Monroe-st., Room 23.

A SMALL CAPITAL WILL SUFFICE to manufacture and sell the most common-sense-like portable fire-escape yet shown. Can be seen at Commercial Hotel.

BEING UNABLE TO PERSONALLY oversee my business here I desire to sell my stock of general merchandise; $30,000 trade; fine locality. Will sell at a bargain. M. J. MOTH, Winnetka, Ill.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—CHEAP—Located on State-st., south of Twenty-second; well stocked; part cash, balance on time secured. Address O K 87, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A 7-YEARS' ESTABLISHed millinery and ladies' and gents' furnishing-goods store; doing business; sufficient reasons for selling. I will rent premises to good parties for one or two years. Please call at 540 West Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK GROCERIES, DOing good business, central location, first-class in every respect; will invoice with fixtures about $1,300. R 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A WAGON SHOP IN A thriving village. Apply to
ABE WHITE, Sheridan, Ill.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER OUR CANDY manufactory store, wholesale and retail, for sale. Parties desiring a well established and legitimate business will do well to call upon us. HUTCHINSON & JAMISON, 159 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE SILVER-MINING property in Arizona. Call or address B., Room 2, No. 1 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A HALF-INTEREST IN A country newspaper and job office paying $3,000 per year; only practical men need apply; terms liberal. Address W 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COAL-YARD, CENTRAL location, doing fine business, good stock; sickness the only cause for selling. R 4, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK, GOOD location and trade, good lease; these goods are fresh and clean; established nine years. R 7, Tribune office.

HARDWARE STOCK FOR SALE—best location in Central Iowa, on C. B. Div. of C., M. & St. P.; want to go out of business. Address ENTERPRISE, Coon Rapids, Iowa.

OFFICE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES for $75; rent only $12, very cheap. 116 to 120 Washington-st., Room 63.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every convenience and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refers to the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co.

TO RENT—HOTEL AT PUEBLO, Colorado. Moderate rent for term of years. Four-story brick building, just completed, at building expense of $175,000. Six stores on ground floor. Modern in every respect; gas, water, steam, electric signals for call and fire, laundries, large parlors, and 100 rooms for guests. Tenant to furnish. Pueblo largest city in Colorado except Denver. Population about 20,000. Three railroads. Healthy and growing rapidly. Only large hotel. Address P. O. Box 3308, Boston, for particulars.

TELEPHONE—RARE OPPORTUNITY for investment; first premium just awarded, Exposition, Charleston, S. C. The inventor of that wonderful instrument, the vibrating spring telephone, is offering a few State and county rights at prices that allow big margin for profit or speculation. Call and see telephones in practical operation at rooms National Scientific Association, Room 21, No. 97 South Clark-st. Capt. LINA BEECHER, inventor.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKkeeper by a man of 29; is employed by a Chicago wholesale house. Satisfactory reasons for desiring a change. Address O 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced bookkeeper, or chance to invest from $1,000 to $2,000 and services in established paying business; no brokers. Address, with particulars, W 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THORough and reliable bookkeeper. City reference. Address W 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A MERCANtile house, either as bookkeeper, correspondent, or entry clerk, by a reliable and experienced man. Wages not so much an object as permanent employment. Satisfactory reference. Address V 20, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER with first-class Chicago reference will take a permanent situation on small salary. Address O 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT registered druggist. References. Speaks German. Address W 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTant bookkeeper or entry clerk by a young man at present employed as entry clerk for a wholesale dry goods house of Cleveland, O. Address E. BREHA, care John McKay, 88 Erie-st., Cleveland, O.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced dry-goods salesman; speaks English and German. Best references. 3763 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE 25 years old, five years' experience in the clothing business, speaks and writes five languages, in a retail or wholesale business. W 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class bookkeeper; salary must be good. The best of references given. Address B. F. R., 967 North Delaware-st., Indianapolis, Ind.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class machinist that thoroughly understands his business, to do any kind of repairing, put up and keep machinery in good order. Best of recommendations furnished. Address or call 153 North Halsted-st., 3d floor. HASSELQUEST.

SITUATION WANTED—A PERFECT, good cooper, who can work in the cellar, understands the treatment of wines and liquors thoroughly, wants a place in a wine business or hotel. Address 355 Milwaukee-av.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman by a man of sober habits; can give 13 years' reference. W 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman, by a young man (Swede); can milk cows; good driver. References. Address O O 87, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman; one that understands his business. Best of reference. O N 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent young coachman. City reference. V 74, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEman having had ten years' experience in the tea and coffee trade in New York City would like to obtain a position as buyer or manager in a first-class house. Address W. J. R., P.-O. Box 1,491, Norwich, Conn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE (married man) who speaks English, at any kind of work, wholesale house or manufactory. Best of references. Address W 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ANSWER this. I can work up a good trade in groceries, etc., along the L. S. & M. S. and Grand Trunk Railroads; have traveled in Indiana and Michigan. Address V 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COPYING OR writing of any kind to do evenings, by a first-class penman who is employed during the day, or would like employment of any kind during the evening. Address W 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT OR assistant engineer by a practical middle-aged man; temperate and trustworthy. Good reference. W 18, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIvate family to do cooking, washing, and ironing. Call at 283 Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl to do general housework; North Side preferred. Call at 155 West Indiana-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl to do cooking and general housework. 2825 Vernon-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl to cook, laundress, or do general housework. 3021 Calumet-av., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG woman to do general housework or second work. Address MISS DARK, 82 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRUSTworthy girl to do first or second work; a good housekeeper. Address for two days, W 40, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH girl as cook and laundress. Address 39 East Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL American family by a German girl to do general housework. Apply at 2535 Calumet-av.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANE woman, 30 years, experienced in all kinds of sewing by hand, in business or American family where she can make herself useful. Address HONSON, 345 Noble-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG woman as housekeeper; thoroughly understands her business, and can furnish first-class references. Call on or address HOUSEKEEPER, 515 Wabash-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG English lady who has had several years' experience as governess in a private family; thorough English, Parisian, French, German, and music; has traveled considerably. Unexceptionable reference. Address Miss POYNTON, 63 Elm-st., Toronto, Canada.

SITUATION WANTED—WILL GO OUT by the day or take home all kinds of embroidery; infants' outfits, white work a specialty; reasonable, and satisfaction given. Address W 5, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID'S (ESTABLISHED 1865) diamond brokerage and bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand. Cash paid for old gold and silver, mutilated coins, precious stones, and valuables of every description.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $25 TO $1,000 to loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, and all good securities, without removal, at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNIture, pianos, machinery, etc., without removal at low rates. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—PROSSER CAR STOCK AT $35. Room 11, 142 Dearborn-st.

KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 TRIBUNE Building, loan on productive city property.

MONEY LONED ON FURNITURE and other personal property, without removal. Room 8, 80 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates. Purchase money and loan paper always on hand, being first liens on ample security and perfect titles. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 85 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. WM. V. JACOBS, 109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED farms in Indiana and Illinois in sums of $2,000 and upwards at lowest market rates. N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers, 176 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$50,000 TO $100,000 ON IMproved Chicago property; money in hand; no written application required; no delay.
MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO FORM THE ACquaintance of a gentleman who can control capital to assist a party in organizing a stock company to engage in the lumbering and milling business in the Mississippi Valley; charter already granted, with capital of $500,000; none but first-class parties desired. Address W 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR THREE YEARS at 7 per cent, no commission, on 100 feet east front on Grand-boulevard, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts. Address K 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR 3 YEARS ON Grand boulevard property at 6 per cent; will pay 2½ commission; security ample and title perfect. Address W 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR 3 YEARS AT 7 per cent, no commissions, on real estate near Forty-sixth-st., 300 feet fronting on Grand-boulevard and 300 feet on Calumet-av. W 82, Tribune office.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE security at 6 per cent; no commissions. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 42 Ashland Block.

$2,500 AT 6 PER CENT TO LOAN by LEWIS UMLAUF, 89 Randolph-st.

$15,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL estate at 6 per cent; sums of $1,000 and upward; money on hand. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.,
Bankers & Brokers,
128 La Salle-st., Chicago,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
Transact a General Commission Business in Stocks and Bonds.
D. A. BOODY. C. W. McLELLAN JR. R. LELAND
New York Office, 58 Broadway.

DAY, FIELD & COLBRON,
130 La Salle-st., Chicago,
17 New-st., New York.
All securities dealt in at the New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago Stock Exchanges, bought and sold on commission, and carried on conservative margins.
Direct wire to New York.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT CURRENT RATES.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO.,
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

NOHES' OIL EXCHANGE,
40 & 42 Exchange Place.
THE ONLY OIL EXCHANGE IN CHICAGO
Particulars furnished on application.

SCOTLAND IN 1882.

Review of Scotch Politics and Land Questions.

London Times.

EDINBURG, Dec. 30.—During the year that is about to close Scotland has experienced the blessings that proverbially belong to the country that has no history. Bating a few instances, sensational, perhaps, but really unimportant, the record of the last year has been quiet and commonplace. We have had our land laws agitation, our no-rent manifesto on a small scale, our disestablishment campaign, our political incursions, our hurricanes, and our snow-storms; but when all has been told there is not much that is likely to make the empire or the world either much better or much worse. There is not much to complain of, but neither is there much ground for boasting, unless it be the absence of any cause of serious complaint. The blessings are negative in form, but they are not the less positive in effect.

There has been a good deal of political activity, though there has not been much appearance of ripple on the surface. The stream of Scottish politics is still because it runs deep. The managers and the leaders of both the great parties have been working quietly but assiduously with the view of extending their fortunes. In spite of Conservative zeal and ingenuity, Scotland has remained faithful in its allegiance to the Liberal party and to Mr. Gladstone's Government. Oratorical raids from the other side of the border have been made in the interest of Conservatism by Mr. Edward Gibson, the Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Sir Stafford Northcote, and the Marquis of Salisbury, but no conquests have been made. At least there are no evident or tangible proofs of success. There have been three Parliamentary elections during the year; but in only one of them—namely: in the Haddington Burgh election—did a Tory attempt to contest the seat, and he was defeated. When Mr. Trevelyan became Chief Secretary for Ireland, he was returned for the border burghs unopposed. In the more recent Edinburg election, although two Liberals divided the strength of the party, no Conservative ventured into the field. The Liberal steadfastness on these occasions cannot be said to have been due to the sound of the rhetorical trumpet. The only great Liberal demonstration of the year was that held at Glasgow in honor of Mr. Forster, and that took place within the present month. But the Scottish Liberals have not been idle. With the opening year the amalgamation of the two great Liberal associations that previously divided Scotland between them was completed; and a month or two later the united body held its first general meeting. The work of local organization has been carried on steadily and quietly, and to that the continued supremacy of the party is no doubt mainly due.

Scotland, like Ireland, has been smitten with an agrarian grievance; but the attack is comparatively mild. The Scottish malady bears much the same relation to the Irish one that chicken-pox bears to small-pox; and it may be hoped that the analogy will hold good to the extent of making it unusual, if not impossible, for the two diseases to coexist in the same place. The Scottish farmers have, however, formed an alliance with a definite and reasonable program, and with an amount of influence which has already enabled it to command the attention of Mr. Gladstone, and even to extort from him an admission of sympathy with its objects. At the meeting in January of the General Committee of the Alliance, which has its headquarters in Aberdeen, it was announced that it had been joined by no fewer than 4,000 tenant farmers. The chief objects which the Alliance sets before itself are to secure greater freedom to tenants in the cultivation of their lands, and to obtain reasonable compensation for improvements effected during the currency of a lease. It is noteworthy that not a few of the most extensive landowners in Scotland have followed the example of Lord Aberdeen in framing new forms of lease in which the demands of the tenants are practically conceded. The great difference between the Scottish Farmers' Alliance and the Irish Land League is that the former seeks to reach its ends by fair and constitutional means. It would be a mistake, for example, to identify the position of the members of the alliance with the defiant attitude taken up for a time by the Skye crofters and the Clyth tenantry in Caithness-shire. Fortunately for the credit, and also for the ultimate gain, of the tenants the resistance in both of these cases has been abandoned. The Braes crofters, or the majority of them, have now come to an amicable settlement with their landlord, and have paid their rents. In November the Clyth tenantry seemed resolute to push matters to an extremity; but last week they agreed by a majority to pay their rents, and to abide the issue of further proceedings. The Glenhinisdale tenants in Skye have resolved to seek for relief in emigration to Canada. Mr. Gladstone told the deputation from the alliance in June that the state of public business alone prevented him from promising a legislative remedy for their grievances. Probably the state of public business may make it possible before next June to give them some satisfaction.

During the year Scotland has been visited by several severe gales and storms, from which farmers and agricultural laborers have been heavy sufferers. There was one great wind-storm in January and another in October, and there has been a great snow-storm in December, traces of which may still be seen even in the streets of Edinburg. The October storm proved very destructive to the outstanding crops in the highlands and islands. In consequence of this the population of the Island of Lewis is threatened with distress, which, unless timely relief shall arrive will, it is feared, assume the grave aspect of a famine.

FOREIGN IMPORT DUTIES.

London *Times*, Jan. 2: A blue-book just issued by the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade gives "the rates of import duties levied upon the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom in two parts—Part I. showing the rates of import duties levied in European counties and the United States, and Part II. showing the rates of import duties levied in the principal colonial and other possessions of the United Kingdom." The following is the introduction:

"In this return a tendency is to be observed in almost all European countries since the date of the last return (No. 120, Sess. 1, 1880) either to maintain or increase their customs tariffs. In the case of Holland, where a large number of articles are admitted free and such duties as are imposed are moderate in amount there have, however, been no changes of importance since 1880. Some very important reductions have been made in the Portuguese conventional tariff on the occasion of the renewal of the treaty between that country and France, but the duties not provided for under the treaty have been increased by 6 per cent. In France again, while many reductions have been noted, the substitution of specific for ad valorem duties on a large number of articles appears to have resulted in an increase of duties on some important articles which are the produce of the United Kingdom. In Norway, Spain, Austria, Switzerland, and Greece, the alterations are almost uniformly in an upward direction, and the same remark applies to Russia, except as regards the duties on iron and steel. In the tariffs of Sweden, Belgium, and Italy, some reductions have been introduced on the revision of their treaties with France, though in the case of Italy the increased tariff of 1878 has not been substantially affected. The tariffs of Denmark, Germany (except as regards some descriptions of woolen goods), Turkey, and the United States have remained unchanged during the last two years."

Sometimes a cold will not yield to ordinary remedies, because of the severe inflammation of the delicate lining of the tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to the lungs. This condition produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter, or phlegm, finally exhausting the strength of the patient and developing very serious disease. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant seldom fails to remove these symptoms, by relieving the lungs of all obstructing matter and healing all soreness. Pleurisy, asthma, and bronchitis are likewise cured by this standard remedy, and the reputation it has maintained for so many years affords the best guaranty of its merit.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Active—Eastern Exchange Easier.

Stocks Stronger, but with Not Much Doing, Except in Jersey Central.

More Activity in Produce Circles, and Prices Much Unsettled—Provisions Lower.

A Sharp Advance in Cereals—February Corn in Demand—The British Wheat Outlook Very Poor.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was fairly active yesterday. The country orders for currency were reported to be heavier, especially from the corn and live-stock sections. The local demand for money at the banks continues good at 7@8 per cent interest. On the street money was quoted easy. One lot of $50,000 was offered to several parties at 7 per cent, and not wanted at that figure. The report that time loans are offered in New York at 5 per cent tends to an easy tone here.

The local bank clearings aggregated $7,400,000 yesterday, being $1,200,000 less than the total for Monday.

Eastern exchange was weak and lower. Sales were reported at 50c premium per $1,000 early, and later at 25c and par. The offerings were larger, with a cessation of the pressure to pay indebtedness on the seaboard.

Foreign exchange was quoted higher and firm. Rates on sterling were quoted at 482½ for 60 days and at 486½ on demand; actual rates at 482@483. English documentary at 480@481. Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Bankers' francs, 521¼ and 517¼; documentary bills, 525⅝ and 521⅞; bankers' marks, 94¼@95¼; documentary marks, 93⅞@94 and at 94⅞@95.

The New York stock market was stronger yesterday along the whole line, but without much activity except in Jersey Central, which jumped under a vigorous filling of shorts supposed to be in the Keene interest.

The Wall street gossip for several days past has teemed with notes to the effect that operators were nearly all bulls, and predicting an advance. Has the boom come at last? or is it only a shower out of an otherwise clear sky? The improving prospects for railroad business appear to have called out a little better foreign demand for stocks in New York.

It is said that a bull pool in Kansas & Texas has accumulated some 10,000 shares of the stock.

Negotiations between Jersey Central and Lehigh interests are spoken of.

The Denver earnings for the second week in January decreased $13,200.

The sales of railways under foreclosure in 1882 were much fewer than for a long series of previous years—in all sixteen, representing 867 miles; capital stock, $39,265,000; bonds and other debt, $39,265,000.

The total merchandise imports into New York since Jan. 1 have been $17,956,088, against $18,464,458 for the same period in 1882.

The production of anthracite coal for the week ending Jan. 6 was 430,734 tons—an increase of 59,436 tons as compared with the production for the corresponding week in 1882.

The United States has 115,000 miles of railroad, or half the railroad mileage of the whole world. Four-fifths of this mileage was built within the last twenty-five years. The earnings of the railroads in this country aggregate $800,000,000 per year. The expenses foot up about $500,000 and the cost of new lines and extensions as much more annually. This railroad property is in the hands of about 1,200 corporations.

The *Wall Street News* says of the concessions made the Mexican National by the Government of Mexico: The Mexican National is the latest offspring of the Denver & Rio Grande corporation (which consists of two men), and thinks the Mexican Government will have to make a good many concessions before investors are persuaded to put their money into the scheme.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

Chicago Nat'l Bank	117	Chicago City Ry. 4½s	94½
Hide & Leather	110	Cook County 7s, 1889	110¼
Hibernian Bank'g Co.	117	Cook County 7s, 1890	113
Illinois T & Sav Bk	150	Cook County 7s, 1892	119
Merchants' Nat. Bank	300	Cook County 5s, 1899	108
Merchants' L. & T. Co.	190	Cook County 4½s, 1900	103¼
Nat. Bank of America	135	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	105
Nat. Bank of Illinois	145	N. Chi. City Ry. 6s, 1880	111¼
Union National Bank	230	N. Chi. City Ry. 5-20 6s	104¼
Union Trust Co.	275	†W. Div. Ry. coup. 6s	107¼
Chicago City 7s, 1887	105¼	†West Div. Ry. reg. 6s	106
Chicago City 7s, 1888	107¾	West Park 7s, 1890	110
Chicago City 7s, 1889	110	West Town 5s, 1899	103¼
Chicago City 7s, 1892	119	Minn. State 4½s, 1912	100
Chicago City 7s, 1893	119¼	M. U. Tel. Co. 6s, 1911	72½
Chicago City 7s, 1895	125¼	C. & C. C. & D. Co. com	23¼
Chicago City 7s, 1896	124¼	Do preferred	79¼
Chicago City 7s, 1899	127	Chamber of Com'rce	73¼
Chicago City 6s, 1885	110	Chicago City Railway	250
Chicago City 6s, 1886	111	Chi. Gas L. & Coke Co.	150
Chicago City 6s, 1888	113	No. Chicago City Ry	225
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	105¼	†Union Iron & S. Co.	100
Chicago City 4s, 1901	103½	†West Div City Ry	290

SALES.

Sales on the Stock Board were:

1000 N C Cy Ry 6s s 10	111¾	10 A T & S Fe	84¼
1000 W St L & P C D 5s	80½	100 Nor Pac	49
1000 do	80½	100 N Y C & St L s 20	14¾
1000 do	80½	100 Nor Pac s 10	49
100 Chi G L & C Co	150	10 A T & S Fe	84¼
100 C St P M & O s 3	52¾	10 do B 20	84¾
100 Ill Cen s 10	147	2000 C B & Q Ia Div 4s	85¾

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The improvement on the Stock Exchange made further progress this morning, when there was a general advance in prices, quite marked in the case of some stocks. The gradual rise during the past few days seems to be inspiring confidence outside of Wall street, and the commission brokers report an increasing disposition on the part of the public to buy stock. One after another prominent operators have shifted to the bull side of the account, until there are scarcely any bears of any importance. In fact it may be said that the brains and capital of the street are now fairly enlisted in favor of higher values. The continued large gains in railway traffic, and the certainty that Europe will want all our surplus products, form the great basis of the change for the better which is now going on in the stock market. The principal features of speculation during the morning were Jersey Central and Lackawanna, both of which were taken freely at a decided advance in prices. Western Union was also conspicuous in the dealings, and was bought with much confidence. The modification of the temporary injunction so as to make it apply only to such of the $15,000,000 stock remaining in the hands of first parties, practically amounts to nothing, as most of it has already been transferred. Illinois Central, Louisville & Nashville, and Denver rose ¼ to 1¼, and the balance of the active list ⅛ to ⅝ per cent. Jersey Central was conspicuous later in the day for a sharp advance of ¾ to 1¼ per cent. This was attributed to reports of important negotiations with the Lehigh Valley Road, a revival of the talk about taking the company out of the hands of the Receiver, and some heavy buying for the account of an operator once prominent in the stock. Kansas & Texas, Missouri Pacific, Texas Pacific, Omaha, Wabash, St. Paul, Lackawanna, Louisville & Nashville, and New York Central also went up ⅛ to ¾ per cent. Stocks were strong in the final dealings, when still higher prices were made. The manipulation of Lackawanna today was credited at first to Osborn Smith dealings, but later it was thought that Germans had been making large purchases. Some well-informed brokers said that the buying was to cover a short interest which has been outstanding since the guarantee on the extension securities was announced. The story in the street has been that Mr. Vanderbilt has secured control of the Jersey Central Road and would make Mr. Schell President. There is nothing to corroborate this story, although it is probable that Mr. Vanderbilt has an interest in the stock, and that Reading & Jersey Central are to be operated in the near future in much the same interest.

The following table shows the quotations and transactions on the New York Stock Exchange for the day:

Description.	Sales.	First	High	Low.	Last—Jn.16	Last—Jn.15
Alt. & T. H. pfd	105	93	93	93	93	92½
Canada Southern	3,200	68	68¼	68	68	68
Central Pacific	2,100	84⅝	85⅛	84⅝	85	84⅝
C., B. & Q.	1,031	124⅛	124⅝	124⅛	124⅝	124¼
C., C. & I. C.	858	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	[illegible]
Ches. & O. 1st pfd	100	33⅜	33½	33⅜	33½	......
Cleve. & Pitts	100	140	140	140	140	139¾
Denver & Rio G.	28,010	45⅞	46¾	45⅞	46¾	45⅝
Del. & Hudson	830	107½	108⅜	107½	108⅜	107⅜
D., L. & W.	78,600	126¼	127⅝	126¼	127⅜	125⅞
Erie	10,000	40⅜	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	40⅜
do seconds	......	96½	97¼	96½	97	96½
East Tenn. & Ga.	600	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	10
do pfd	500	17⅜	17¾	17⅜	17¾	17¼
H. & St. Joe	700	45	45½	45	45½	......
do pfd	700	81¾	81¾	*78¾	78¾	......
Houston & Tex.	100	79	79	79	79	78
I., B. & W.	1,000	33⅞	34½	33⅞	34¼	33¾
Illinois Central	2,675	145⅛	146⅜	145⅛	146⅜	145⅛
Jersey Central	67,000	71⅛	73⅝	71⅛	73⅝	71⅛
Kansas & Texas	4,500	33⅞	34⅛	33⅞	34	33⅞
L. E. & Western	200	31	31½	31	31½	31½
Lake Shore	2,800	113⅞	113⅞	113⅜	113⅞	113⅝
Louis. & Nash	15,100	55⅜	56¼	55⅜	56⅛	55⅜
Manhattan	400	49	49	49	49	49
Mem. & Chas	1,160	49	49½	45	49	45
Met. El. bonds	......	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98⅛
Mich. Central	2,300	97⅛	98⅛	97⅛	98⅛	98⅛
Morris & Essex	68	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	123
Missouri Pacific	5,700	103⅜	104⅜	103⅜	104⅜	103
Nash. & Chat	5,900	60½	61½	60½	61⅛	60½
N. Y. Central	9,700	127⅜	127⅞	127	127⅞	127⅜
N. Y., C. & St. L.	400	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	......
Nor. & W. pfd	1,000	49	49	49	49	49
Northern Pacific	5,110	49	49⅝	48⅝	49	48⅝
do pfd	5,740	85⅞	86⅛	85⅜	85¾	85⅜
Northwestern	1,000	134⅜	134⅞	134⅛	134⅞	134⅜
do pfd	4,150	148¼	148¾	148¼	148¾	148¼
Ohio Central	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½
Ont. & Western	750	27⅞	27⅞	27	27	27⅞
O. Ry. & N. Co.	100	140⅛	140⅛	140⅛	140⅛	......
O. Trans-Con.	3,540	85¼	86	85	86	85
Pacific Mail	800	42	42¾	42	42¾	41¾
Peoria, D. & E.	100	27	27	27	27	27¼
Reading	10,300	55⅞	56⅛	55⅞	56⅛	55½
Rich. & Dan.	1,800	55	56½	55	56⅛	54¾
do term	500	23	24	23	24	23
Roch. & Pitts	3,510	21¼	21½	20¾	21	21¼
Rock Island	515	125¼	125⅛	125¼	125⅛	125¼
St. Paul	16,100	105⅝	107¼	105⅝	107¼	105⅝
do pfd	750	122	122	122	122	......
St. Paul & O.	2,710	52	53⅜	52	53⅛	52
do pfd	500	111⅛	111⅛	111	111⅛	111⅛
St. Paul, M. & M.	300	143¼	144	143¼	144	143¾
Texas Pacific	15,600	40⅜	41¼	40⅜	41⅛	40⅜
Union Pacific	6,950	104⅛	104⅝	103⅞	104⅛	104⅛
Wabash	4,900	35⅛	35¾	35⅛	35⅝	35⅛
do pfd	4,800	55⅛	56	55	55⅞	55⅛
Western Union	17,580	83¾	83⅞	83	83⅛	83⅛

*Hannibal & St. Joe pfd. ex. dividend 3 per cent semi-annually.

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	73¾	Tennessee 6s, new	41
Missouri 6s	110	Virginia 6s	35
St. Joseph	109	Virginia 6s, consols	55
Tennessee 6s, old	41	Virginia 6s, def'd	12¾

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

3s	103¾	4s	119⅝
5s, extended	102¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	129
4½s	113⅜		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Cen. Pac. firsts	113⅛	U. P. land grants	110
Erie seconds	97	U. P. sinking funds	119
Lehigh & Wilkes	103¾	Tex. Pac. land grants	58⅛
U. P. firsts	113⅝	Tex. Pac., R. G.	85

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	133	United States	63
American	91	Fargo	135

The following is a complete record of bond transactions and sales of bank and express stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

24000 U S 4½s regd	113¾	5000 do	59
10000 Ark 7s Con R is	17½	15000 do	58½
22000 do	18¼	12000 do	58⅛
11000 L R & Ft L	33	2000 M&SP 1st C&PWD	92
28000 do	37¾	3000 do I & M	122
5000 A 7s L R P B & N O is	35½	2000 M&StL 1s SW ex	110¾
18000 Tenn 6s	42	2000 Pac ex	101¼
5000 B C R & N 1st	103	5000 Mo Pac 3d	119
5000 B H & E 1st	51	7000 M U Tel 6s	75
3000 C St P M & O cons	119	3000 NYLE&W n 2 con	96¼
5000 C & M 1st	123	5000 do	96¾
10000 C & A s f	114¼	1000 do	96⅞
24000 C St L & N O	103¼	34000 do	97
5000 Cen Pa gold bds	113½	24000 N Y C & St L 1st	97¾
2000 Can So 1st	95¾	6000 do	97⅞
4000 D & H reg 91	114	1000 N J C conv assntd	110
5000 do coup 94	116	1000 do adjmt	107½
1000 do 1st T Div c	126	9000 No Pac 1st coup	104
5000 D & R G 1st	107¾	2000 Ogn short line 6s	100
5000 do 1st con	89¾	5000 Ogn R & N 1st	108
15000 Erie 7s cons gold	130	50000 R W & O inc	41
10000 Harlem 1st reg	130	5000 do	44¼
5000 Intl & G N 1st	105¼	10000 R & Pitts inc	45
10000 K Pac 1st cons	100¼	1000 R & D 1st 6s	94
1000 do	100¼	1000 R & D deb	69¾
4000 Lake S reg 1st	125	7000 do	69½
15000 L N A & C 1st	101¾	5000 StL&SF 2d class B	83¼
5000 L B & M 1st	99	15000 St L & I M 5s	76
17000 M & E 1st con	122¾	3000 So Caro 1st	102
10000 do	112¼	15000 St P M & M 2nd	108¼
3000 M L S & W 1st	98¾	5000 Tex Pac inc L G	58
5000 Metn 1st	98½	5000 do	57¾
10000 Mo & O 3d debs	38	5000 do	57½
8000 M K & T cons 7s	108¾	64000 do 1st Rio	85
2000 do	108¼	21000 do	84¾
15000 do	108⅛	30000 do	85
1000 do gen 6s	84¼	4000 Tol & Wab 2nd	100¼
10000 do 2nd	58½	1000 Un Pac 1st	113½

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 U S 3s regd	103¾	2000 Mich Cent 1st 7s	125¼
11000 Col Coal 6s	83	15000 NYLE & Wnw 2 cn	97¼
5000 CRI&P 5s 1917 regd	125	4000 do	97⅛
1000 do coup	125	5000 N Y C 1st coup	130½
5000 D & H regd	125	2000 Ohio Cent 1st	96
1000 do coup	125	2000 Ohio So inc	28¾
2000 do reg 91	114¼	5000 do	29
3000 E T V & G inc	40	8000 O & M con s f	116¼
3000 Ft W & Den 1st	72⅛	2000 do	116¼
3000 do	72⅜	1000 P D & E inc	60
1000 Ft Wayne 1st	136⅛	1000 R W & O inc	44
1000 H&TC 1st Wst Div	105	3000 do	44¼
10000 Mob & O 2d deb	50	20000 R & D deb	69¾
5000 M&StL 1st SW Ex	110¾	2000 R & A 1st	78
4000 do Pac Extn	101¼	10000 Tex Pac inc L G	57¾
6000 M U Tel 6s	75	35000 do	58
5000 M L S & W 1st	98¾	10000 Tex Pac Rio	84¾
10000 do	98¼	30000 do	84½
3000 M & St L 1st	97¾	[illegible] do	85
25000 do	97¾	8000 Un Pac s f	119½

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 U S 3s reg	103¾	4000 N O P 1st	87¼
5000 Ark 7s C R iss	18½	5000 do	87½
8000 do	18¾	1000 N Weon coup gb	[illegible]
3000 A & P 1st	94¾	1000 N Y C 6s of 87	101⅛
7000 C & O 1st ser A	109	10000 NYLE&Wn 2d co	97
54000 do ser B	90¾	2000 N Y C & St L 1st	97¾
20000 do cy	54	2000 Ohio So inc	29¼
40000 CRI&P 6s of 1917 cp	125	10000 P D & E inc E D	65
2000 D & R G 1st	107¾	5000 R W & O ex 6s	74
1000 do 1st con	90	4000 R & D deb	69¾
5000 E T V & G inc	40	15000 do	[illegible]
25000 Erie 7s cons gold	130¾	1000 St L & IMC&F 1st	106
1000 H & T C 1st m l	108¾	1000 So Car inc	63
1000 K P 6s D div as	107	6000 St P M & M 1st	108
5000 M & O 1st 6s	91	25000 Tex Pac Rio	85¼
10000 L & N gen mtg 6s	93½	5000 do	85½
3000 C&StL 1st C&Pdv	109	10000 do inc L G	58¼
4000 C & P W div	91¾	10000 T & W 2d	100¼
10000 S M div	103¼	21000 U P 1st mtg	118¾
8000 Mo Pac 3d	109½	5000 Wab gen mtg 6s	80
3000 Mich So	106	16 Am Ex	93½
5000 M L S & W 1st	98¾	15 do	93
15000 M & O 3d deb	50	25 U S Ex	63¼
9000 N J C inc	85	50 Wells Fargo	125¾
3000 N Y E 1st	115	50 do	125
13000 N O P 1st	87		

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Produce exports for the week, $7,007,000.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The following were the sales of stocks on the Boston Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board.					
Amer. Bell Tel.	200	197	197	197	197
Atchison	100	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Boston & Albany	10	174½	174½	174½	174½
Chi. Bur. & Quincy	70	124⅝	124⅝	124½	124½
Fitchburg	300	119	120	119	120
Flint & P. M. pf'd	115	99	99	99	99
M., H. & O.	650	71	71	70¾	70¾
M., H. & O. prf'd	25	115	115	115	115
M., H. & O. rights	1415	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
N. Y. & N. E.	100	51	51	51	51
Tol. Cin. & St. L.	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
Second board.					
Amer. Bell Tel.	10	196¾	196¾	196¾	196¾
Eastern Railroad	100	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
Fitchburg	15	122½	122½	122½	122½
Flint & P. M.	230	24½	25	24½	25
Flint & P. M. pf'd	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Mexican Telegraph	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
M., H. & O.	100	71	71	71	71
N. Y. & N. E.	100	51	51	51	51
Pullman	25	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼
Wisconsin Central	100	15½	15½	15½	15½

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

2000 Atch 7s	121	2000 N Mex & So Pac 7s	113¼
1000 A & Pac 6s	94	2000 N Pacific	102¾
17000 A & Pac 6s inc	19¾	5000 Sonora 7s	104⅛
25000 Den Ex 4s	88¼	1000 T D & B 6s	45
1000 Mex Cent 7s	73½	1000 do inc brnh	10¼
2000 do	73¾	1000 Tel 6s new	[illegible]
23000 N Y & N E 6s	105	11000 Wis Cen 1st ser	79

SECOND BOARD.

5000 A & P 6s	94½	2000 Sonora 1st 7s	104⅛
1000 B & Mo in Neb 6s	111½	2000 Un Pacific 8s	113
3000 E R R 6s	110	3000 Wis Cent 2d	40¼
3000 Mex Cent 7s	73		

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The market closed firm. Following are the closing prices:

	B'd.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	63¼	63⅜
Reading	28¼	28⅜
Lehigh Valley	63⅛	63⅜
Northern Pacific	49	49¼
Northern Pacific preferred	85¾	86
Lehigh Nav.	40	40¼
B., P. & W	18⅛	18¼
Compromise Mining	27½	32½

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 101 7-16; consols, account, 101⅝; new 5s, extended, 105¼; 4½s, 116¾.

Illinois Central, 50¼; Pennsylvania Central, 62¼; New York Central, 131¼; Erie, 41¼.

Amount of bullion gone in, £19,000.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Rentes, 79f 42½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—Sight exchange on New York, $1.00@1.50 per $1,000 premium; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 482½.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Mining stocks dull. Sierra Grande declined from 260 to 240; Chrysolite advanced from 145 to 155, Alice from 245 to 230; Little Pittsburg sold at 63 and 64, Little Chief at 40 and 41, Robinson Consolidated at 120. Sales of the day, 116,705 shares. Pipe line certificates dull at 92 to 91¼, closing at 91½.

Caribou	1¾	Quicksilver	8
Columet & Heda	245	Quicksilver pfd	36
Central Arizona	¾	Silver Cliff	¾
Excelsior	1	Standard	6¼
Homestake	18¾	Sutro	⅛
Little Pittsburg	1	Robinson	¾
Ontario	34½	South Pacific	10

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2¾	Quincy	50
Catalpa	100	Silver Islet	6
Copper Falls	2	Osceola	32
Franklin	15	Huron	9
Pewabic	9¼		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	5-32	Mono	3-32
Bechtel	3-32	Ophir	1¼
Best & Belcher	8¼	Overman	5-32
Bodie	1¼	Potosi	1¼
Bullion	15-16	Savage	1½
Chollar	1¾	Sierra Nevada	3¼
Con. Virginia	7-16	Silver King	10⅛
Crown Point	1	Union Con	1¼
Exchequer	¼	Wales	3-16
Gould & Curry	1⅜	Yellow Jacket	1¼
Grand Prize	13-32	Navajo	9¼
Hale & Norcross	1⅝	Scorpion	[illegible]
Martin White	3	Albion	1¼
Mexican	2¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Jan. 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

Twenty-seventh st, 116 ft w of Lime, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 4 (James T. Healy to Christian Hermann)	$ 700
Twenty-seventh st, near the above, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 4 (same party to William Miller)	700
North Hoyne av, 48 ft s of Courtland st, w f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Jan. 9 (Godfrey Snydacker et al. to William A. Thompson)	1,225
South Water st, 120 ft e of Wabash av, s f, 48x100 ft, improved, dated Jan. 13 (John R. Walsh to John M. Wing)	50,000
Michigan av, 300 ft n of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 25x178⅝ ft, improved, dated Nov. 25, 1882 (Henrietta W. Lafayette to Edwin A. Beers)	9,000
Twenty-eighth st, 124 ft w of Hanover, n f, 24x124⅝ ft, dated Dec. 8, 1882 (Robert Jones to John Thielen)	850
West Polk st, s w cor of Campbell av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 2, 1882 (Carter H. Harrison to Martin O'Grady)	800
West Indiana st, 24 ft w of Wood, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 16 (R. and D. D. Williams to Lottie Kerr)	2,600
West Twenty-first st, 50 ft e of Fisk, s f, 175x100 ft, dated Dec. 9, 1882 (John Crighton to William B. Phillips)	4,375
Clark st, 145 ft s of Lake, e f, 38x70 ft, improved, dated Jan. 16 (Watts S Carver to De Witt J. Lipe)	75,000
West Thirty-fourth court, 143 ft w of Beers st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated July 7, 1882 (George A. Seaverns to Thomas Williams)	1,400
Jefferson st, 332 ft s of Sixteenth, w f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Jan. 2 (Katharina Zipfel to Josef Bondink)	1,900
Park place, e of Michigan av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 1, 1882 (John M. Ayer to John E. Burke)	10,000
Same property as the above, dated Dec. 1, 1882 (John E. Burke to Marie L. Ayer)	10,000
Fulton st, 216 feet w of Hoyne av, s f, 24x120 ft, dated Jan. 9 (Hannah Lewis et al. to Rebecca S. Williams)	2,500
La Salle av, near Carl st, w f, 39 7-10x120 ft, dated Nov. 6, 1882 (Nelson Ludington to Frank H. Lamb)	6,000
La Salle av, n ½ of the above lot, dated Nov. 8, 1882 (Frank H. Lamb to Charles A. Lamb)	3,000
West Seventeenth st, 168 ft w of Paulina, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 11 (Frank Nowak to John Cervensky)	700
Twelfth st, 140 ft w of State, s f, 20x75 ft, dated Dec. 29, 1882 (C. and O. Jackson to Mary J. Guerin)	4,000
State st, n w cor of Twelfth, e f, 21½x84 ft, dated Dec. 19, 1882 (same party to same)	20,000
Canal st, 125 ft n of Wright, e f, 25x119 ft, dated Jan. 16 (Alfred C. Bryan to Henry Burkhardt)	2,750
Twenty-third st, 161½ ft e of Stewart av, n f, 150x125 ft, dated Sept. 6, 1882 (Julia S. Warren et al. to Frank C. Vierling)	7,125
Twenty-third st, 75 ft w of Portland av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 6, 1882 (Edward H. Sheldon to same party)	1,187
Canal st, 75 ft s of Jackson, e f, 25x129¾ ft, dated Aug. 24, 1882 (Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company to Victor W. Johnson)	6,350

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lot 59 in w ½ Block 17 of e ½ n w ¼ Sec. 30, 40, 14, dated Oct. 20, 1882 (J. M. W. Jones to J. Jordann)	$ 275
Paus st, 67 ft s of Marianna, e f, 25x127 ft, dated Jan. 16 (L. C. Alberding to Theodor Alberding)	650
Ashland av, n e cor of Wellington, undivided ½ of 10 acres, dated Jan. 11 (Henry Brauckmann to Conrad Sundmacher)	7,000
Commercial st, 42 ft n of Lawrence, w f, 50x165 ft, dated Oct. 5, 1882 (Charles H. Morse to William P. Dole)	2,300

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Cottage Grove av, 193 ft s of Forty-fifth st, e f, 24x171 ft, dated Jan. 5 (Michael Gilligan to W. J. McKinnie)	$ 1,217
Loomis st, 23 ft n of Forty-ninth, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 16 (E. Koch to Pius Koule)	250

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Stave st, s w cor St. Mary, n e f, 25x111 ft, dated Sept. 18, 1882 (Henry Attrill to Alfred A. Hearn)	$ 400
Stave st, near California av, n e f, 25x111 ft, dated Oct. 5, 1882 (same party to A. J. Foster)	350
Park place, cor Woodard st, triangle of 50 ft, dated Jan. 13 (H. H. Coe to L. A. Tomlinson)	300
Sheridan st, 236 ft n of North av, w f, 25x177 ft, dated July 5, 1882 (S. Delamater to L. and M. Petter)	350

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were more active yesterday and very irregular. Grain generally sold higher, and provisions weakened, the latter fact being partly due to the hog movement. There was a general advance in the afternoon, which was most decided in the case of grain, without any special reason therefor, except that the strength on 'Change brought in a good many buying orders from outside.

Provisions were more active and irregularly weak. Pork declined 15@20c per brl, and lard about 7½c per 100 lbs. The latter closed 2½@5c below and pork 10c below the latest prices of Monday, while meats were firm, though rather dull. Liverpool reported 6d advance in short clears, but there was little demand for stuff here, and the market was oppressed by conflicting reports about the receipts of hogs at the Stock-Yards. They were said early to be 55,000, then 35,000, then 42,000, and before 1 o'clock the number was said to be 56,000. The consequence was weakness at the outset, then a reaction, and later another phase of weakness in product. The chief point in the situation, outside of this, was a steady buying for May delivery by brokers supposed to represent prominent houses here, which tended to a widening out of the May premiums, the nearer futures not being wanted. On the afternoon call pork advanced 5@10c, and lard and meats 2½c, in sympathy with grain.

Flour was more active for export, with reports of a better tone in London and Liverpool, which probably caused (the better tone, not the report of it) some advance in buyers' limits, enabling them to operate more freely here. The local trade was quiet. Bran and middlings were in good demand and firmer, with only moderate offerings.

Wheat was quiet, but considerably stronger, advancing on 'Change ¾@1c from the latest prices of Monday, and closing at the outside. The greatest strength was in March, which met with a relatively better demand than heretofore. Liverpool was only quoted firm publicly, but private advices noted a decided advance there, and our receipts were again small. The market was decidedly tame in the first half of the session, but a quiet demand set in later, which stiffened quotations without alarming holders. The better inquiry was probably due to mail advices in regard to the English crop prospects, which are understood to be very poor, while the floods on the Continent have left no hope of sufficient compensation there for British shortage. It was remarked here that the Minnesota millers are picking up all the wheat in the Northwest, leaving none to be sent here except in the shape of flour, and that our surplus is being reduced at a rate which is not generally appreciated by the people who are trading in wheat. There was little demand yesterday for car-lots, except to carry against futures, and there was little change in prices of No. 2, while the lower grades were dull. On the afternoon call the market advanced 1@1½c further, closing at $1.07 for May, but fell back ⅛c in the subsequent trading.

Red winter wheat was dull and almost inactive, with a nominally easier feeling, at 99c for No. 2 red and 92c for No. 3 winter. Red wheat for January sold at $1.09.

Corn was active and irregularly stronger. January advanced ½@⅝c, February 1¼c, March ¾c, and May ½c, all closing nearly at the outside. Liverpool was reported quiet, and our receipts were larger, but they contained a smaller percentage of No. 2, which tended to strengthen the speculative trade, while it enabled buyers of the low grades to command a concession of ½c per bu. The greater rise in the price for February was explained by the statement that the January clique is investing heavily for next month, under the conviction that corn will grade no better then than now. The trading in the longer futures was rather slow, but they advanced tardily in sympathy. The shipping demand was not active. On the afternoon call the market advanced ⅛@⅜c, but eased a little on the curbstone trading subsequently.

Oats were firm at the opening at about Monday's closing prices, a sharp advance setting in shortly after based upon an active demand for the February and May deliveries, prices moving up 1c all along the line. The demand was presumed to be largely from short operators, who, in view of the light receipts and the "tied-up" condition of the stock in store, were inclined to view the present as the accepted time. One firm alone largely interested in oats bought nearly 500,000 bu for May delivery. Spot sales, which were mostly made early in the day, ranged at 35⅞@36⅛c, closing ⅝c above the latest price of the day previous. For June delivery 38c was bid, and July, for which there was a marked demand, sold early at 37⅛@37⅝. Nothing was done in No. 2 white or rejected. Samples were firm and relatively higher. On the afternoon call prices took a jump, advancing ⅛@⅜c throughout the list.

Rye was firm and ¼@½c higher, No. 2 selling at 60@60⅛c, with seller the month quotable at 60½c. For February 61c was bid, and May sold at 67@67⅛c. March was quotable at 62c, and April at 63c. In samples the market was firm at 54@56c for rejected and 60@61c for No. 2. Prices advanced sharply on the call, May delivery selling as high as 69c.

Barley was inactive so far as store-lots were concerned, No. 2 spot being nominally quotable at 80c and No. 3 at 51c. Samples were a shade better, little difficulty being experienced in disposing of the offers.

The trade in green fruits continues quiet, with no change in prices. Eggs sell slowly at 26c per doz for fresh. There was no new feature in the market for hides, grease, or tallow. Poultry and game are in light supply and selling at the high figures ruling for the last week. Potatoes come forward slowly, and sell at 68@72c per bu by the car-lot on track. Timothy seed was in demand and 15@20c higher, selling at $1.90@2.02½ for prime to choice. Clover seed was higher, with light offerings, prime selling at $8.00 and mammoth at $8.25. Flaxseed was strong at Monday's prices, selling at $1.30 on track and $1.27½ in store, winter storage. Hay was a shade better for the choice grades, receipts of that class having fallen off somewhat. Dressed hogs weaker for all but the better grades, selling at $7.20@7.50 per 100 lbs.

The demand for staple and fancy dry goods did not extend beyond such quantities as are required for current trade, and the distribution was light in the aggregate. Groceries were quiet, with prices averaging steady. Sugars were easy, with hards ⅛c lower. In dried fruits there was a light movement at firm prices. Pittied cherries, blackberries, and halves peaches were higher. Fish remain inactive. Butter was easy. Cheese was firm. There was a good demand for coal.

An amusing instance of the "power of the (Job) press" is furnished by the election of one of the new Directors of the Board of Trade. He was not nominated by any caucus or committee, but a combination of name with all the regular tickets was sufficient to result in his election.

New York is now reported to be operating in provisions on variations of 1c instead of 2½c, as used to be the rule and is still the rule here. The chances are that the new style will attract trade.

Somebody at Pontiac would seem to be anxious to make that $500 which is offered for proof of violation of the commission rule. The trap will not hurt those who keep out of it.

The inspection of corn received Commissioner Bogue's attention yesterday. In company with several other gentlemen he visited the railroad yards and elevators where the inspection is complained of as having been too severe. Mr. Bogue has not yet completed his labors. A shipper who went out with the party says the corn now arriving is not so good as that which was inspected in December. The corn from Kansas and Nebraska, while good, he says, is uneven, looking as if dry and damp corn had been mixed. He thinks the inspection has been fair on the whole.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for rounds lots yesterday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Monday.	Range Tuesday.	Closed Tuesday.
MESS PORK—PER BRL.			
Spot	$17.47½	$......@......	$17.55
January	17.47½	......@17.32½	17.35
February	17.60	17.40 @17.60	17.57½
March	17.77½	17.57½@17.77½	17.75
April	17.92½	......@......	......
May	18.05	17.90 @18.07½	18.05
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Spot	$10.72½	$......@......	$10.67½
January	10.72½	10.62½@10.67½	10.67½
February	10.77½	10.70 @10.75	10.75
March	10.87½	10.80 @10.87½	10.87½
May	11.10	11.02½@11.10	11.07½
MEATS—BOXED 75 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
S. ribs, part cu'd	*$8.85	$8.80 @ 8.85	$8.85
Do January	*8.92½	......@......	8.90
Do February	9.00	......@......	8.97½
Do March	9.12½	9.05 @ 9.07½	*9.10
Do May	9.40	9.30 @ 9.35	*9.32½
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red, spot	99½	......@ 99	99
No. 3 winter	92	......@ 92	92
Rejected winter	84	82½@ 83	82½
No. 2 spring	97½	97½@ [illegible]	[illegible]
No. 3 spring	85½	......@ 85	85
Regular January	97⅛	97⅛@ 98¼	98⅛
February	98	97⅞@ 99	98¾
March	99⅝	99½@$1.01	$1.00¼
May	$1.04⅜	$1.04⅝@1.07¼	1.06⅝
CORN.			
No. 2, spot	61¾	62 @ 62¾	*62¾
High mixed	61¾	62 @ 62¾	*62¾
Rejected	45	......@ 44¼	44½
New mixed	47	46¼@ 47	46½
January	61¾	61¾@ 62⅛	*62⅛
February	54¾	54¾@ 56¼	56¼
March	54	54⅛@ 54¾	54¾
May	55¾	55⅜@ 56⅛	55⅝
OATS.			
No. 2 white	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rejected	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	35¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	39⅛
RYE.			
No. 2	60	60 @ 60¼	*61
Rejected	53	......@ 52	52
January	60	60 @ 60⅛	*61⅛
February	*61⅛	......@ 61	*61⅛
May	*67¼	67 @ 69	*69
BARLEY.			
No. 2, spot	80	......@......	80
No. 3, spot	50	......@......	51
No. 3, January	......	......@......	......

The following are quotations which are often nearly nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 6.50 @ 6.55
Long clears, loose	8.60 @ 8.65
Short clears, loose	9.10 @ 9.15
Green hams (15@16 lbs)	9.50 @ 9.62½
Sweet pickled hams (15@16 lbs)	10.25 @ 10.50
Bacon, short ribs	10.25 @ 10.50
Bacon, short clears	10.50 @ 11.75
Bacon, hams	[illegible]
Mess beef	12.50 @ 13.00
Beef hams	[illegible]
Choice to favorite brands of winters	5.50 @ 6.00
Fair to good brands of winters	5.00 @ 5.25
Good to choice red winters	4.75 @ 5.25
Prime to choice springs	4.75 @ 5.25
Good to choice export, in sacks, extras	4.30 @ 4.50
Good to choice export, double extras	4.30 @ 4.50
Fair to good Minnesota springs	5.00 @ 6.00
Choice to fancy Minnesota springs	6.50 @ 7.00
Rye flour	3.80 @ 3.87½

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.
Flour, brls	14,403	17,327	18,521	17,672
Wheat, bu	31,518	36,793	38,541	24,945
Corn, bu	161,025	229,183	168,001	102,133
Oats, bu	64,075	181,488	23,420	107,151
Rye, bu	9,129	8,966	3,645	1,245
Barley, bu	41,222	43,885	41,422	25,679
Grass-seed, lbs	184,737	272,275	435,363	417,744
Flaxseed, lbs	168,959	941,420	41,200	[illegible]
Broom-corn, lbs	49,200	14,000	610,698	1,637,224
Cured meats, lbs	805,500	750,120	3,832,308	4,319,852
Beef, tcs	......	......	......	1,700
Beef, brls	......	......	633	967
Pork, brls	372	......	1,971	2,036
Lard, lbs	173,700	281,201	1,304,854	664,945
Cheese, lbs	129,300	......	123,440	......
Butter, lbs	119,017	113,469	167,414	161,133
Dressed hogs, No.	1,406	633	......	946
Live hogs, No.	26,011	36,479	5,949	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	6,095	6,123	2,386	4,383
Sheep, No.	1,990	2,784	1,151	2,094
Hides, lbs	374,120	437,280	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	34,120	194,318	382,207	155,740
Canned meats, cases	......	......	4,445	......
Coal, tons	11,160	12,572	......	1,735
Dressed beef, lbs	......	......	742,854	......
Lumber, m ft	364	978	1,258	2,679
Shingles, m	156	80	......	320
Salt, brls	2,022	2,057	3,149	1,570
Eggs, pkgs	54	137	......	82
Poultry, lbs	109,710	149,647	......	179,277
Potatoes, bu	5,500	7,500	867	436
Beans, bu	55	4	86	43
Hay, tons	159	573	20	109

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city yesterday morning: 13 cars red wheat, 25 cars lower grades winter, 45 cars No. 2 spring, 23 cars other grades (106 wheat); 69 cars contract corn, 189 cars new mixed, 133 cars other grades (391 corn); 29 cars No. 2 oats, 26 cars rejected do; 13 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do; 1 car No. 2 barley, 20 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars lower grades (26 barley). Total, 592 cars or about 325,000 bu. Inspected out: 2,654 bu wheat, 97,128 bu corn, 6,562 bu oats, 566 bu rye, 10,000 bu barley.

The following table shows the stocks of grain in store on Saturday last, compared with those one year previous:

	1883.	1882.
Nos. 1 and 2 red	735,524	2,967
Nos. 2 and 3 winter	100,028	11,536
No. 2 spring	4,018,089	3,545,526
No. 3 spring	213,913	79,798
Total wheat	5,370,616	3,637,631
No. 2 and high-mixed corn	1,963,370	4,988,850
New mixed	475,444	24,673
Rejected	365,716	816,917
Total corn	2,838,490	5,832,914
No. 2 oats	1,386,359	705,059
No. 2 white	161,398	11,411
Total oats	1,547,661	745,543
No. 2 rye	435,710	427,032
Total rye	458,677	443,253
No. 2 barley	82,722	156,410
No. 3 barley	158,847	196,873
No. 4 barley	1,160	9,348
Total barley	262,857	365,649
Grand totals	10,468,301	10,525,980

The above figures show an increase during last week of 19,684 bu rye, 4,825 bu barley, and a decrease of 10,025 bu wheat, 231,428 bu corn, and 96,745 bu oats. Total decrease, 313,689 bu.

To the above figures showing present stocks must be added 250,800 bu wheat and 174,000 bu corn afloat in the harbor, which will make the total of wheat 5,621,416 bu, and that of corn 3,002,440 bu.

Rail freights were steady on the basis of 30c per 100 lbs on grain and 35c on provisions to New York. Through rates to Liverpool were nominally firm at 53¼c.

The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit aggregated 155,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 65,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore footed up 75,000 bu.

The exports of wheat and flour reduced to wheat, also corn, for week ending Jan. 10 from Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans were:

To—	Wheat.	Corn.
Great Britain	1,399,762	1,040,597
France	437,884	......
Holland and Belgium	280,210	7,835
Germany	......	12,233
Portugal and Spain	23,098	8,986
Italy	23,468	......
Brazil and West Indies	50,139	1,187
Total, bu	2,230,096	1,070,888

The *Mark Lane Express* of Jan. 1, besides calling attention to the British wheat crop as not being equal to that of last year's crop on the same date, says the visible growing crop probably does not cover more than one-third of the acreage of the crop of the previous year, and that another probably one-third of a similar wheat acreage is now in the ground under unfavorable circumstances, part of it showing a feeble start and a large proportion has not yet appeared above ground, this giving rise to fears that extensive resowing will be necessary. In addition there is probably an acreage equal to one-third of last year's wheat area which has not been sown, and the bulk of this acreage must now be planted with some other crop. Still another feature of the situation is that, while not more than about one-third of the wheat crop of 1883 is fairly and satisfactorily in sight on Jan. 1, with the possibility of another third of the projected acreage being altogether a blank so far as the production of breadstuffs is concerned, the ad valorem price of wheat is slowly but steadily and surely declining. The world's market is doubtless very full of wheat, and now that one-third of the cereal year has passed away the plethora of supply begins to assert itself in the perceptible form of a deadening influence on the trade. The *Express* remarks that the United States surplus has been reduced in a small degree so far as the export trade is concerned, and the bare fact of its existence must suffice to intensify the caution of buyers. It also notices that fresh exporting countries are springing up, and that Russia and India each have a large surplus. These countries must either sell or hold over, and appearances indicate that the United States can best afford to hold its surplus.

[Some of which tempts us to ask if the *Mark Lane Express* has not forsaken its time-honored policy of crying up prices regardless of facts. Our surplus seems to be in process of consumption at a satisfactory rate, and the British Isles are taking their share of it, though in the shape of flour.]

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 100 brls and 5,000 sacks springs on p. t.; 650 brls and 2,300 sacks winters, partly at $4.50@5.25; 200 sacks low grades at $2.15. Total about 6,000 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 5 cars bran at $12.50@14.50 (the latter sacks included) on track, and $12.50 free on board, country point; 6 cars middlings at $14.00@16.00 (latter sacks included) free on board; 2 cars feed (corn and oats) at $18.00@18.50 on track; 1 car barley screenings at $16.25 on track.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 1 car No. 2 red at 99c; 1 car No. 3 winter at 92c; 14 cars rejected at 82½@83c; 3 cars by sample at 85c for rejected and 88¼@94c for No. 3 on track; 10 cars do at 83@88c for not graded, 85@88c for rejected, 94c for No. 3, and [illegible] for No. 3 Turkish free on board. Total about 150,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 19 cars No. 2 at 97⅛@97¾c; 7 cars No. 3 at 85c; 9 cars by sample at 87@91c for No. 3 on track; 1 car do at 77c for rejected free on board. Total about 16,000 bu.

REGULAR WHEAT—On call, 145,000 bu seller February at 98@99¼c; 475,000 bu seller March at $1.00½@1.01; 10,000 bu seller April at $1.01¾; 585,000 bu seller May at $1.05¾@1.07¼.

CORN—On 'Change, 47 cars No. 2 and high mixed at 62@62¾c; 36 cars rejected at 44½c; 49 cars new mixed at 46¼@47c; 29 cars by sample at 45c for no grade, 46@47½c for rejected, 48@48¼c for new mixed, and [illegible] for ears on track; 232 cars do at 44@45c for no grade, 45@47½c for rejected, 48@48½c for new mixed, and [illegible] for new high mixed free on board. Total about 220,000 bu.

Call sales: 60,000 bu seller January at 62⅛@63c; 385,000 bu seller February at 55½@56¼c; 65,000 bu seller March at 54⅜@54¾c; 395,000 bu seller May at 55⅜@56¼c.

OATS—On 'Change, 8 cars No. 2 at 35¾@36⅛c; 15 cars by sample at 34@35c for rejected mixed, [illegible] for rejected white, [illegible] for No. 2, and [illegible] for No. 2 white on track; 35 cars do at [illegible] for rejected mixed, [illegible] for rejected white, [illegible] for No. 2, and [illegible] for No. 2 white free on board. Total about 45,000 bu.

Call sales: 25,000 bu seller January at 36⅛@36¼c; 170,000 seller February at 37⅛c; 5,000 bu seller March at 37½c; 175,000 bu seller May at 39@39¼c.

RYE—On 'Change, 5 cars No. 2 at 60@60⅛c; 3 cars by sample at 54c for rejected and 60c for No. 2 on track. Total about 4,000 bu.

Call sales: 45,000 bu seller May at 68@69c.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 20 cars by sample at 45c for No. 5, 48@51c for No. 4, 52@75c for No. 3, and 85c for No. 2 on track; 7 cars do at 45c for No. 5, 44@45c for No. 4, and 55c for No. 3 free on board; 1 car No. 3 delivered at 60c. Total about 16,000 bu.

MESS PORK—On 'Change, 8,750 brls seller February at $17.40@17.55; 18,250 brls seller March at $17.57½@17.70; 45,000 brls seller May at $17.90@18.00; 2,000 brls seller June at $18.05@18.10; 1,250 brls seller the year at $16.05@16.10. Total, 75,250 brls.

Call sales: 250 brls seller January at $17.32½; 1,750 brls seller February at $17.55@17.60; 1,500 brls seller March at $17.77½; 7,750 brls seller May at $18.05@18.07½; 250 brls seller June at $18.15; 500 brls seller the year at $16.40.

LARD—On 'Change 500 tcs seller January at $10.62½; 2,500 tcs seller February at $10.70@10.75; 3,750 tcs seller March at $10.80@10.87½; 250 tcs seller April at $10.90; 23,000 tcs seller May at $11.02½@11.07½; 9,000 tcs seller June at $11.07½@11.15. Total, 41,500 tcs.

Call sales: 250 tcs seller January at $10.67½; 1,250 tcs seller March at $10.87½; 250 tcs seller April at $10.97½; 2,500 tcs seller May at $11.07½; 750 tcs seller June at $11.12½@11.15.

MEATS—On 'Change, 75,000 lbs short ribs spot at $8.80@8.85; 100,000 lbs seller March at $9.05; 850,000 lbs seller May at $9.30@9.35; 50,000 lbs seller June at $9.37½; 50 boxes spot at $9.05; 50,000 lbs and 6,449 pcs green hams at 9@9½c for 16 and 20 lbs average; 150 tcs sweet pickled hams, 16 lbs, at 11½c; 25 tcs sweet pickled shoulders, fully cured, at 7½c; 75 tcs sweet pickled bellies, 10 lbs, fully cured, at 10½c; 40 boxes dry salted shoulders at $6.50; 500 boxes dry salted bellies at 9¾c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—A good trade is reported at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	6¾@7
Green, self-working	6 @6½
Red-tipped, self-working	4½@5½
Inferior and common	4 @4½
Crooked	2 @3

BUTTER—Remains very quiet, and prices are still weak and unsettled. It is now difficult to get above 38c for the best creamery, while 35c is the top for dairy. Low and medium grades are neglected, and prices show much irregularity. We quote:

Creamery, fancy	37@39	Roll, choice	24@25
Do. fair to choice	30@35	Roll, poor to good	18@22
Dairy, choice	26@30	Packing stock	14@15
Dairy, fair to good	20@25	Inferior	8@12
Common grades	12@20	Grease	[illegible]

CHEESE—Is still firm, though the demand continues light, being restricted to small orders for immediate trade:

Young America	14 @14½
Full cream, Cheddar, fall make	13½@14
Full cream, flat, fall make, 2 in a box	13¾@14
Full cream, August	11½@12½
Flat, slightly skimmed	9 @11
Skim, common to fair	3 @7
Low grades	1 @2

COAL—Nominally the market is steady, but cash orders are frequently filled at a concession from the quoted prices:

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Anthracite, egg	$ 6.53	$ 7.50
Do, grate	6.38	7.50
Do, range	6.38	7.50
Do, nut	6.38	7.75
Erie	5.50	6.50@7.00
Youghiogheny, pure	4.50	6.50@7.00
Pittsburg	4.00	6.00
Blossburg and Piedmont	4.50	[illegible]
Hocking Valley	4.00	[illegible]
Indiana block	3.40	4.50
Wilmington	3.00	4.00
Minonk	3.25	4.50

COOPERAGE—Slow at $1.05@1.10 for pork barrels and $1.22½@1.35 for lard tierces, with sales of 3 cars pork barrels at $1.05@1.10, and 2 cars lard tierces at $1.32½.

DRESSED HOGS—Were in light demand, 2 cars selling at $7.20@7.50 for light to heavy.

EGGS—Were slow at 25@26c, the latter for strictly fresh.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade was generally reported quiet, but the demand is as large as is usual for the season, and prices show continued firmness. Halves peaches, blackberries, and pitted cherries are higher. We now quote as follows:

FOREIGN.	
Dates, old	$ 5¾@ 6¾
Prunes, Turkish, old	5 @ 6
Prunes, Turkish, new	7 @ 7¾
Raisins, layers	2.30 @2.35
Raisins, London, layers	2.70 @2.75
Raisins, Valencia	9 @ 9½
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.20 @2.25
Zante currants	6¾@ 6¾
Citron	19 @ 20
DOMESTIC.	
Apples, Aldine	16½@ 17
Apples, evaporated, boxes	15½@ 16
Apples, sliced	10 @ 11
Apples, Eastern, quarters	9 @ 10
Apples, Southern, new	7 @ 7½
Peaches, unpared, halves	7 @ 7¼
Raspberries, new	35 @ 36
Blackberries, new	9 @ 9½
Pitted cherries, new	26 @ 27
NUTS.	
Filberts	10½@ 11½
Almonds, Tarragona	17½@ 18
Naples walnuts	16½@ 17
Pecans	7 @ 15
PEANUTS.	
Wilmington	5½@ 6
Virginia	7½@ 8¼
Red Tennessee	5½@ 6½

GREEN FRUITS—A quiet trade at steady prices:

Oranges, Florida, per box	$ 3.50@ 4.50
Lemons, per box	3.00@ 5.00
Apples, per brl	2.00@ 3.50
Cranberries, per brl	[illegible]
Grapes, per lb	6@ 7
California Tokay grapes, per crate	4.00@ 6.00
California pears, per box	2.00@ 4.50
California plums, per box	2.00@ 2.25

GREASE—A light trade is reported at quotations:

City white	[illegible]
City brown	6½@6¾
City yellow	7⅛@7¼
Country white "A"	8¼@8½
Country white "B"	7
Country yellow	6 @6¼
Country brown	5¾

GROCERIES—Sugars were easy, and the quotations of hards were lowered ⅛c. Corn sirups were offered at 1c decline. Coffees remained firm. Trade was reported quiet:

RICE.	
Carolina	6 @ 7¼
Louisiana	5¾@ 6¾
COFFEE.	
Java	16 @19
Java, choice Mandaling	24 @26
Maracaibo	10 @12¼
Mexican, prime to choice	11¼@12¼
Mexican, fair to good	10¼@11
Rio, fancy	11 @11½
Rio, prime to choice	10 @10¼
Rio, fair to good	9¼@ 9¾
Rio, common	8¾@ 9
Rio, roasting	6¾@ 7
SUGARS.	
Patent cut-loaf	9¾
Crushed	9¾
Powdered	9¾
Granulated, standard	9¼
Granulated, not standard	9
A standard	8¾
A No. 2	8½
Extra C	8¼
No. 1	7¾
Yellow	6¾@ 7¼
SIRUPS.	
Corn	30 @40
Sugar	35 @55
Blackstrap	24 @26
New Orleans molasses	40 @65
SPICES.	
Allspice	15 @15½
Cloves	33 @35
Pepper	20 @21
Cassia	21 @22
Nutmegs	90 @94

HAY—Was firmer for the better grades, with others slow:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$11.00@12.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	10.00@10.50
Mixed	8.00@10.00
Upland prairie	9.00@10.00
No. 1 prairie	6.00@ 7.00

HIDES—A fair trade is noted at the figures given below:

Green-cured light, per lb	[illegible]
Green-cured, heavy	[illegible]
Part cured	[illegible]
Damaged hides	6¾
Green salted, bulls	6¼
Calf, per lb	12
Dry-salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	15

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Linseed was up another cent. Miners' was lower. Other lines were steady:

Carbon, Elaine	$ [illegible]	Linseed, boiled	$ 55
Carbon, 175 test	16½	Whale, winter	72
Carbon, 150 test	11½	Sperm	1.40
Carbon, 110 test	10¼	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	15	Neatsfoot, extra	83
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	14¾	Neatsfoot, No. 1	77
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	11½	Bank	50
Carbon, Mich. W. W	13	Straits	50
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	12¾	Turpentine	56
Lard, current make	86	Miners', white	56
Lard, No. 1	77	Naphtha, deo 60 deg.	10½
Lard, No. 2	67	Gasoline, deo 74 deg.	13½
Linseed, raw	54	Gasoline, deo 87 deg.	20

POTATOES—Firm at 68@72c per bu by the car-lot on track. Sweet potatoes sell at $3.50@3.75 for Jerseys and $2.00@2.25 for Southern. Receipts are light.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry was scarce and firm, turkeys selling at 15c per lb, chickens at 13½c, geese at 9@10, and ducks at 10@12c. Prairie chickens sold at $6.00 per doz, quail at $1.75 per doz, mallards at $3.00@3.25 per doz. Venison steady at 7@8c per lb for carcasses and 13@14c for saddles; rabbits, $1.50 per doz.

SEEDS—In timothy there was an active demand, and prices advanced 15@20c, prime selling at $1.90 and choice at $2.02½. A further advance was noted in clover-seed, sales being made at $8.00@8.25, with higher figures bid and not accepted for other lots. Flaxseed was firm at $1.30 on track. Sales were reported of 4 cars and 1,400 bags timothy-seed at $1.82½@2.02½ cash, and $1.90 seller March; 151 bags clover-seed at $7.80@8.25; 19 cars flaxseed at $1.27½@1.30 in store and on track; 27 bags buckwheat seed at 75c.

TALLOW—Was easy at 8c for prime city, 7½c for No. 1 country, and 6¾c for No. 2 country.

WHISKY—Was steady on a basis of $1.16 for finished goods.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE CALL—The following shows the condition of trade at the Produce Exchange Call yesterday afternoon:

Articles.	Bid.	Asked.
Butter, extras in creamery	35	36
Butter, extra firsts, creamery	33	34
Butter, seconds in creamery	27½	[illegible]
Butter, extras for February	35	[illegible]
Butter, packing stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, fresh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, fresh, seller February	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, fresh, seller March	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, fresh, seller May	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, fresh, seller year	11½	[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Monday	6,057	26,011	1,930
Tuesday	7,500	28,000	6,000
Total	13,557	54,011	7,930
Same time last week	15,250	57,037	[illegible]
Shipments—			
Monday	2,337	1,961	1,151

CATTLE—There was a very quiet market in this branch. The receipts were in excess of the number looked for by the trade generally, and as Tuesday is a day upon which shippers do not care to do much anyway it looked a little blue for holders at the outset. The situation grew a little brighter, however, as the day advanced—the demand improving and prices displaying more steadiness. Trade was quiet all day, but the close of business saw by far the larger part of the cattle sold and the general market finished about steady. No very fine droves were included in the arrivals. Several prime lots changed hands at $5.50@5.70, but nothing reached higher figures. Sales to the Eastern trade were largely at $4.70@5.35—fair to good droves averaging from 1,100 to 1,350 lbs going at that range.

There was less activity than recently in the butchers' cattle trade. Neither canners nor butchers appeared to require as many as usual, and, although prices did not sustain any noteworthy change, the market had a decidedly weak tone. From $2.85@3.00 for scrubs prices ranged upward to $4.40@4.50 for handy little steers. Common to good cows went at $2.60@3.70, and poor to good bulls at $3.00@4.00. The stocker trade was quiet, and prices were barely sustained. There was also but little trading in feeders. The former sold on a basis of $3.40@4.25 for poor to prime and the latter at $4.00@4.50.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	[illegible]
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	[illegible]
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	[illegible]
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,350 lbs	[illegible]
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	[illegible]
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	[illegible]
Veals, per 100 lbs	[illegible]
Milch cows	[illegible]

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
10	1,518	$5.70	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,308	5.65	16	1,122	[illegible]
17	[illegible]	5.60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	[illegible]	5.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,420	5.45	20 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.45	20 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.35	20 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.30	20 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.25	16 feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.25	25 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.20	13 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.10	13 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.10	20 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,187	5.05	17 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.00	15 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.00	20 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.00	13 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.90	20 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.90	22 cows	1,002	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.90	23 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.75	23 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.70	25 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.70	14 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.65	16 cows	1,017	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.60	15 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.50	20 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
15 feeders	[illegible]	4.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—There was an unexpected turn in the hog market. The arrivals far exceeded the number looked for, and in place of the activity and buoyancy of Monday the market was depressed and irregular. Buyers took advantage of the big receipts, and the day's trading was done at a reduction varying from 5@15c, and averaging fully 10c. At the decline the larger part of the supply changed hands, but the feeling remained weak to the close. Sales were at [illegible] for poor to choice light and at [illegible] for inferior to choice heavy. A drove of extra, averaging over 500 lbs, fetched $6.65.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
43	288	$6.80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	6.80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	6.75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
240	[illegible]	6.75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
122	[illegible]	6.70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—The supply was large but the demand was active and prices remained fairly steady. Prices ranged from $3.25@3.50 for poor to $5.50@5.75 for choice, the bulk going at $4.00@5.25. A lot of scabby sheep was taken by a local butcher at $2.00.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
233	97	$4.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
75	92	4.40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
104	91	4.37½	101	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
49 lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 185; receipts consigned through, 153 cars; market steady and unchanged.

SHEEP—Receipts today, 1,200; receipts consigned through, 14 cars; market dull and lower; only light proportion of choice stock; fair to good Western, $4.50@5.00; good choice, $5.25@5.60; extra, $5.70@5.90; Western lambs, $5.50@6.60.

HOGS—Receipts today, 1,035; receipts consigned through, 78 cars; receipts moderate; market stronger; good to choice Yorkers, $6.40@6.50; light Yorkers, $6.15@6.30; good butchers' and mediums, $6.50@6.65; good to extra heavy, $6.50@6.80.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 200 head; weak, quality rather poor, and movements low; prices not quotably lower, however; exporters, $5.50@6.00; good to choice shipping, $4.75@5.50; light ditto, $4.25@4.75; common to fair butchers', $2.75@3.50; good to choice ditto, $3.75@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 150 head; quiet, with a downward tendency, but not quotably lower; fair to fancy heavy, $4.00@5.50.

HOGS—Opened strong, but weakened later; light grades, $5.90@6.00; packing, $6.00@6.30; butchers' to extra, $6.30@6.55. receipts, 5,500; shipments, 1,000.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Jan. 16.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 983; improved demand for country cattle; increased supply prevented advance in prices except for superior quality; extra, $9.00@9.50; first quality, $7.50@8.50; second quality, $5.00@7.00; third quality, $4.25@4.75.

SWINE—Receipts, 13,938; Western fat, live, $6.87½@7.37½; Northern dressed hogs, $8.12@8.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,819; sheep in lots, $2.50@4.50; extra, $5.50@6.00; lambs, $4.50@6.75.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 629; market slow at about yesterday's prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,400; market active; Philadelphias, $6.65@6.75; Baltimores, $6.55@6.65; Yorkers, $6.40@6.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,000; market fair at about yesterday's prices.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 300 head; steady; native steers from 1,050 to 1,275 lbs sold at $4.00@4.40; stockers and feeders, $3.60@4.15; cows, $2.75@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,850 head; lower and weak, ranging at $5.90@6.35; bulk of sales at $6.00@6.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 400 head; steady; muttons averaging 87 lbs, $3.30.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—HOGS—Quiet; common and light, $5.70@6.40; packing and butchers', $6.35@6.75; receipts, 7,440 head; shipments, 575 head.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16—11:30 a. m.—[Special.]—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 3d; No. 2, 8s 10d; spring, No. 1, 8s 10d; No. 2, 8s 4d; white, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 8s 11d; club, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 9s 2d. Corn—New, 6s 6d; old, 7s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 82s. Lard, 57s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Cumberland cut steady at 50s; short ribs steady at 50s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 57s 6d. Oil dull at 62s. Corn—Mixed new steady at 6s 5¼d. Wheat—No. 1 white steady 9s; winter steady at 9s 2d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm. Wheat—White, 8s 11d@9s 1d; winter, 8s 11d@9s 5d; club, 9s 2d@9s 6d. Weather fine.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16—Evening.—COTTON—In moderate inquiry at 5⅝@5¾d; sales, 10,000 bales, speculation and export, 1,000; American, 7,300.

BREADSTUFFS—Firm; California white wheat, 8s 11d@9s 1d; do club, 9s 2d@9s 6d; winter red Western, 8s 11d@9s 5d.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester dull.

RECEIPTS—Past three days: Wheat, 121,500 centals; American, 104,000.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 6¼@6½d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 38s 9d@39s.

ANTWERP, Jan. 16.—PETROLEUM—19¾@20f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16.—Wheat firm and a shade higher; No. 2 spring, 9s 3d; No. 3 do, 8s 4d; Western red winter, 9s 1d. Corn steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in fair demand and firm. Corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat in fair demand and firm. Corn quiet. Wheat for the United Kingdom and Continent in fair demand. Corn in moderate demand. Pork, 82s; lard, 57s 6d; bacon, long clear, 48s 6d; short clear firmer at 50s; tallow, 44s; cheese, 66s 6d; beef, 126s.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firm; white Michigan, 8s 11d; Western red winter, 9s 1d; spring No. 3, 8s 4d; No. 2, 9s 3d. Corn steady. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat firm; corn, none offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firm; corn quiet.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat—Following a somewhat easier and irregular opening, winter wheat developed through the day decidedly more firmness on reduced offerings. Spring wheat held with much confidence on a light supply, but very quiet here; No. 1 red, $1.13 in elevator and $1.13¼ delivered, closing at $1.18 bid in elevator; No. 2 red, $1.12@1.13 afloat and delivered, chiefly at $1.13¼@1.14¼ for railroad stock, delivered and $1.17¼@1.13 in elevator, mainly at $1.13@1.13¾, closing at $1.13¾ asked in elevator; No. 3 red, $1.09¼@1.09, new rate, and $1.09⅝@1.10¼ delivered; No. 1 white, $1.11¼@1.12 in elevator, closing at $1.12; No. 2 white, $1.01; No. 2 red futures: January, $1.12¾@1.13¼, closing $1.13¼ bid; February, $1.13¾@1.14⅛, closing $1.14⅛ asked; March, $1.15⅝@1.16⅝, closing $1.16⅝ asked; April, $1.17 7-16@1.18⅜, closing $1.18⅜; May, $1.17¾@1.19, closing at $1.18.

Corn—A moderately active movement reported for prompt delivery, with prices ruling generally firm and for No. 2 hardening slightly. Near the extreme close, in sympathy with the buoyancy in winter wheat, the market rallied about ⅛@¼c a bu, and left off, as a rule, firmly on a somewhat livelier speculative inquiry—No. 2, including regular inspection, at 67⅛@67⅝c in elevator, closing at 67⅝c, and do old crop, 69c and do delivered at 71@71½c, closing at 71½c; No. 1, 69@69½c, closing at 69½c; No. 2 white, 68½c bid and 70c asked; No. 2 futures: January, 67⅛@67⅝c, closing at 67⅝c; February, 66⅞@67⅛c, closing at 67⅛c; March, 66¼@66⅝c, closing at 66⅝c; April, 66@66⅛c, closing at 66⅛c asked; May, 64⅞@65⅛c, closing at 65c bid, and New York steamer mixed January closing at 66½c bid, February closing at 65½c bid. Oats—More inquiry noted for early delivery at somewhat stronger prices, and in the option line business has shown much more life, and prices have been worked up very sharply on an unusually excited market, gaining for the day ¾@1¼c per bu, and closing generally strong; No. 1 white, 51¼c; No. 2 white, new rule, 47½@47¾c, closing at 47¾c bid, and old rule nominal; No. 3 white, 46½@46⅝c, closing at 46⅝c asked; No. 2, new rule, 46@46½c, closing at 46½c bid, and old rule 47½c; No. 3, 45¼@45½c; white Western, ungraded, 46@50c, as to quality; No. 2 Chicago nominal; No. 2 futures, January, 46⅞@47c, closing at 47c; February, 46⅝@47⅛c, closing at 47⅛c; March, 46⅞@47⅜c, closing at 47⅜c; April, 46⅞@47⅜c, closing at 47⅜c; May, 46⅞@47⅜c, closing at 47⅜c. Rye held above the views of buyers and quiet today; prime to choice Canada quoted at 72@74c; prime Western afloat at 71c bid and up to 73c asked. Barley moderately sought after at unchanged prices; No. 1 Canada, very choice, last sold at $1.01; No. 1 Canada bright, $1.02; No. 2 Canada, extra quality, at 95c; ungraded Canada, 97c; Western, 70c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products unsettled on a fairly active movement, chiefly in the speculative interest, with Western steam lard most of the day showing decided depression, as influenced by the heaviness at the West, though hardening a little later in the afternoon. Western mess pork in good request for early delivery, leaving off at $18.50@18.75 for new packing, as to brands—the latter for choice. Cut meats in moderate request, including pickled shoulders in bulk at 8⅜@8½c; pickled hams, 11¾@12c; smoked hams, 13@13½c; smoked shoulders at 9c; pickled bellies, 8¾@9¾c. Bacon in some request. A freer movement reported in Western steam lard for prompt delivery, leaving off at $11.00@11.05 for contract grade. Futures: January closing at $11.00 bid; February, $10.99@11.05, closing at $11.05; March, $11.07@11.13, closing at $11.13; April, $11.13@11.22, closing at $11.21; May, $11.22@11.30, closing at $11.30; June, $11.30@11.35, closing at $11.35; July, $11.32@11.40, closing at $11.40; August closing at $11.45; year closing at $10.50@10.80.

TALLOW—In fair demand, with prime quoted at 8⅜c bid.

SUGARS—Raw quiet but firm, on the basis of 6⅝c for fair refining muscovado; refined as last quoted.

FREIGHTS—Berth freight movements on a moderate scale, and generally on a steady basis as to rates. Accommodation for grain more sought after, though the further rise in wheat impeded export operations. More call has been noted for tonnage for chartering purposes—in good part for petroleum, though to a moderate extent for grain, lumber, and general cargo at essentially unaltered figures. For Liverpool—The reported engagements included, by steam, flour at 2s 3d@2s 9d, as to routes (local at 2s 6d @2s 9d); grain, 7d; provisions through and local at 27s 6d@40s, as to routes.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—COTTON—Steady at 10 3-16@10 7-16; futures quiet but steady; January, 10.06; February, 10.11; March, 10.24; April, 10.38; May, 10.52; June, 10.56; July, 10.79; August, 10.90.

FLOUR—Steady; Receipts, 49,000 brls; exports, 5,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.40@3.80; common to good extra, $3.75@4.40; good to choice, $4.50@7.00; white wheat extra, $5.25@7.25; extra Ohio, $3.80@6.50; St. Louis, $3.80@6.75; Minnesota patent process, $5.60@7.60.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash lots ½c stronger and higher; options opened weak, afterwards firmer, advanced ½@1¼c, closing firm; receipts, 71,000 bu; exports, none; No. 2 spring nominal; hard spring, $1.25; ungraded red, 98c@$1.16; No. 3 red, $1.08¾@1.10½; steamer No. 2 red, $1.09¼; No. 2 red, $1.12¾@1.14¼; No. 1 red, $1.18@1.19¼; ungraded white, $1.06@1.16; steamer No. 2 do, 91½c; No. 1 white, sales 16,000 bu at $1.12; No. 3 red, January, sales 192,000 bu at $1.12¾@1.13¼, closing at $1.13¼; February, sales 663,000 bu at $1.13¼@1.14¼, closing at $1.14¼; March, sales 848,000 bu at $1.15½@1.16¼, closing at $1.16¼; April, sales 408,000 bu at $1.17 7-16@1.18¼, closing at $1.18¼; May, sales 728,000 bu at $1.17¾@1.19, closing at $1.19.

HAY—Quiet but firm at 65c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice in fair demand and market firm.

PETROLEUM—Dull; united, 91⅝c; crude, 6⅝@7⅛c; refined, 7⅛@7⅜c.

RESIN—Steady; $1.60@1.67½.

TURPENTINE—Dull and weak; 52½c.

EGGS—Western fresh, firm for choice; 28@29c.

BUTTER—Dull and drooping; 16@40c.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm; Western flat, 7@13½.

LEAD—Quiet; common, $4.70; refined, $4.80.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm; high grades, $4.60@5.40.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; white, 57c; yellow held at 58c. Oats steady, with a fair demand at 49c.

CORN-MEAL—Higher; $2.50.

HAY—Dull; ordinary, $10.00@14.00; prime, $15.00@16.00; choice, $18.00@19.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong; $18.25. Lard firmer; refined tierce, $11.00; keg, $11.50. Bulk meats in good demand; shoulders firmer; loose, $6.50@6.65; packed, $6.80@6.85; clear rib and long clear firmer; $10.25. Bacon dull; no shoulders on hand; clear rib and long clear, $10.12½. Hams—Sugar-cured quiet but steady; choice canvased, 13½c, as in size.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and lower; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 6@9½c. Sugar quiet and weak; common to good common, 5@5½c; fair to fully fair, 5⅝@6½c; prime to choice, 5⅞@6⅛c; yellow clarified, 7@7⅜c; choice and white clarified, 7½@7⅝c; granulated, 8⅝c. Molasses easier; centrifugal, 20@37c; common, 25@30c; fair, 34@38c; prime to choice, 42@50c; fancy, 52c; fermenting, 4@5c lower. Rice steady and unchanged; Louisiana, 4¼@6⅜c.

BRAN—Steady; 95c.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Prime crude, 35@36c; do summer yellow, refined, 43@46c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The corn market is quiet, with prices lower to sell, notwithstanding the strong tone prevailing in the West. Buyers are not anticipating their wants, but are only purchasing as their immediate needs require. Old corn is nominal at 73@74c, as to color; new steamer mixed quiet at 69@70c; new steamer yellow at 71c; and best no grade at 60@65c, as to condition and color. Oats very firm, with quiet business doing; No. 1 white, 53c; No. 2 white, 51c; No. 3 white, 49@49½c; No. 1 mixed, 49@50c; No. 2 mixed, 48@48½c.

FLOUR—Market firm on part of receivers, with quiet demand.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and in good demand, both for local and export trade; backs, $21.00 per brl; short cut, $20.50; long clear, $20.00; lean ends, $19.50; mess, $19.25. Lard firm, with prices strong, and a good local and export trade, at 11½c per lb in tcs. Beef steady and unchanged at $12.50 per brl for extra mess, with hams steady at 11c for Western smoked. Fresh beef quiet, with prices steady at 6@8c per lb for steers, 8@11½c for hinds, 5@7c for fores.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—About steady at 6d for grain to Liverpool, with engagements of about 150,000 bu at those figures. Room for sack flour to Glasgow in good demand at 26s 3d, with rates advanced under brisk trade. Asking rates to different points as follows: To Liverpool—Grain, 6d; sack flour, 22s 6d; provisions, 25s. To London—Grain, 7½d; sack flour, 22s 6d. To Glasgow—Grain, 8d; sack flour, 27s 6d.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—FLOUR—Firm; more demand from home trade. Rye flour steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened steady, advanced ⅛@⅜c, closing firm; long-berry red, $1.11½@1.12½; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.11; No. 2 red, January, $1.10¾@1.11¼; February, $1.11⅝@1.12; March, $1.14@1.14¼; April, $1.15⅝@1.16¼. Corn—Options a shade stronger; local lots quiet but firm; rejected mixed, 60@61c; No. 3 quoted 62@63c; steamer, 64@65c; sail, mixed, 65@66c; sail, mixed, January, 64½@64⅞c; February, 63¼@63⅝c; March, 63¼@63⅝c; April, 63¼@64c. Oats firm; moderate demand; No. 2 mixed, 44@44½c; white, 45½@50c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. New mess pork, $19.00. Lard firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull and weak; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 30c; Western extras, 28c.

EGGS—Steady and unchanged.

CHEESE—Demand fair and market firm.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but firm; refined, 7⅜@7½c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,549 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 3,500 bu; oats, 4,250 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, $1.01⅛@1.01⅜ cash; $1.01⅜@1.02 January; $1.01⅛@1.02⅜ February; $1.03½@1.04 March; $1.05⅛@1.05⅝ April; $1.06⅝@1.07⅛ May; No. 3 red, 93c. Corn higher and fairly active; 48@48⅛c cash; 48⅛@48⅜c February; 49⅝c March; 50¼@50⅝c May. Oats higher but inactive; 38⅛@38¼c cash; 38¼c January; 43⅜@43⅝c May. Rye higher; 57⅛c. Barley unchanged at 60@85c.

LEAD—Firm at $4.30@4.35.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.14.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and easier; $17.25 cash; $17.35 bid March; $17.60 bid May. Dry salt meats easier; long clears, $8.80; short ribs, $8.85; short clears, $9.25. Bacon steady and slow; short ribs, $10.25; short clears, $10.50. Lard nominally 10½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 37,000 bu; corn, 76,000 bu; oats, 18,000; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu; oats, none; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

Afternoon Board—Wheat excited and higher: $1.03@1.03½ February; $1.04⅜@1.05 March; $1.07⅞@1.08 May. Corn firm and active; 48⅝c January; 49⅝@49⅞c February; 50⅝c March; 50¾@51c May. Oats strong and higher; 38⅝@39c January; 38¾c February; 43⅞@44 May.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—FLOUR—Steady, without change.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western inactive; higher; No. 2 winter red spot, $1.11@1.11¼; January, $1.11@1.11¼; February, $1.12@1.12¼; March, $1.13¾@1.14¼; April, $1.16 asked; May, $1.17¼ asked. Corn—Western quiet; firm; mixed spot, 64½@64¾c; January, 64¼@64⅜c; February, 63⅜@63⅝c; March, 63½@63⅝c. Oats a shade stronger; Western white, 49@50c; mixed, 46@48c; Pennsylvania, 46@49c. Rye higher; 72@74c.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull; Western packed, 20@25c; roll, 20@23c.

EGGS—Firm; fresh, 23@24c; limed, 15@18c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; unchanged. Sugar dull.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.17@1.17½.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,561 brls; wheat, 58,946 bu; corn, 83,880 bu; oats, 4,100 bu; rye, 100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 75,294 bu; corn, 58,824 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 187,850 bu; corn, 173,050 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 16.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 hard, $1.06½; No. 2, 98½c; January, 98¼c; February, 98⅞c; March, 1.00; May, $1.06; No. 3, 85c; No. 4, 68c. Corn neglected; No. 2, nominally 56½@56⅞c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 36½c; white, 40c. Rye firmer; quiet; No. 1, 59c; No. 2, nominally 55½@56c. Barley tame; No. 2 spring, 74½@75c; No. 3 spring extra, 51c bid.

PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork, $17.40 cash or January; $17.50 February. Lard—Prime steam, $10.65 cash or January; $10.75 February.

HOGS—Lower, at $5.80@6.25; dressed hogs wanted at $7.00@7.25.

BUTTER—Dull.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Firm; wanted.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu; barley, 21,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 2,800 bu; barley, 27,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red spot, $1.01¾; January nominally $1.01¾; February, $1.02½; March, $1.05; April, $1.06¼; May, $1.08¼; July, $1.05¼. Corn quiet; high mixed, 54c; No. 2 spot or January, 53¾c; February held at 54c; March, 54⅝c; May, 55½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 38¾c.

Closed—Wheat firmer; No. 2 spot, $1.02 bid; January, $1.02¼ bid; February, $1.03¼; March, $1.05¾ bid; April, $1.07¼; May, $1.09. Corn firmer; No. 2 spot, 53¾c bid; January, 53¾c bid; February, 53⅝c bid; May, 55⅝c. Oats dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,500 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 16.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Easier, but not quotably lower.

GRAIN—Wheat steady at $1.02. Corn dull at 54@54½c spot; 53¾@54¼c February; 54c March; ear, 48@51c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm at 41c. Rye weaker at 63@65c. Barley in fair demand; extra No. 3 spring, 62@63c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but steady at $17.50@17.75. Lard in moderate demand at $10.35. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet but steady; shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib, 10¾c; clear, 11c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.13.

BUTTER—Easier, but not quotably lower.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 16.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 9¾c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand fair and market firm; new mess, $18.00@18.25. Lard steady and firm; steam leaf, $12.00; prime steam, 10¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged at $1.13.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 22,000 bu; shhipments, 23,000 bu; No. 2 red, 85½@86c cash; 85c bid February; 85¼c bid March. Corn—Receipts, 41,000 bu; shipments, 52,000 bu; weak; 40¼c cash; 41c bid February; 41¾c bid March; 43c bid May. Oats firmer; 33c cash.

BUTTER—Quiet; 18c for good roll; 20@24c for dairy.

EGGS—Unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 16.—GRAIN—Corn—New steady; high mixed, 48@48½c; mixed, 47½@48¼c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 38¾@39¼c. Rye firm and scarce; No. 2, 60¼@60½c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.14.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 450 bu; corn, 34,550 bu; oats, 10,-628 bu; rye, 1,500 bu; barley, 1,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 29,850 bu; oats, 33,375 bu; rye, 1,500 bu; barley, none.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat unchanged; cash January, $1.00; February, $1.00¾; March, $1.02¾; April, $1.04¾ bid; May, $1.08¾; No. 2 white, 98¼c; No. 2 red, $1.01. Corn steady; No. 2, 55c. Oats strong; No. 2, 39¼c; No. 2 white, 41c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 17,450 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 13,873 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 red, $1.00. Corn quiet; mixed, 48½c. Oats quiet; mixed, 37c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn firm; new high mixed, 64c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 16.—GRAIN—Neglected; quotations nominally unchanged; holders firm.

PETROLEUM.

BRADFORD, Pa., Jan. 16.—PETROLEUM—The market today was dull and uninteresting, but remained steady and firm throughout. Opening at 91¼c, it did not reach a lower point during the day, but advanced to 92⅛c at 1:45, fell to 91½c, and advancing closed at 91⅞c; sales, 492,000 brls; total shipments Monday, 46,-857; charters, 11,111.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 16.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 91¼c; highest, 92c; lowest, 91c; closed, 91⅞c; shipments, 46,856 brls; charters, 11,111; runs, 71,727.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 16.—PETROLEUM—Steady; United certificates firm; closed at 91⅞c; refined, 7⅜@7¾, Philadelphia delivery.

OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 16.—PETROLEUM—The opening trades were at 91⅝@92c, then it dropped to 91⅝c, advanced ⅛c, broke to 91⅜c, improved to 92c, fell to 91⅝c, advanced to 92⅛c, and the session closed with 92c bid. It opened this afternoon at 92c, sold at 92⅛c, broke to 91⅝c, improved to 91⅞c, and closed at 91⅞c. Total sales, 876,000 brls.

COTTON.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 16.—COTTON—Quiet at 9⅝c; receipts, 1,445 bales; shipments, 2,530; stock, 88,542; sales, 1,350.

GALVESTON, Jan. 16.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; net receipts, 2,158 bales; exports, Great Britain, 1,589; Continent, 765; coastwise, 400; stock 137,370.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—COTTON—Nominally unchanged; net receipts, 7,564 bales; gross, 9,925; exports, France, 5,890; Continent, 1,150; sales, 4,000; stock, 319,425.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—COTTON—Steady; fair demand; middling, 9⅝c; sales, 1,400 bales; receipts, 1,800; shipments, 2,100; stock, 68,800.

WOOL.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—WOOL—Demand steady; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 38@40c for X, 40@42c for XX, and 43½@45c for choice XX and above and XXX; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces in moderate demand, 37@38c for X; combing and delaine fleeces quiet, 40@45c for fine delaine, 40@48c for fine and No. 1 combing. Unwashed wools continue to sell at wide range as to quality and condition, principal business being in range, 25@32c for fine and medium grades; pulled wools selling at 42½@48c for choice Eastern and Maine supers, and 25@40c for common and good.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—WOOL—Steady and unchanged.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—For all classes and styles of goods more or less inquiry; moderate selections. A good number of buyers present, but much caution. In prints, ginghams, dress goods, white goods, hosiery and underwear, cottonades and staple cottons, there is more or less doing.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 16.—TURPENTINE—Steady; 49½c.

SMALL-POX AND GARBAGE.

Dr. De Wolf and the Suppression Policy—Benefits of an Occasional Case—Removal of Garbage.

A telegram in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday contained a criticism of the New York *World* on Health-Commissioner De Wolf for suppressing small-pox cases, and he was asked what he had to say in reply:

"Not one word," was his answer; "I have nothing at all to say. Cases are reported here from day to day, but I am not bound to report them all. I am only required to make an annual report to the Council which is correct, and that I have done. I haven't a word to say in regard to that article."

"It charges you with saying that a few cases of small-pox in some neighborhoods are a good thing."

"Well, now, look here! A case of small-pox breaks out two or three doors from you. What do you do the very first thing, if you have not been recently vaccinated? You rush off and get vaccinated and have your family vaccinated, and the whole neighborhood does the same thing. Is it not a good thing that that neighborhood has been

FRIGHTENED INTO TAKING STEPS TO PROTECT ITSELF

against small-pox? There are not many cases now or much danger of a general outbreak, because all our people are protected by vaccination, but wait till four years from now, and if an occasional case should break out you will see people rushing here at the rate of from 1,000 to 2,000 per day to get vaccinated. We vaccinated 2,000 people here last year in one day many a time, and is it not a good theory that people were led to so protect themselves, and protect the community in which they live? I may have said that an occasional case of small-pox is useful for this purpose, though I don't know to whom or when. But as to the insinuation that on the same principle it would be well to have cases of the plague, typhus, or yellow-fever, is there any parallel between the two cases? The one is a preventable disease, the other is unavoidable."

"THE REMOVAL OF ASHES AND GARBAGE,"

said Commissioner De Wolf yesterday, "is a question of great importance, and becomes more serious from year to year. We cannot dump the stuff into the lake. An order for a dumping-ground, introduced into the Council a week ago, did not pass, for the Mayor inquired where the money was to come from to buy the ground. We cannot go outside our city limits, as the town authorities would come down on us with an injunction. But if the Council furnishes us with money there would be no difficulty about this thing."

In reply to the charge of Ald. Cullerton that the employers merely received complaints and did nothing, the Commissioner said that the ashes and garbage were removed all over the city. "But the time is coming," he said, "when it will be a serious question what to do with the refuse. My opinion is we should take it out of the city on a railroad train. But the farmers won't take it, for manure is a drug to them, and they won't allow us to dump it on their premises now. They may take a few loads in spring for their gardens, but if we have a pile of manure and go to a farmer and ask him to remove it to his farm, he tells us he will do so if we pay him $1 a load for the work."

"Do you intend making

ANY RECOMMENDATION ON THE SUBJECT?"

"I intend to suggest that money be appropriated for the purchase of a dumping-ground. When the Council tells me where to remove the stuff to there will be no difficulty about it. It will be a matter of expense to the city. Mr. Felton, at the bridewell, takes some of the refuse every spring, but he wants clean manure, and objects to its being mixed with barrel staves and tin scraps. I regard the question as a very proper thing for the Council to discuss. The Commissioner of Public Works is in the same fix as this department. He doesn't know what to do with the street-scrapings. We might go out into the lake beyond the three-mile limit, but it is a question whether the city should begin to make a dumping-ground of the lake. What will we do when Chicago becomes a city of 1,000,000 inhabitants? It would be a very bad precedent to dump it in the lake; besides, six months of the year we cannot get out into the lake at all, and in the summer months from the frequency of storms it is unsafe for scows to go beyond the three-mile limit. There are grave objections to the lake as a dumping-ground. New York has effectually spoiled her harbor by using it as a dumping-ground, notwithstanding the ebb and flow of the tide, and the salt water. I see no better way than buying a dumping-ground outside the city and removing ashes and garbage to it by railroad train."

THE FOREIGN MAILS.

Clippings from the Newspapers Received by the Last Steamer.

An Extraordinary Session of the Spanish Cortes—Gambetta's Oratory.

The German Government Becoming More Friendly to American Pork.

The Missing Link—Floods and Earthslips in Switzerland—A French Fling at England—Items.

Parties in Spain—View of an Extraordinary Session of the Cortes.

MADRID, Dec. 25.—Never since the Restoration had the opposition discussed the dynasty and the monarchy as in Congress this week, and still on the whole it cannot be denied that the most important event of this session of twenty days has been the return to the Royalist camp of Martos, Montero Rios, and the Democrats who have joined Marshal Serrano, who have tendered their allegiance to Don Alfonso and who are held to have seceded completely from Ruiz Zorrilla, from Salmeron, from Figuerola, and other advanced agitators. Martos, in a splendid speech, frequently interrupted by the cheers of the Ministerial Deputies, sketched the state of mind, the vacillations, the doubts, the misgivings of the radical politicians who, after having witnessed the failure of King Amadeus, of the Republic, of the revolution, of Republicanism split into rival factions, turn round and see a country weary of turmoil and disturbance, a nation which desires to give its young sovereign credit for his essay of liberal policies, a people that seems to fancy that the ancient monarchy can coexist with liberty and with the rights of its citizens, and Martos declares that he will be ready to coöperate in this revolution if the King goes one step further than Sagasta and shakes off the reactionary influence of Marshal Campos and of the Minister of Justice. The press in general attribute much importance to the attitude of Martos, as it has deprived the Republican party of its most moderate and middle class elements, thus strengthening the throne and the dynasty; not that any one supposes for one moment that the Federals, with Margall and Ruiz Zorrilla, or the conservative Republicans, with Castelar, are likely to follow in the wake of Martos, much as they perceive the blow dealt upon their influence in the middle classes of Spain by the desertion of Martos.

Next in importance to the attitude of the democratic schools has been that of the Conservatives. Señor Romero Robledo took the Cabinet by surprise on the last but one day of these debates with a motion asking the House to declare that it congratulated their Majesties on the happy birth of a Princess and upon the very important adhesion of so many and such influential elements of democracy and of radicalism as had lately entered the Royalist ranks. The Cabinet and majority rather sulkily, and after a protest against this unusual and unprecedented proposal in the midst of a debate, voted the motion, and the thirteen Republicans alone gave their votes against the Conservative proposal, Castelar springing to his feet to declare that "their consciences could not allow them to take part in an act of adhesion to the throne." Toward the end of these debates Señor Canovas del Castillo, ex-Premier and recognized leader of the Conservatives, pronounced a vigorous speech, the pith of which was that he approved the conversion of Democrats but would combat their constitutional campaign, their reforms, just as he had done and intended to do with the policy of Señor Sagasta. There is a rancor and bitterness in the speeches of the Conservative orators which faithfully reveal the profound disgust and displeasure they feel, because they know that Sagasta enjoys the ear and confidence of his sovereign and has acquired such influence over his King that there is no very immediate probability of his dismissal, and indeed much less probability of Don Alfonso calling the Conservatives to office.

Gambetta's Oratory.

A Paris correspondent writes to the *St. James Gazette*: "The chief secret of Gambetta's power as an orator was that he allowed his emotions to carry him along with them, as seemingly helpless as a leaf in the tempest. He employed none of those tricks of oratory, none of those studied gestures which are the stage carpentry of the tribune, the sheet anchor of mediocrity. Gambetta's characteristic eloquence was the language of passion; it was not until his whole being was shaken and convulsed by the storm within him that the jeers of enemies were silenced and men who detested his principles grew pale with excitement and surrendered themselves for the time being to the magic of his influence. I was in the Chamber of Deputies when Gambetta delivered one of his last great speeches. He walked up the steps of the tribune listlessly; his face was unusually flushed; he seemed oppressed by the summer heat and doubtful of himself. He commenced speaking slowly, almost hesitatingly, and in such a low voice that every head was bent forward in order to catch his words. There was no mighty swing of the ax against the tree he wished to fell, but a dilatory chipping of the bark that was positively irritating to those who expected to see the giant rush at once to his task. Presently some murmurs arose in the House, some scoffing from the reactionary side. Gambetta's nostrils dilated, the red hue of his face changed to pale olive, his fingers clutched the rostrum nervously, and his voice at each successive period rose to a higher tone. Fresh interruptions came, in which the orator perhaps caught some bitter personal allusion. Then he began to pace the tribune like a caged lion. His massive head was thrown back and his eye flashed defiance, while period after period was thundered forth with such a volume of sound as to drown the rising tumult. From that moment and for fully an hour afterward the Chamber was spell-bound."

American Pork—A Change of Front Gradually Presented by the German Government.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—The German Government is apparently coming to its senses about the proposed prohibition of American pork. The articles in the *Weser Zeitung* have had a very beneficial effect, and the fear of retaliatory measures on the part of the United States is having a still greater. The Berlin *Tribune* of this morning says: "As soon as the United States Government makes a reduction of 20 per cent on the import duties to those nations which permit the free importation of its grain and meat German exports to America will cease, and England, Holland, Belgium, and France will fill the gap and we shall lose our best market. In every way this prohibition of American pork will be injurious—most injurious perhaps—because it will give our social democrats a great lift. The advantage to the few will disappear entirely in the danger to the whole." The Berlin *Tageblatt*, speaking on the same subject, says: "The prohibition of American pork will be disastrous." The same paper announces, on good authority, that the Bundesrath has taken into consideration the protests that have appeared against the intended prohibition and has substituted the word "occasional" (or for a certain time) "prohibition" for "permanent prohibition," as originally intended. The reason for this change is found in the fact that the paragraph of the law of the 1st of July, 1869, permits of an "occasional" prohibition of articles of food in view of the danger of infectious disease; but the word "permanent" would need the sanction of the Reichstag before it could be applied to the regulation. The German Government is now anxious to find a way out of the difficulty in which it finds itself. It has made a blunder in threatening the prohibition at all, and is anxiously waiting to see if the United States will not make some kind of a promise that the export of pork shall be thoroughly examined before shipment. If this be done the Bundesrath is ready to withdraw its projected measure. Perhaps the easiest way to get the German Government out of the difficulty in which it finds itself would be for the United States to make such a declaration, or to republish the measures that are taken for preventing the exportation of diseased meat from American ports.

"The Missing Link."

There is now being exhibited at the Royal Aquarium in London a strange hairy little creature named Krao. Krao is described as a very bright-looking, intelligent girl of about 7 years of age. She was caught, according to the account given of her, in the forest near Laos, and brought to England by Mr. Carl Bock, a Norwegian, who, since the expedition described by him in "The Head Hunters of Borneo," has been exploring Siam and the wilder States to the northeast. Hearing in various quarters of the existence of a race of hairy, tailed men, similar in appearance to a family kept at the Court of Mandalay, he offered a reward for the capture of a specimen. A man was caught, and with him the child now exhibited, and a woman of similar appearance then allowed herself to be taken. When the little one attempted to wander the parents called her back with a plaintive cry, "Kra-o," and the call has been adopted as her name. The eyes of the child are large, dark, and lustrous; the nose is flattened, the nostrils scarcely showing; the cheeks are fat and pouch-like, the lower lip only rather thicker than is usual in Europeans; but the chief peculiarity is the strong and abundant hair. On the head it is black, thick, and straight, and grows over the forehead down to the heavy eyebrows, and is continued in whisker-like locks down the cheeks. The rest of the face is covered with a fine, dark, downy hair, and the shoulders and arms have a covering of hairs from an inch to an inch and a half long. There is, it is said, a slight lengthening of the lower vertebræ, suggestive of a caudal protuberance, and there are points in the muscular conformation and otherwise which will provoke discussion. Krao has already picked up a few words of English. She is said to be of a frank, affectionate disposition, and shows truly feminine delight in her clothes, jewelry, and ribbons. The showman exhibits her as "the missing link."

Switzerland.

GENEVA, Jan. 1.—The floods of last week, which have caused so much material loss, have unfortunately not passed away without entailing a lamentable sacrifice of human life. On Wednesday the Wiese, a stream which flows through Lörrach, became a raging flood, overflowing its banks, and swept away the abutments of the Sullinger bridge at Lörrach. On Thursday morning, without further warning, the bridge completely collapsed, and twenty-five persons who were standing on or passing over it fell into the water. With great difficulty and at considerable risk, five of the unfortunates were rescued by the bystanders, but all the rest perished.

A kilomètre of the Simplon line, near Sierre, has been destroyed by an earthslip, and traffic cannot be resumed for a fortnight. A steamer has been wrecked with the loss of one life on Lake Constance. The Thur has overflowed its banks, and all the country between Kappel and Lichtensteig is under water. In the Grisons the heavy rains, following on a great downfall of snow, have filled many Alpine valleys with destructive avalanches. The Val de Travers has been converted into a vast lake. In Canton Fribourg many houses and other buildings have been literally melted by the water, and all their contents swept away. In Glarus, the Valais, Schwyz, Lucerne, Vaud, Aargau, Neutchatel, and Berne, railway traffic has been stopped, the roads obstructed by floods, avalanches, and earthslips, and the damage and loss thereby occasioned are beyond computation. During the last three days there has been no rain, and the weather is more like that of genial spring than of early winter; but, as the mountain snows continue to melt, the rivers are falling and the floods abating with unusual slowness.

A Lofty French Fling at England.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—The *Republique Francaise*, replying to the *Times*, professes to feel no alarm at the prospect of France being isolated in the Egyptian question:

"France has always counted chiefly on herself; and even if the temper of the other Powers is such as it is represented to be in the *Times*, she will maintain the same attitude. The Cabinet of St. James', in offering us an advantage which we already possessed, made us a proposal, which has been rejected. It has been rejected courteously—an opening being left for the resumption of negotiations—and that for the very simple reason that the proposed concession was no concession at all. We have nothing, indeed, to ask of England; it is England that asks us to acquiesce in her policy by manifest action. We shall be very happy to do so; but only if it should be made worth our while. In other words, we cannot be called on to support loyally and positively, the British policy, not only in theory, but in fact, unless we find therein the advantages to which we are entitled; so much entitled, indeed, that six months ago the English Cabinet never dreamt of denying them. France will not alienate her indisputable liberty of action, except under the conditions required by her dignity and her interests."

The French Census.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—Further results of the census of the 18th of December, 1881, are given in the *Journal Officiel*. Of the total population of 37,400,000, 18,650,000 are males and 18,750,000 females; 1,000,000 are foreigners, and 22,400,000 are resident in the parish in which they were born; 18,-200,000 belong to the agricultural population, 9,300,000 to the manufacturing classes, 3,800,000 to the commercial classes, 1,600,000 to the liberal professions. There are 2,150,000 living exclusively on their independent fortunes, or pensions. Another interesting portion of today's figures is that relating to the civil conditions of the population. The number of married men is 7,250,000, and of married women 7,503,000. There are 1,025,000 widowers and 1,964,000 widows, and 10,110,000 single males and 9,280,000 single females.

South African Gossip.

DURBAN, Jan. 1.—Sir Theophilus Shepstone crossed the Tugela yesterday morning, and within an hour the troops were moving on Ekowe, where the main body will await the King's arrival from Port Durnford. The column communicates with Fort Pearson by heliograph.

Vijn, Cetywayo's Dutchman, has returned from a trip through the country. He says that the Zulus now have a proverb to the effect that the English are liars. He thinks there will be war again before the year is out; as soon, in fact, as Cetywayo feels secure. It is reported that guns and powder are being run in from Delagoa Bay to any extent, the Zulus buying largely, in view of eventualities.

There is a wild rumor afloat that the mounted men will countermarch the infantry, and proceed to Ulundi; but this course is hardly probable.

John Dunn took 800 followers to the recent meeting. He is now near the Tugela.

A COMMON-SENSE SUNDAY.

Men Not to Be Made Good by Law—Sermon by the Rev. George W. Gallagher.

N. Y. Herald, Jan. 15.

At the Fourth Unitarian Church, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, the Rev. George W. Gallagher took for his subject, "A Common-Sense Sunday." His text was taken from Matthew, xii., 12: "Wherefore is it lawful to do well on the Sabbath days." He opened his discourse by stating that the recent attempt to enforce the old Sunday laws, so long obsolete, suggests the need of a more common-sense Sunday than these laws give us. Before entering upon the subject he was advocating the minister sketched briefly the history of Sunday observance. The early Christians, said he, took the name Sunday, the first day of the week, from the Roman calendar, which contained the *dies solis*, or day of the sun. At first the Christians called it the "Lord's Day," to commemorate the resurrection of Christ, but as Gentile influence became more dominant it gradually assumed the name of Sunday, and the Christians gave it, as they did many of the pagan sacred days and feasts, a new interpretation, and made it signify the "Sun of Righteousness," arising in the person of Jesus, taking Malachi, iv., 2, as Scriptural basis for their authority. The day, however, was never regarded by the early Christians as a divine day in the same sense that the Jewish Sabbath was. It was spoken of by the early writers as a day of joy and cheerfulness. It was even considered as a feast day, and the Christians were forbidden to fast on that day. From the apostles' time it has been the custom of the Christians to worship on Sunday. The first official recognition of the day was in the year 321 A. D. in the famous edict of Constantine, in which he recommended that "the venerable Sunday," the ancient dies solis of the Romans, should be kept as a sacred day. A statute was passed in 1678 which may be regarded as the foundation of all the present laws on the subject in England and the United States. This statute enacted entire suspension of all kinds of business done on the ordinary days of the week except works of necessity and charity. Prior to this law the Christians held a less rigorous view of Sunday. The Puritanic conception of Sunday remains with us still, but a more common-sense view is leading us to return to the historical Sunday, and to regard it as a day of rest, worship, and enjoyment. All attempts to make humanity religious by the hour or the day through legal enactments will only result in hypocrisy, disgust, organized opposition, and the ultimate rejection of the pure moral restraint of genuine religious principles. Nature asks no privileges from Legislatures, and religion is as natural as air and water; its life depends on the native love of man's heart for the good and beautiful. The spirit of man is free and demands a free exercise of its powers. Sunday should be the most joyous day of the week; the churches should be kept open for those who engage in religious services; those cooped up all week should be allowed to breathe the fresh air by the seaside or in the public parks. Theatres should be thrown open free of charge on Sundays for the benefit of the masses who could not afford to pay during the week.

A Clergyman Who Believes Sunday Laws Should Be Modified to Suit Modern Ideas.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 14.—The Rev. E. R. Donehoe, a prominent orthodox clergyman of this city, and pastor of the Eighth Presbyterian Church, who is noted for his untiring zeal in work of charity and reform, delivered a sermon this morning in which he inveighed against the creeds of the churches of the present day as being tyrannical, and held in higher esteem among theologians than the Gospel itself. He also spoke against the existing Sunday laws, and, in the course of his utterances on the subject, said:

"In New York business-men have been greatly exercised over an attempt to enforce certain Sunday laws which have been enacted under far different conditions of society, where very different sentiments were entertained in regard to the claims and limitations of the Sabbath. The Puritanical ideas which found utterance in these recently exhumed statutes have long since given place to more liberal and Christian constructions of man's duty toward the Sabbath precepts. With the great changes which have taken place in our land since these laws were first enacted, the necessities of the times demand that a modification shall be made in those laws which govern the observance of the Sabbath. Else will they soon become, as they are now already rapidly becoming, an entire nullity. Christ clearly taught that rational necessity, man's natural wants and requirements, determine the manner of Sabbath observance. What today is needed in this and other States in the interests of morality and religion is a modification of our Sunday laws to such a degree as to bring them into something like accord with the enlightened sentiment of the present age."

The sermon has created unusual comment in religious circles in this city.

TALMAGE ON EVOLUTION.

Dr. Talmage Attacks the Theories of Darwin and Spencer.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—At the Brooklyn Tabernacle Dr. Talmage began a series of sermons in opposition to the theories of modern evolutionists, taking views diametrically opposed to those recently advocated by Mr. Beecher. He promised to dilate more fully upon the deceptions of infidelity and then to reply in a future sermon to the arguments of Dr. Heber Newton in favor of an expurgated Bible. His remarks yesterday were devoted to proving that evolution is contrary to the Bible, to science, and to common sense. There is no opposition, said he, between genuine science and revelation. The same God who by the hand of the prophet wrote on parchment by the hand of the storm wrote on the rocks. But between science falsely so called and revelation there is an uncompromising war, and one or the other must go under. At the present time the air is filled with social and pulpit talk about evolution. It is high time that people understand that evolution is up and down, and out infidelity. It is contrary to the facts of science and brutalizing in its tendencies. Thomas Paine and Voltaire no more disbelieved in the holy Scriptures than do the leading scientists who believe in evolution. This evolution is only an attempt to eject God and put Him clear out of reach. Who made the primal germ? Most evolutionists say, "We don't know." [Laughter.] There is no one that will openly say God made it. Here comes Huxley with a pall of protoplasm. Dear Mr. Huxley, who made the protoplasm? Thousands of species from four germs! Statements contradicting not only the Bible but the very A B C of science. A species never developed into anything but its own species. A species never crosses over. If there be an attempt at that then it is a hybrid, and the hybrid is always sterile and has no descendants. When common observation and science corroborate the Bible I will not stultify myself by surrendering to the elaborate guess of the evolutionists. I place also the account of how the worlds were made beside the evolutionists' account. Away back in the ages there was a fire-mist or star-dust, which cooled off into granit and was then shaped into mountains, and valleys, and seas. Who made the fire-mist? You push God some 60,000 or 70,000 miles from the earth, but He is too near yet for the health of evolution. For a great while the evolutionists thought that they had found the very stuff out of which worlds were made—a nebula of simple gas, but spectrocopes were invented by which they found that the nebula was not a simple gas, but a compound, which had to be supplied from some other source, and that implied a God.

THE SCIENTISTS DO NOT AGREE.

But I am very glad to know that while some scientists go into evolution there are more that do not believe in it. Among them Agassiz says there is in nature no such thing as change in organized beings actually taking place; there is no such thing on record. I know that the few men who have adopted the theory make more noise than the thousands who have rejected it.

There is one tenet of evolution which we are asked to adopt—natural selection, the survival of the fittest. There has been no natural progress. There is vast improvement, but from another source. The human race started with men ten feet high, and now the average is about five feet six inches. Much progress we have made, haven't we? [Laughter.] The Chinese nation, where not invaded by the Gospel, has not made one five hundred thousand millionth of an inch of advancement. Evolution is not upward; it is always downward. What is remarkable about evolution is that it is all the time developing its dishonesty. Evolution is ascribed to Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer. It was known and advocated hundreds of years before these gentlemen began to be evolved. They drag this old putrefaction of 3,000 years old around the earth, boasting that it is their originality. At Delmonico's is given a dinner in honor of Herbert Spencer, to whom is ascribed the origin of evolution. And the banqueters sit around eating their own relatives—[laughter]—slicing up their cousins—[laughter]—bedaubing mustard all over their loved ones—[great laughter]—while they declare it is the voice of God when Herbert Spencer reads a patronizing lecture to Americans. There is only one thing worse than English snobbery and that is American snobbery. [Laughter.] There is one kind of ocracy developing in this country that excites my contempt, and that is snobocraby.

AN ICE CALCULATION.

No Danger of a Famine Next Summer—An Abundance in Store and Low Prices in Prospect.

A few weeks ago, before the very cold weather set in, the usual winter rumor about an ice-famine next summer was in active circulation, and yesterday a reporter took a walk around among the ice men to see what the prospect really was, and to satisfy the ice-consumers as to the true condition of affairs.

E. A. Shedd, of E. A. Shedd & Co., said that there was a prospect for a good ice crop in view of the recent cold spells. They had cut ice from twelve to sixteen inches thick on their grounds, and he didn't think the dealers would have any trouble in filling their houses. The prospect was a good one for the coming summer, and the idea of an ice-famine as predicted by some croakers was preposterous. Mr. Shedd said he thought prices would be reasonable.

Mr. Willard, of the Washington Ice Company, predicted a fair average crop of ice and reasonable prices. As yet the prices had not been fixed, and would not be until about April 1. Their houses were being filled rapidly with ice averaging fourteen inches in thickness, and the indications were that the supply of ice next summer would fully equal the demand. That there would be no ice famine was certain.

A representative of the firm of J. P. Smith & Co. said the same in substance as Messrs. Shedd and Willard. Their houses were being filled rapidly, and it was probable that when summer came there would be a good supply and reasonable prices.

These sentiments were echoed by representatives of Griffin & Conolly, A. S. Piper, and others, and it would seem that there need be no fear of a scarcity of ice or a rise in prices.

Whence Comes the Name

Of Sozodont? It is derived from two Greek words signifying "to preserve the teeth"; and it deserves its title, for there is no preparation which will do this more rapidly, surely, and pleasantly. The consumption of Sozodont is immense.

SLIGHT ODDS.

A Little Story with a Large Moral—One Man Who Knew His Own Business.

"No, my dear," said the venerable keeper of a country store to a timid little girl whose head scarcely came up to the level of the counter. "No, my dear, we haven't any red flannel, but we have some first rate New Orleans molasses." Softly hinting that she didn't think that would answer the purpose quite as well, the child went her way in search of the article she wanted.

"Have you BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS?" asked a gentleman of a certain druggist whose name could be given were it desired. "I am troubled just now with a touch of my old friend, the lumbago, and the Benson's Plaster seems to go to the spot almost as soon as it touches the skin."

"Not at present," replied the druggist, genially, "but we have lots of plasters just as good. There is Allcock's, the Capsicum, and others—won't one of them do as well?"

"My dear sir," retorted the gentleman, with a slight show of temper, "I say nothing against those articles, but I am a business-man, and always ask for precisely what I want, and for nothing else. I may enlighten you, however, when I say that sometime ago, for another disease, of which the Capcine has since cured me, I tried all those you mention, with no appreciable benefit. They are inefficient, every one of them, the meanest act of the proprietors of some of them being this: that they make plasters with similar sounding names to deceive the unwary into believing they are the same thing. Experience taught me the difference. I'll go to the next man in your line. Good day."

Be on your guard against imitations. The genuine has the word CAPCINE cut cleanly in the middle of the plaster. All others are impositions.

Seabury & Johnson, Chemists, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Pursuant to an order of the County Court of Cook County, Illinois, the undersigned will receive proposals until Wednesday, January 24, 1883, at 12 m., for the purchase, for cash, of the stock of dry goods, millinery, dress goods, hats, caps, and notions belonging to the estate of Elizabeth Konpf, insolvent. Said goods and an invoice thereof may be examined at No. 4347 State-st., Chicago. Proposals should be directed to me at Room 41 Major Block, Chicago.

HENRY BEHM, Assignee.

A. H. VEEDER, Attorney.

Swift's Specific

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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & North-Western Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 8:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:00 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	‡ 3:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	‡ 3:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	9:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	‡ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	‡ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota	† 7:30 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:20 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Rockford Passenger	‡ 9:00 a m	‡ 7:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., the Union Passenger station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 a m	b 8:35 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:25 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 3:30 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:30 p m
Iowa Express	b 8:25 a m	b 3:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	[illegible]
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:15 p m	a 2:15 p m
Denver-Fast Express	a12:15 p m	[illegible]
Montana & Pacific Express	a12:15 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:15 p m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	b 3:30 p m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	[illegible]
Rockford Express	b 4:45 p m	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 p m	[illegible]
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c 9:30 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	c 9:30 p m	[illegible]
Texas Express	c 9:30 p m	[illegible]
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	c 9:30 p m	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:30 p m	*10:45 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Wednesday only.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight offices under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:00 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:30 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	†10:30 p m	[illegible]
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 7:00 a m	[illegible]
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:25 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 123 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Cincinnati & Chicago Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watseka Accommodation	*11:30 p m	* 9:45 p m

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R.R. Company—"Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	§ 8:00 a m	§ 9:00 p m
Louisville & Florida Express	§11:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:05 p m	* 9:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:35 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta, Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc.	*11:35 a m	† 3:00 p m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	‡ 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
Stevens Point & Ashland	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 4:00 p m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota, & Min'esota	* 5:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:35 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:35 a m	* 3:00 p m
Libertyville	* 4:30 p m	* 8:45 a m
Rockford, R. I., and Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	*12:05 p m	* 3:00 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City, & Yankton	§ 9:10 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Denver & San Francisco Fast Express	§12:05 p m	§ 2:10 p m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	§ 9:10 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
bSpringfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:25 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 2:35 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.

c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Dubuque and Sioux City trains leave and arrive at West Side Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 53 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:55 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:55 a m	* 7:55 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 3:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex.	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 3:30 p m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	*11:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Night Express	§10:20 p m	* 7:20 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

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Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	* 3:30 p m	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:00 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Local Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	§ 3:50 p m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:00 a m	* 6:45 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Express	§11:00 p m	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 3:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	†11:00 p m	‡ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	§ 9:15 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	* 9:15 p m	* 7:00 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. Sundays only.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts. Ticket Offices at 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrived.
Mail	* 8:30 a m	* 6:50 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Expresses	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Day and Night Expresses	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:35 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Lawn Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	‡ 1:00 p m	‡10:45 a m

‡Sundays only.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

For the present trains depart from and arrive at Weldon Station (Fourteenth-st.), Chicago, as follows: Leave Chicago 7:00 a. m., Chicago time. Arrive Chicago 8:40 p. m. Chicago time.

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CANADA, Frangeul..........Wednesday, Jan. 24, 6 a m

FRANCE, Pereire de Hauterive..Wed., Jan. 31, 11 a m

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MAKERS OF TILE.

Fifth Annual Convention of the Illinois Tilemakers' Association.

Highly Satisfactory Reports from All Those Making and Using Tile.

Benefits of Farm Drainage Discussed by Prof. Morrow, of the Industrial University.

What Kind of Tile to Lay, and How to Lay It—Other Subjects Discussed.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The fifth annual convention of the Illinois Tilemakers' Association began its session this morning in the Agricultural Museum in the State-House. There were about 150 delegates in attendance, representing the tile factories in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Michigan. Vice-President Loy, of Monticello, Ill., called the convention to order and explained the benefits to be derived from a yearly interchange of ideas. He hoped that each delegate would freely relate his experience of the last year. The farmers and all who take an interest in the development of the soil were just as welcome as the tilemakers, and he trusted that they would contribute of their knowledge for the general benefit.

The Secretary read the roll-call and the proceedings of the last annual meeting, which were formally approved, after which the Treasurer acknowledged the receipt of the customary annual dues.

THE INTEREST IN TILE-DRAINAGE.

The first business on the program was reports from members as to the interest in tile-drainage in their respective localities.

Mr. McCabe, of Rushville, reported that in his vicinity the demand exceeded the supply. On fairly tiled ground seventy bushels of weighed corn had been raised.

Mr. Ridgeway, of Indiana, found a growing demand for tiles, and the supply would be this year about 40 per cent short.

Mr. Leeman, of Marseilles, made a similar report, and stated that there was a great scarcity of the larger sizes.

Mr. Nickols, of Hinkley, stated that his business was so great that he had been compelled to cease advertising.

Mr. Pike, of Chenoa, reported a larger demand for the large sizes, and he believed that there would be more factories and prices would be reduced.

Mr. Tiffany, of Tecumseh, Mich., was of the opinion that there was no stock on hand at the present time, and he believed the demand would exceed the supply. The farmers are now investing their money in drainage instead of putting it in bank or stock, and they look upon it as a better investment.

Mr. Glotfelder, of Manier, was making tile right along, using steam-pipe for drying. The demand is more for the larger sizes than formerly.

Mr. Morton, of Bushnell, said the trouble now is, how to make tile cheaper. The demand is in excess of the supply, notwithstanding many new factories were erected during the last summer. He was about to put in steam-pipes and run all winter. Two years ago he was obliged to advertise largely. Now the farmers rush after tiles without being invited.

Mr. Eggleston, of Indianapolis, said there was a much greater demand for the larger sizes. Many farmers are now under-draining their dry lands, and so far as has been done, the results have proved very satisfactory. Tiled ground gives at least thirty bushels more corn to the acre than the untiled. He believed that in view of these facts the demand would be difficult to supply.

Mr. Elliott, of Tonica, said so far as his experience went the farmers were draining only their wet lands. There was no scientific system of underdrainage.

Vice-President Loy, of Monticello, reported that his works were running all the year round, and that he was about three months behind his orders. He had made sixty-five kilns last year. About two years ago he advanced the price 20 per cent, and a short time ago another advance of $2 was established. This advance about equalized the losses during the first year of the business. The farmers made no complaint, but came and took the tile as fast as made.

Mr. Clark, of Low Point, was not a tilemaker. He was a farmer, and was thoroughly satisfied with the results of his experiments with underdrainage.

G. J. Porter, of Chicago, had a new machine for the manufacture of tile, and he hoped to explain it to the convention.

Mr. Bowles, of Alton Junction, reported that in his section the farmers were slow to take hold, but there was now a good demand for all his firm could make.

Mr. Cunningham, of Virginia, said the demand for the large tile in a measure grew out of the imperfect laying of the smaller sizes, which were liable to choke up.

Mr. Hammon, of Virginia, and Mr. Washburn, of Galva, reported an active demand for all that they could make. The interest in underdrainage was constantly increasing.

Mr. McCabe, of Fairmount, hoped the Legislature would take some action on the question, so as to popularize it among the farmers, and enable them to secure the full benefits of underdrainage.

Mr. Nolan, of Mt. Sterling, made 1,000,000 feet last year. The demand was greater than the supply. There was a time when he found the sales very slow. He was afraid that the manufacturers might overdo the business, and prices fall to such a point as to leave no margin. The men who have used tile the longest are the largest buyers still. He put in tile for farmers with the understanding that it was to be paid for if it proved satisfactory. He was happy to say that he got his money in every instance.

Mr. Amos, of Danville, said that there was not half enough supply to meet the wants of his vicinity.

C. C. Campbell, of Grant Park, Ill., had put in ten miles of tile, and from wet, swampy land had raised fifty bushels of corn to the acre. This spring he would put in as much tile as he could get if he had to go fifty miles for it. [Applause.]

Mr. Gooding, of Belleville, said that south of his town the demand was constantly improving, and he was well pleased with the prospects.

Mr. Stucky, of Buffalo, Ill., said he was making better tile, the farmers were better pleased with the results, and the wet season of last spring were the causes for the increased boom of last year. He was afraid that the boom might be lessened by a dry season. There was a great work of education to be done. The farmer must be educated up to the full capacities of the system. In answer to a question he said that in his opinion two or three dry seasons would largely curtail the demand.

Campbell, of Grant Park, said tile drainage was as beneficial to dry land as to wet.

Mr. Pike, of Chenoa, wanted to know if draining dry land gave it an opportunity to breathe.

Two or three delegates quickly answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Heiss, of Mt. Pulaski, made 137 kilns last season and sold all out. The demand was for four-inch and larger sizes.

Mr. Siebig, a practical farmer, had laid fifteen miles, and so far it had proved a big financial success. He proposed to thoroughly underdrain his farms, which would take four years' time. There was a scarcity of men competent to lay tile drains. He understood that there was a system of laying tile by machinery, but he had not seen it.

A delegate stated that a model of such a machine would be on exhibition in the afternoon.

On motion, Messrs. Mills, Billingsby, and Pike were appointed a committee to prepare a program for the next annual meeting.

TILING COUNTRY ROADS.

The question of tiling country roads came up incidentally, and twenty-six of the delegates said they had sold quite largely to the Road Commissioners. One delegate had not got any pay, as the Commissioners said he had secured his pay by the improved condition of the road. He said that he felt that it would have been to his interest to put in the tile at his own expense. The single tile in the centre of the road was not so good as the double tiling.

Mr. Heiss, of Pulaski, said that in his vicinity some of the roads were tiled on each side with excellent results. On the darkest nights the horses knew at once when they reached the portions of the road which had been tiled.

MAKING TILE.

D. C. Taylor, of Kankakee, gave his experience as a young manufacturer. He burned in his kiln about 13,000, assorted sizes, and each kiln averaged about $385 or $390. It cost him $45 to burn each kiln. In Indiana the makers can burn in three days. It takes him about five. His clay is almost of fire quality. He arranges his draft to obtain a perfect combustion of the coal.

PRICES.

On the call of prices the range was given as follows: Two-inch, $9 to $12; two-and-a-half-inch, $12 to $15; three-inch, $12 to $20; four-inch, $18 to $25; five-inch, $25 to $35; six-inch, $30 to $50; seven-inch, $45 to $70; eight-inch, $58 to $90; nine-inch, $75 to $100; ten-inch, $100 to $130; eleven-inch, $140; twelve-inch, $150 to $200; fifteen-inch, $300.

Adjourned for dinner.

BENEFITS OF FARM DRAINAGE.

On reassembling, Prof. Morrow, of the Illinois Industrial University, delivered an address on the benefits of farm drainage. He said that six years ago he could have seen the propriety of preparing an address in the topic, but from the report of the magnitude of the business made to the convention he failed to see the necessity. The actively growing demand of the past three or four years has conclusively proved that the farmers are alive to the benefits of underdrainage. Formerly the plow was the symbol of agriculture, but it is now the tile, and this will be the type and best of the highest class of farming. The liberal use of the tile shows that the farmer is intelligent and enterprising. Every plant needs for its growth soil, heat, light, air, and moisture. A supply of water is essential, but an excess is dangerous. A saturated soil is a cold soil. It takes as much heat to evaporate a gallon of water from the soil as to boil away a kettle of water on a kitchen stove. A wet soil is necessarily a cold soil. In a wet soil the roots of plants will not penetrate. The surplus water causes the development of acids destructive to the growth of the plants. It also carries away the mineral salts and the nitrogenous matters from the soil and from the air. Dried-out soil is left hard, lumpy, or baked. Bad drainage curtails the working season of the farmer, shortening it both in spring and fall.

Ten years ago there were thousands of acres of rich soil throughout the State covered with ponds, which materially injured the surrounding lands because of the carrying out of the line of the saturation. Moving water in the soil invariably does good. Drainage perfectly systematized will conduct water to the soil after a protracted dry spell, and be of benefit to the growing plant. Soil is not dead matter. It is a living thing. The forces of matter are continually making soil. By the action of water and air the insoluble matter is made fit for plant food. Drainage is opening the soil to the passage through it of both water and air, working over the hard and harsh soils into food fit for the growing of plants. Good, dry earth is one of the best absorbents. It absorbs the gases of decaying substances. The falling rains wash into the drained earth the gases from the air and the manurial matters on the surface. There is, however, a loss or waste in drained soils. The amount is much less, however, than where there is no drainage to secure a minimum. Drains should be laid deep. By a provision of Nature, wherever the soil in drained land becomes too dry the water is brought back by the capillary tubes in the earth, bringing with it the nitrates so necessary to the growth of the plant.

Tile-draining is a saving of land, and improves really good land. Last spring some of the university lands were badly overflowed by the heavy spring rains, and they wished they had expended more money for tiles. Well-drained lands produce better and wholesomer crops, and wherever there is plenty of drainage a marked improvement in the sanitary condition is noticed. It is impossible to give an exact idea of the profit in tile-draining. In many cases it has paid very largely. It has reclaimed thousands of acres, and again it has done very little more than pay for itself. The testimony of all is that wherever a good system of drainage has been laid the lands have been improved and a better crop realized. Few things in farm practice has succeeded so well. The tilemakers are doing good, and he hoped they were making money. The manufacturer who allows poor tiles to leave his factory does a foolish thing. He disappoints the farmer and hurts the cause. A mistake on the part of the farmer is the use of small tile. The makers should urge the farmers to lay the larger sizes.

In laying tile a good outlet is essential, and to secure a good open ditch is necessary. Tiles should be laid with a uniform bottom, at a good depth. The joints should be well connected. Tile drains will not last for an indefinit time. The necessary repairs should be attended to at the earliest date, and this will result in another saving of money. There are two questions of the greatest moment—roads and drainage. The tilemakers are working actively for the benefit of the latter, and it is hoped that the time will soon come when they will aid the farmer.

AIR CURRENTS.

Mr. Tiffany, of Tecumseh, Mich., made a few technical remarks on the movement of air currents through the drainage pipes at various seasons of the year.

Mr. Billingsley thought that each day added to the interest of the drainage question throughout the United States. He used to believe that in California it was irrigation that was needed, but he now understands that the California farmers have at last been obliged to drain the lowlands. In Virginia and Louisiana there are on foot some elaborate schemes for draining large tracts of territory. Scarcely a farm in this State has been thoroughly drained. We are only getting ready for the future, and the time is coming when every foot of ground, even to the hill-tops, will be drained. To drain this State thoroughly would require the product of 1,000 factories, each of a capacity of 350,000 annually, for twenty-five years. He had known almost worthless land to produce bounteous crops after having been under-tiled, and advance in price from $5 to $75 per acre.

C. G. Elliott, of Tonica, explained how the alkaline crusts found on the irrigated lands in the West were formed. They were the result of upward evaporation.

Prof. Morrow suggested the raising of heavy crops as a means of reducing the loss of alkaline manures by reason of under-drainage.

IMPROVING COUNTRY ROADS.

Phocion Howard made a few remarks on the subject of improved roads throughout the State, and asked for the active coöperation of the tilemakers. The farmers, who were fairly represented in the Legislature, have never taken any steps to secure good State roads. Last fall an association was formed, mostly of business-men, to thunder at the doors of the Legislature to secure the necessary legislation compelling the building of permanent roads throughout the country. He hoped the association would appoint a coöperating committee.

CLAYS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

E. S. Tiffany, of Tecumseh, Mich., spoke on the question of clays and their management in connection with the manufacture of tiles. It was largely technical, and of importance only to the tile manufacturers.

A delegate wanted to know how to prevent the first row of tiles over the steam pipes from cracking.

He was told to salt them—mix salt with the clay before it is run through the machine.

This gave rise to a general discussion, in which nearly every delegate had something to say about dry cracks and the peculiarities of the clays in use. It possessed no interest for the general public.

The Chair appointed as the Committee on State Roads Messrs. Spalding, Van Heiss, Stookey, Pike, and Mills.

A number of technical questions connected with the manufacture of tiles—such as the best kind of shutters to the sheds, mixing-mills, crushers, steam dying, etc.—came up in rotation and was discussed at considerable length.

WHAT IS THOROUGH DRAINAGE?

"What Is Thorough Drainage on Flat Prairie Land?" was the next question, and Mr. Glottfeldt, of Manier, answered by stating that four-inch tile twenty feet apart and four feet deep was about the correct thing.

Prof. Morrow thought there was too much tile in twenty feet apart. He regarded thorough drainage secured in lands worth not over $50 an acre placed 100 feet apart. This he thought would be the fair average for Illinois if laid from three to four feet deep.

Mr. Nunes said that he knew of some thorough draining at seventy-five feet, four feet deep, and the results were highly satisfactory.

A delegate had drained some hard clay soils with main and side drains three feet deep, but still the land was not dried as it ought. He drained some black loam at eight rods' distance, and on twenty-seven acres raised over 2,000 bushels of corn.

Prof. Morrow believed in the good effects of tile in clay soils at four feet deep, but the drying out was slow. He wanted to know if it is possible to drain "hardpan."

Mr. Tiffany said that crawfish would bore through hardpan to find water. What the crawfish can do a man can do. For this reason he believed in tile-draining for hardpan.

Mr. Funk detailed his experience with several patches of white clay on his farms near Bloomington. He found the water was removed slowly. The mistake he made was in first putting down too small tile. This he had since taken up, and found it very clean and free from sediment. This small tile he has replaced with large. He instanced a case where a neighbor found in the tile in the white clay pockets a sort of jelly which filled up the drain.

A delegate said that willow roots would form a bulbous jelly in the pipes.

A delegate said that in crossing tile under a hedge he laid it in cement.

Another used sewer-pipe as a cover for a few lengths.

Another gentleman took up some tile filled with roots and relaid them, covering them with common tarred paper.

Mr. Billingsley said that water leaving roots would push out for water and work through any joint unless it were laid in cement. He believed in killing the trees and hedges.

Recess.

POINTS OF LAW.

On the reassembling of the convention Mr. Prime, of Dwight, read a letter from Blackberry, Kane County, giving the facts in relation to a drainage suit pending in the Supreme Court. It seems that one Peck undertook to drain his farm. The natural outlet was on a piece of wet land belonging to one Herrington, who took out an injunction, which was subsequently dissolved by Judge Peck. The Appellate Court reversed the finding of the court below, and the case is now before the Supreme Court. Peck asks the convention to tell him if any damage will be sustained by Herrington.

Senator Whiting was called upon, and stated that if the owner finds a natural outlet on his own land no liability could attach for any damage that might be entailed on his neighbor's property. The Appellate Court of the Third District has held that if the draining of the higher land occasions an increased flow of water on the land below the law presumes a damage. As a matter of common sense it is absurd. The flow of water is the result of the law of gravity, and it is nonsense to say that the owner of the higher land has to settle with every landowner below. The statute provides the limits of one town. It is a simple matter, but if it cross the boundary into two or three other towns the case becomes more complicated. Under the existing law, neighbors, if they fail to agree, can appeal to the Road Commissioners if the lands are within the limits of one town, and if they fail to agree, or the parties are dissatisfied, an appeal can be taken to the County Commissioners. This is much more simple than appealing to a jury of twelve men. If the convention would pass a resolution reciting that every landowner could drain on his own land without reference to his neighbor he thought the Legislature would so change the law as to conform to it.

Prof. Morrow inquired if the law presumes an increased flow of water over the lower land by reason of the drainage of the higher, and, on being told that it did, wanted to know where the line must be drawn. There are many large ponds, and it is difficult to state how much of its water would go on to the lower land. The common law presumes some damage, but in practice it does not amount to anything that can be accurately measured. He believed the resolution should be carefully worded.

Senator Whiting said that the court held the overflow as long as it continued to be a nuisance and a damage. If the lower man has a right to complain the chances are good for interminable suits.

Mr. Nichols thought the court ruled very wide of the mark. In his vicinity it has been proven that the laying of drain-tile does not add to the volume of water below. It dries the soil so as to make it spongy, and in rainy weather it absorbs the water that would otherwise flow over the surface to the lands below.

On motion, the Chair appointed Messrs. Elliott, Nichols, and Prime a committee to draft a resolution to be considered tomorrow.

J. E. Landrum, of Hebron, O., made a brief address on the construction and management of kilns. It was largely technical and of interest only to the manufacturers. The usual discussion followed, which was participated in by nearly all the delegates.

A PATENT TILE.

At the conclusion of the discussion a gentleman exhibited a patent sectional tile, with lock joints, which can be laid in three different ways. He considered it admirably adapted for draining roads, as it gives six times more leaching facilities than the common tile. It did not seem to meet with any favor from the delegates present because of the increased cost of molding and cutting, and the difficulty of burning.

Mr. Nunes said the difficulty in draining roadbeds was not in the tile, but in getting the water through the hard roadbed, and then he proceeded to sit down on the patented article, which he said was not worth a cent.

The exhibitor said that the patent had been investigated by engineers and practical tile manufacturers, who pronounced it a good thing.

COVERING THE JOINTS.

Mr. Billingsley wanted to know if there was any way of covering the joints so as to keep out the sand and still allow the water to go through.

A delegate said the joints should be covered with clay.

Another delegate suggested that the tiles be laid in cement.

Mr. Billingsley said that glazed tiles laid in cement would necessitate the use of sectional tiles with numerous joints.

Mr. Lyons stated that on the Mississippi bottoms tile was laid in clay with good results. The soil was quite sandy.

Mr. Van Winkle mentioned laying a tile-drain in quicksand and covering with clay. It answered very satisfactorily at the time, and he presumed it was still in good condition.

The question of using screenings in burning tile was discussed at some length, and the impression seemed to prevail that it was better to mix the screenings with nut coal.

OTHER MATTERS.

The convention next discussed the style of grates best to use in kilns, but no conclusion was reached, though some preferred to burn without the use of grates. The discussion abounded in technical terms, and few but experts would be able to comprehend even a verbatim report.

Mr. McCabe wanted to know if there was any machine that will lay tiles successfully.

Senator Plume, of Streator, said he had built a steam tile ditching machine, which will be at work near Streator during the coming season. It will dig a fifty-inch trench, but is not yet perfected, but he has every reason to believe that it will prove a success.

Adjourned.

SCIENTIFIC THIEVES.

Mutilation of Books at the Public Library—Chemists and Teachers Figure Among the Evil-Doers.

Yesterday afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter had a chat with Librarian Poole on various matters connected with his charge, but more particularly about the complaints recently made by him of mutilation of books belonging to the library. "Yes," said Mr. Poole, in reply to an inquiry, "we are sorely troubled with mutilations of books, though no more and perhaps not as much as in some other cities. But we are annoyed by a class of people from whom better things would naturally be expected. The mutilations of which we have to complain are made by educated people—people of science who know better than to do such things, but who are

UTTERLY DEVOID OF CONSCIENCE.

As an illustration of what one of them has done I will show you a copy of *Education*, a Boston publication." Mr. Poole thereupon produced the pamphlet, which with others of its kind is left in the reading-room. Nearly all of one page and one-fourth of another had been cut out and entirely removed from the periodical, thus so seriously mutilating it that it could not be bound. Another copy of the publication had been purchased at the expense of considerable trouble, and it was found that the article eliminated was one on the subject, "Our School System Incomplete."

"Of course," said Mr. Poole, "we have no means of ascertaining exactly who mutilated the periodical, but it was undoubtedly some person of education. No illiterate person would have had any need of such an article. It has been suggested that some newspaper man cut it out for the purpose of republishing it. But I have an idea that some school-teacher or some other person has taken it for the purpose of working over into a lecture or essay. At least I have not seen the article reproduced in any newspaper. Whoever did it has not only sinned himself, but he has done an almost irreparable injury to scholarly people, for by his act he has put all of them under suspicion, and consequently under strict surveillance."

"You say the practice of mutilation is not more common here than in other cities?"

"No, I think it is even less common here than in Eastern cities. The Astor Library has suffered severely in this manner. In fact, it seems as though it was a penalty all libraries are forced to undergo. As I have said, the greatest drawback caused by this vandal work is that it forces us to treat all classes as thieves, and permit none free access to the library except when attended."

"Do these people pay their respects to any other class of literature—poetry or science?"

"Occasionally a poem is mutilated by some one too lazy to copy an extract he desires to save; but it does not often occur. Here is a case in

THE SCIENTIFIC LINE

that is almost amazing, for it must have been done by some one deeply interested in chemistry." Mr. Poole then showed the reporter a volume of Francis Sutton's "Systematic Handbook on Volumetric Analysis," from which five pages had been torn out, and then the remaining leaves so pasted at the binding as to make it appear intact. On the margin of the 190th page was found the following in Mr. Poole's handwriting: "Pages 185 to 190 were torn out by a miserable thief, who disgraces the scientific profession and compels librarians to treat men of science as if they were thieves."

"You will observe," continued the Librarian, "that this book is one which only an advanced chemist could possibly be interested in. I am sorry to say this act is another illustration that, while education may be a civilizer, it sometimes does not reach the morals of a man. I don't know what was torn out of the book, but I will learn in a few days when I receive the copy which I was obliged to send to London for. Some persons think it strange that they are not permitted the freedom of the library. They can easy enough find their answer here. We don't know them, and therefore cannot trust them on account of the outrages of which I have spoken."

"Is there much stealing of entire volumes or periodicals from the library?"

"Now and then a periodical is stolen from the reading-room, but we generally catch the thieves, although we are often obliged to employ detectives to apprehend them. At this time a certain periodical disappears regularly each week as it comes to hand. We do not now know the thief, but we are certain to catch him sooner or later. He is probably some poor mechanic who wants the paper very bad, and who is not able to buy it. But that is no reason why the library should be pillaged. When he is caught he will be punished the same as the others we have detected."

"Do you have any trouble with subscribers who have a penchant for

MARKING PASSAGES IN BOOKS?"

"Not often. Now and then a book is returned quite badly marked up, but as the marks are usually done with lead-pencils they are not difficult to erase. Occasionally some vile fellow writes improper things on margins or distorts certain sentences, but when anything of that sort is observed or complained of the book containing the objectionable writing is thoroughly examined before it is sent out again. There is not so much of that sort of thing done here as in the East. In Boston the circulating libraries are greatly annoyed by people who write either absurd or vile passages on margins of books. It is very hard to locate the blame in these cases, except where the writing is done in a book the first time it goes out."

"How long do your cloth-bound books usually last?"

"A popular novel that is in demand will last perhaps six months. When it begins to show unmistakable signs of decay it is rebound, and very often the printed matter outlasts the second binding. Now and then a book is bound the third time, but not often."

"Do you find any great amount of purposeless mutilation or

MALICIOUS MARRING OF BOOKS?"

"Very little considering the large circulation of the library, which has now reached over 400,000 volumes per year, being a larger circulation than that of any other library in the country except Boston. In the latter city they have the advantage of us by reason of the fact that they have eight branches throughout the city."

"Has it ever been contemplated to give Chicago branches of this library?"

"Oh, yes; but we haven't the funds. Boston has $125,000 per annum for the work that we are obliged to perform with $50,000. There should be at this time two branches on the West Side, one on the North, and one on the South Side. But our object now is to get into a fire-proof building, where our books will be protected. Where we are here there is the greatest danger that we will be burned out any day, and that the best library in the United States will be entirely destroyed. Underneath us there is a kerosene establishment, and there is also in the basement a Chinese opium-den, both of which are very dangerous, especially as they are in a building that is insecure, to say the least. It now looks as though the city would be given Dearborn Park, and that before long we will have the library in safe quarters. The library is constantly filling up with a better class of books than ever before, and the institution will soon be even a greater credit to Chicago than now."

THE COURTS.

A Suit for Alleged Seduction Brought Against Col. A. C. Taylor.

Mr. Weber, the Injured Husband, Presents His Side of the Case.

L. Z. Leiter Brings Suit Against Marshal Field for a Partition.

Record of Judgments and New Suits—A Chinese Murder Case.

Another Scandal Suit in Which a Prominent Man Is Defendant.

A sensational crim. con. case is on trial before Judge Rogers and a jury, brought by John D. Weber, a real-estate speculator, against Abner Taylor, the well-known real-estate dealer and former assignee of the State Savings Institution, to recover $25,000 damages for the alleged seduction of his (Weber's) wife, Ella P. Weber. The declaration sets out that Taylor on the 1st day of October, 1878, and on divers other days, envying the domestic happiness of plaintiff and conspiring to injure him by the acts and intrigues of the seducer and by the use of money, succeeded in seducing and leading plaintiff's wife astray. Mr. Rufus King appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Leonard Swett for the defendant. The only ladies present were those who expected to be witnesses in the case, but prominent among them was Mrs. Weber, a lady of uncertain age, with a high complexion and a very generous mouth, who fanned herself nervously with a newspaper during the whole trial.

The first witness was

JOHN D. WEBER, THE PLAINTIFF

himself, an elderly man, of florid complexion, hook nose, and a narrow line of gray whiskers under his chin, who gave his testimony with great readiness. He said he had lived in Chicago forty-seven years and had been married twice, the last time to Ella P. Ridgeley on the 4th of June, 1868. He then had three children by his former wife. He married the second time largely out of sympathy for the lady, who represented herself to be very poor. For four years they lived very happily together; he furnished her with a carriage and all the comforts and luxuries she could ask. He was worth $100,000, and spent it lavishly on her. About 1873, however, his suspicions began to be aroused that his wife was deceiving him. He recollected when she was married she had received a handsome marble-top table from Taylor, and in 1873 he gave her a diamond pin worth $1,200. From that time on he seems to have constituted himself a private detective to shadow his wife. He followed her to Taylor's office, No. 78 and 80 Dearborn street, watched on the opposit side of the street, and then went in after, and found that she went to Taylor's office, Room 3. After she went in the door was locked, as he had discovered by trying the knob. Taylor had two rooms, one of which was a bedroom. Witness was living with his wife at the time on Washington street. Taylor afterward moved his office on Washington street. In the latter part of 1879 Weber, having spent all his money, was compelled to break up housekeeping, and his wife went to board on Michigan avenue. She was absent oftentimes when he went there, and he was told she had gone to a friend's to spend the night. Plaintiff and his wife lived together during the first four months of 1879 on Michigan avenue, but in May following they separated. Taylor was a bachelor and said to be worth $300,000. Witness again saw his wife go to Taylor's room in February, 1880, and remain there for several hours. The only property that his wife owned was a house on Walnut street heavily mortgaged.

On cross-examination Weber denied he left his wife because she had $8,000 which she would not give up to him. An attempt was made to show that Mrs. Weber had filed a bill for divorce against her husband in 1880 on the ground of desertion, but the Judge ruled it out.

The next witness was

O. W. STAFFORD,

a real-estate dealer at No. 155 Washington street. He said Taylor had an office in the same building in 1879, and witness had seen Mrs. Weber go up to Taylor's room on different occasions, and one Sunday he had seen them coming down-stairs together. Weber used to come to witness' room and watch, and witness told Taylor he had better take care, as Weber was suspicious.

E. A. Cherrytree, of No. 202 West Randolph street, occupied the room with Stafford, and corroborated his statements.

CHARLOTTE TALAKSON,

a janitress at Nos. 78 and 80 Dearborn street, in 1878, testified she had seen Mrs. Weber go to Taylor's room in the building a great many times, and saw him let her out in the morning. Mrs. Weber was accustomed to come there about 9 o'clock in the evening. Witness did not know Mrs. Weber by name then, but learned it subsequently. When a detective came to her, showed her a photograph, and told her it was the picture of Mrs. Weber, witness recognized it as the photograph of the lady who had been visiting Taylor. The detective asked her if she knew the lady, and she replied that two years before she had seen her in Taylor's room. Mrs. Weber wore a veil every time she came. The witness then pointed out Mrs. Weber in the court-room, and identified her positively as the lady who had visited Taylor in 1878.

Peter Talakson, husband of the preceding witness, corroborated her statements. He described with great minuteness the chairs, bed, and lounge with which Taylor's room was furnished, and said Taylor was accustomed to sleep there. Mrs. Weber always came in the evening, but witness never saw her go away, as he had another building of which he was janitor, so that he was not around Taylor's room in the morning. Mrs. Weber used to wear a veil once in a while. Witness only found out who she was about four months ago, when a detective showed him her photograph and told him who she was.

PATRICK MURRAY,

another janitor at the building Taylor occupied, had seen Mrs. Weber there twice of an evening, and she explained she called on business about some real estate. On the cross-examination there was a promise of a sensation by Murray saying a detective had approached him, showed a photograph of Mrs. Weber, and, after explaining that there was trouble between Weber and his wife, had asked Murray to tell the truth about the matter, and he would give him $50 for his trouble, but, added the witness, "he did not dare give it to me."

Mr. Swett (ironically)—Oh, of course, we want nothing but the truth when there is a matter of $50 in it.

Mr. King—I object to such a statement.

Mr. Swett—Well, I should think you would.

The witness went on to say that the fireman of the building had told him that the detective had remarked that he would give $100 for witness' testimony. He also identified Mrs. Weber as the one who had visited Taylor.

Mr. Swett tried to find out who the detective was, which brought out the remark from Mr. King, "You are fishing now."

"Yes," retorted Mr. Swett, blandly, "and we are catching some fish, too."

Talakson and his wife and Murray were recalled by the defense for the fishing purpose of discovering if they knew of any one else who had seen Mrs. Weber visit Taylor, and they also testified that Taylor did not occupy an office alone, but had one or more with him all the time.

The last witness for the prosecution was a lawyer named D. W. C. Castle, who had an office at No. 155 Washington street in 1879, and who had seen Mrs. Weber visit Taylor's room on different occasions. He also identified Mrs. Weber, and corroborated Murray's evidence that Taylor did not room alone.

On behalf of the defense Mr. Swett offered a certified copy of

THE RECORD OF THE DIVORCE SUIT

and the answer of the plaintiff simply denying desertion.

Mr. King objected, and a lengthy argument ensued. Mr. Swett reminded the court that Weber in his answer said nothing about adultery. Mr. King retorted:

"Because Weber did not charge her with adultery does it prove that Taylor had not been debauching her for years?"

"It is very strange," replied counsel for the defendant, "that Weber's answer does not intimate anything against 'the bad man' Taylor. At any rate, we claim that this is a circumstance to go to the jury. Long before Weber commenced this suit he files an answer and doesn't say 'boo' about adultery. We should consider Weber according to the known laws of human action."

Judge Rogers sustained the objection made by Mr. King, and Mr. Swett called

MRS. WOOD

as the first witness for Col. Taylor. Mrs. Wood testified that she had resided in Chicago for several years. She knew Weber quite well, and had frequently heard him talk about his trouble with Mrs. Weber. She met him about two years ago, and, not knowing of the separation of the couple, inquired after Mrs. Weber, and ascertained that they had parted. He said his wife had not treated him fairly; that he had been unfortunate financially, and she had in her possession $8,000. He thought she ought to give him the money, or at least she ought to pay her own board. Unless she acted differently Weber told witness that he would not again live with his wife. Mrs. Wood said she distinctly remembered meeting Weber in Pardridge's store, also at the corner of Clark and Randolph streets, and again at her house, and on each occasion Weber complained that his wife withheld from him $8,000. He said that he was "bound to make a stake," however, and then she would see that he remembered and would not forgive his wife's conduct.

"Did he say anything about adultery?" asked Col. Swett.

"No. He said she had been kind to the children, and that aside from her conduct in connection with the $8,000 he had no fault to find with her. He never mentioned adultery. He said she was faithful and true."

Mr. King began the cross-examination in this style:

"Are you married?"
"I have been?"
"Living with your husband?"
"No."
"Where is he?"
"I don't know."
"When did he scoot out?"
"I don't know."
"When did you hear from him last?"
"About ten years ago."
"Where was he?"
"In Iowa."
"How long since you lived with this missing husband?"
"We lived together fourteen years ago."
"What was his name?"
"Eli Wood."
"Business?"
"He was a printer."
"How do you get along without a husband?"

Mrs. Wood glared and replied: "How do you suppose?"

"Well, I might suppose a good many things as to the way in which you make a living."

"I manage a good-paying commercial business, and have an income of $150 a month. I rather guess I can make a living."

From this point Mrs. Wood assumed the aggressive, and Mr. King tempered his interrogations and softened his manner. He did not succeed in weakening the evidence which she had given on the direct examination.

Mr. Swett asked: "Do you know Mr. Taylor?"

"I never saw him but once."

William D. Goodenow, who has lived in Chicago for eleven years, testified that before Mr. and Mrs. Weber separated the husband complained that his wife was making money, and he didn't propose to live with her unless she paid her board bill. Witness never heard Weber say anything about adultery.

Judge Rogers cautioned the jury against talking of the case, and adjourned the trial until 10 o'clock this morning.

A Little Disagreement Between Two Millionaires.

A bill was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by Levi Z. Leiter against his former partner, Marshall Field, asking for a partition of the four-story brick building and lot on the southeast corner of Market and Washington streets, fronting forty feet on Market and running back about eighty-one feet on Washington street. In January, 1881, the building was leased to Marshall Field & Co. for two years at $1,153.68 and all taxes per year. Since the expiration of the lease the firm have continued in possession, and complainant thinks the fair rental value of the property is $5,000 a year, but the firm refuses to do what Leiter thinks is right in the matter. The property is so improved that the store can be divided by a partition so as to make two twenty-foot stores with vaults in each, and as complainant and his co-owner cannot agree he asks that a partition may be made of the property, and a Receiver appointed to collect the rents in the meantime.

The Chicago Life-Insurance Company.

The Receiver of the Chicago Life-Insurance Company yesterday filed his annual report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1882, before Judge Tuley, which is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1882	$18,058.30	
Office furniture	22.80	
Mortgage loans	10,686.24	
J. K. Barry, disputed securities	4,341.70	
J. W. Clapp, late Secretary	3,000.00	
Premium notes	1,447.60	
Deferred premiums	2,283.52	
Interest	1,044.23	
Rents	2,913.00	
Reinsurance	2.25	
Property expenses refunded	1,528.47	
Taxes refunded	1,142.50	
Insurance premiums refunded	117.25	
Real estate account refunded	94.45	
Abstracts	45.74	
Total receipts		$46,727.85

DISBURSEMENTS.

Abstracts	$ 450.75	
Real estate account	80.85	
Property expenses	1,563.95	
Taxes	5,576.81	
Expense account	830.02	
Insurance premiums	125.75	
Lake County property	101.33	
Advertising	723.20	
Legal expenses	198.40	
Attorney's fees	1,000.00	
Payments on intervening petitions	3,702.12	
Commissions	200.00	
Account first dividend	3,731.12	18,252.75
Balance on hand		$28,475.55

The Receiver also reports that he has a large amount of productive real estate on hand, which was taken in satisfaction of mortgages, which he thinks he had better keep until he can pay a dividend. All the suits against the company and its stockholders are stopped by a supersedeas from the United States Supreme Court, and the Receiver cannot pay any dividend or do anything until the cases are disposed of, which will be at least two years. The report was referred to Master in Chancery Wait for examination.

The Chinese Murder Case.

What is known as the "Chinese murder case" was commenced yesterday morning in the Criminal Court on the North Side before Judge Williamson. The interest attaching to the case among the Chinese in this city was evidenced by the large attendance of Celestials in the court-room, there being not far from 100 of them present.

The circumstances of the murder, as developed at the time of the inquest, are as follows: Sunday night, Aug. 27, about 200 Chinamen met in a basement at 213 West Madison street, and several of them were playing the national game of "bung loo." Two of these latter—Ling Ah Dwe and Sing Quom—got into a dispute over the game. Dwe drew a knife, with the intention of stabbing Sing Quom, and the knife was taken away from him. About half an hour later he asked that it be returned, stating that he would go home. The knife was given back to him, and he immediately rushed up to Quom and plunged it in his back. The murderer then ran out. His victim died about twelve hours later. It was developed at the inquest that there was an old grudge between the two men—the murderer having about four years previously tried to kill the same man by stabbing him. The murderer immediately fled the city, and was arrested about a month ago in Texas and brought back here for trial. Another Chinaman named Ling Ah You, who gave Quom the knife, was arrested at the time, and is also on trial as an accessory to the murder.

Ling Ah Dwe appeared in court with his hair cropped closely, while Ling Ah You had been allowed to retain his queue. The friends of the murderer and the murdered man have raised funds sufficient to engage counsel on both sides, and the cases will probably occupy the attention of the court all this week. Col. Munn and M. O. Robinson are defending the prisoners, while Assistant State's-Attorney Thomson is assisted by Gus Van Buren and C. H. Willett.

The work of securing a jury occupied nearly all day, the number of those excused for cause being larger than usual. A number of those examined by counsel confessed to having prejudices against the Chinese race and would hardly believe them under oath. Others said they had read of the case and believed the prisoners guilty. Not one of them had any scruples about inflicting the death penalty in case the prisoner was convicted.

Mr. Van Buren will open the case for the prosecution this morning, and will be followed by Col. Munn for the defense.

The taking of testimony will then commence, with the aid of two interpreters, each side having a linguistic Chinaman.

The Federal Law Calendar to Be Called by Judge Bunn.

Judge Bunn of Madison, Wis., yesterday began the call of the United States Circuit Court law calendar for the December term in Judge Blodgett's court-room, a large number of attorneys being present. Judge Blodgett made a preliminary call of the calendar to see what cases were ready for trial, and the following are the cases which will be taken up and tried: Calendar Nos. 31, 39, 47, 48, 49, 50, 59, 60, 61, 63, 68, 69, 70, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 80, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 94, 96, 98 to 102, inclusive, 104 to 114, inclusive, 116 to 123, inclusive, 126 to 149, inclusive, 156 to 162, inclusive, 166 to 170, inclusive, 172, 173, 175 to 182, inclusive, 184, 185, 186, 188, 191, 199, 201 to 205, inclusive, 208, 210 to 216, inclusive, 218, 219, 221 to 225, inclusive, 228, 229, 236, 238, 240, 242, 243, 244, 245, 247 to 253, inclusive, and 255. Twenty undisposed-of cases will be called each day. The call today extends to No. 83, inclusive.

Divorces.

Anna Toothaker filed a bill yesterday asking for a divorce from George Toothaker on the ground of adultery.

Elizabeth Marlow asked for a divorce from James Marlow, charging him with desertion.

Cornelius Dunn, alias Cornelius Dennick, charges that on the 20th day of November last he was so fascinated and under the control of the charms and seductive influence of one Mary Dunn, otherwise Mary Hammer, to whom he had been introduced as Cornelius Dunn, that he was induced to marry her under that name. His disenchantment was very speedy. Seven days after their marriage she threatened to shoot him, and several times after that she repeated the threat, and then left him and went to live with another man. This filled up the cup of his bitterness and he hastened to file a bill to sever his marital relations with one whose seductive influence is so undesirable.

Mary Curley filed a bill asking for a decree of separate maintenance against her husband, Leonard P. Curley, who, she charges, refuses to live with her or support her.

Marvin E. Conger asked for a divorce because his wife, Mary L. Conger, deserted him in 1879 after they had lived together thirty-two years.

Items.

Judge Tuley will hear contested motions and default divorce cases Saturday.

Judge Gary is hearing the suit of Ellen Donovan against Jacob and Cecilia Schimmelfenig, proprietors of a saloon at No. 4119 Halsted-st. This is brought under the statute to recover $3,000 damages of the defendants for selling liquor to Peter Donovan, plaintiff's husband, by which he got drunk, lost his situation as teamster at the Union Stock-Yards, and also lost his property.

State Courts.

C. E. Loncope began an attachment suit against John Landenberger to recover $4,259.91.

Mellie A. Dayton commenced a suit for $10,000 against George E. Dayton.

Ellen Halen brought suit for $2,000 against John C. Polley and wife.

Frank B. Falk, administrator of the estate of Franz Falk, deceased, the Milwaukee brewer, filed a bill against Christoph Yunk, Collector of the Town of West Chicago, and W. C. Seipp, County Treasurer, to restrain them from collecting a tax of $187 on the personal property of the late Franz Falk at Nos. 91 and 93 North Union street. Complainant says that he made a return of the personal property, valuing it at $1,490, which he was informed was satisfactory, but that subsequently the Town Assessor, Joseph Sokup, out of malice and without notice, raised the assessment to $3,600, and extended the tax on that valuation, which complainant claims is void.

Moritz Eberhart, Charles Brada, and Ernst Neisch filed a bill against the Liess & Bitza Manufacturing Company, in which they are stockholders, and Richard Liess, Herman Sothen, Anton Bitza, Franz Kacerowsky, and G. Schoenbecker, asking for a dissolution of the company and an injunction to prevent the defendants from interfering with the assets of the company.

C. S. Cutting, Administrator of the estate of C. E. Raddin, deceased, began a suit for $2,000 against E. G. Asay.

Nelson Morris commenced an action in trespass against the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, claiming $3,000 damages.

The La Salle National Bank began two suits for $1,000 each against the Tolu Rock & Rye Company.

Maria E. Mills began a suit to recover $1,000 damages of Frank R. Noble and wife for alleged assault and battery and false imprisonment.

W. A. Dunklee sued Alexander McIntosh for $1,000.

William J. McCartney commenced a suit in trespass against Otto Busch and Leo Arndt to recover $5,000 damages.

The Criminal Court.

In Judge Tuley's branch of the Criminal Court yesterday Nick Grace and Robert Hillock, charged with larceny, were sentenced to twenty-nine days each in jail. A motion for a new trial was entered. Charles Bradley, for burglary, withdrew his plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty. The cases of William Riley and Joseph Chalifaux, accused of burglary, were stricken off. Edward Flannery was found guilty of larceny and sentenced to ten months in the House of Correction. A motion for a new trial was entered. J. B. Harrison, charged with larceny, waived a jury trial, and was found not guilty by the court.

The grand jury presented eighteen true bills yesterday. They also ordered the discharge of James Reid and Lawrence Riley, accused of burglary, and Peter Baldies, held for larceny.

County Court.

The trial of Hugh McGuril, charged with being insane, was concluded, and the jury found that he was insane. An order was entered turning him over to the custody of Patrick Fagan, with whom he has been living for some time, and in a few days the court will be asked to appoint a conservator for him. He procured a judgment against his brother some weeks ago, who was the prosecuting witness, and beside this is possessed of some other means which his brother also has control over.

Probate Court.

In the estate of Ferdinand D. Oertel, deceased, letters testamentary were issued to Eunice Oertel, under bond for $10,000.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Motion for a Receiver in the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company foreclosure case.

JUDGE BUNN—31, 39, 47, 48, 49, 50, 59, 60, 61, 63, 66, 69, 70, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 80, 83. No case on trial.

APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE GARY—Term Nos. 3,806, 5,673, 7,121, 6,971, 7,363, 7,349, 7,489, 7,517, 7,521, 7,571. No. 7,023, Donovan vs. Schimmelfenig, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Assists Judge Gary. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—The Dearborn street condemnation case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29. A passed case, Perry vs. Benton, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call 583, 586, 589, 590. No. 581½, Weber vs. Taylor, on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call 349½, 351, 353, 359, 361, 362, 364, 365, 366, 369, 374. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—284, 290, 313, 340, 363, 364, 368. No. 259, People vs. Rigney, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—34 and 55. No case on hearing.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 522, 542, 543, 629, 636, 647, 659, 660, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 673, and 674.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—The Chinese murder case.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No. 3,424 on trial, and Nos. 62, 69, and 72.

Judgments.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—John S. Pirie et al. vs. Jesse Spalding, Collector of Customs, $262.89.

JUDGE BARNUM—George R. Campbell et al. vs. Leonard G. Calkins and Cornelius Conover, $5,394.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—E. Todd et al. vs. W. F. Nenneman Jr. and Wilhelm F. Nenneman, $67.71.—B. B. Lamb vs. Calumet Tool Company, $11,308.72.

JUDGE GARY—C. F. Rapp vs. F. A. Wichelman and William B. Clapp; verdict, $139.50 and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BARNUM—M. C. Hickey vs. Charles Vogel, $20.

LARGE LOSS OF LEGS.

A Switch-Engine Runs into a Passenger Train on the Rock Island Road at Englewood—Five Men Injured.

A collision which resulted in the injury of five men, two of them perhaps fatally, occurred on the Rock Island Road near Fifty-ninth street about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. It was due to the incompetency of George Foster, who had charge of switch-engine No. 21 of the Lake Shore Road. This engine, with its crew—Foster, engineer; D. S. Lux, fireman; and W. R. Culver and John Hayes, drillers—had been at work all night at Englewood, getting through at 5 o'clock in the morning. Instead of then returning to the round-house on Root street, Foster put his engine on a side-track to wait until the through passenger train passed. Along about a quarter of 7 the Rock Island dummy train of four coaches went by. Foster, who had been on the road only a week, supposed this was the "regular," and his fireman, who knew to the contrary, as did the drillers, did not enlighten him. So, when the train left the depot near by, he pulled on to the main track and followed. His switch-engine is

A "PONY,"

unlike the ordinary locomotive in construction, having no tender, the water-tank being over the boiler, and the coal-box back of where the engineer and fireman stand. The rear part of the cab is open, but in stormy weather the men are protected by a piece of canvas attached to the top of the cab and the coal-box. There is no window in this canvas, and when it is down the engineer cannot see the track. It was in this position yesterday morning when the "pony" was dashing along in the rear of the dummy train. Culver, Hayes, and James Kaiser, who was taking a ride, were on the coal-box, which was covered by the canvas. The dummy, as usual, stopped at Fifty-ninth street, where quite a number of persons boarded it, the rear coach being crowded with workmen from South Chicago, Englewood, and other points. When within 100 yards or so of this depot Foster became aware that one of the pumps of his engine was not working satisfactorily, and he bent forward to make an investigation. As he did so he happened to look out of the window on his right and saw at once the impending danger. He blew the whistle and reversed the lever, but the next instant the "pony"

STRUCK THE REAR COACH,

its trucks going up on the platform. Foster and Hayes were thrown forward onto the car, while Culver, Lux, and Kaiser were pitched headlong to the ground. The engine then backed off and ran several blocks before it stopped from lack of steam, the throttle being wide open. The shock and the crashing of timber frightened those in the car, but they were saved from injury on account of its strong construction, the "pony" being unable to telescope it.

All the men on the engine were hurt more or less, and their groaning soon brought them assistance. They were taken to the Forty-third street depot, and thence conveyed to their homes in a sleigh procured by Capt. Gahan and Sergt. Sweeney, where they were attended by Drs. Caldwell, Cary, and Hurst.

THE WOUNDED.

Kaiser lives on State street, near Forty-second. He had a large bolt driven through the calf of his left leg, the bone being fractured; and he was also bruised and, it is thought, internally injured.

Foster resides in the same locality. His left leg was crushed, and had to be amputated above the knee.

Lux boards in the same neighborhood. His left leg was mashed, his arms and hands badly cut, and it is believed that he is also injured internally. His leg was amputated near the hip.

Hayes, or Barry, as some called him, boards at the Davis House. His left leg was fractured, but there is hope that the pieces of bone will knit together. Aside from this, he was badly bruised.

Culver lives on Wentworth avenue, near Forty-fourth street. His left foot had to be amputated, and he is injured about the breast and internally.

Lux was in a bad way yesterday afternoon, and may die. One or two of the others also may not recover.

Foster, the engineer, who is responsible for the accident, is 25 years of age, and has been in the employ of the Lake Shore Company for two years, but, until a week ago, was employed at Elkhart, Ind. He was not posted about the trains here, and railroad men say he should not have been given charge of an engine until he had acquired the information which would have enabled him to run to the round-house without risk. If any of the victims die the Coroner's jury may express an opinion not only about him, but about the company who employed him.

TOO DAMP FOR NO. 2.

Commissioner Bogue and His Experts Investigate Recent Complaints About the Too-Low Grading of Corn.

For some days past there has been considerable complaint among the grain receivers of the city that the State Grain Inspectors are grading the corn that is received from the West too low. A Committee of Appeals is provided by law to which such complaints can be made. Members of this committee, who are all grain receivers, have been appealed to, but in most instances they sustain the grading of the Inspectors. And still it is thought by many receivers that the Inspectors are not as liberal in their grading of corn now as they were in November and December, and a committee of the Grain Receivers' Association recently made a complaint of this kind to Mr. George M. Bogue, the resident member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, with the request that he would look into some of the recent decisions of the Inspectors. This he did yesterday afternoon in company with Mr. P. B. Price, the Chief Grain Inspector, and other gentlemen. While waiting for the procession to start a TRIBUNE reporter conversed with Mr. Price regarding the cause and the justice of the complaint. From the information obtained from that gentleman it appears that the

PRESENT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO GRADES

of corn known as No. 2 and new mixed is abnormally large. The quotations in yesterday's TRIBUNE give the price of the former at 62 and of the latter at 47 cents a bushel, a difference of 15 cents. This is entirely fictitious, the normal and legitimate difference being not more than one and a half or two cents. The difference in the two grades is one of moisture only—the requirement of No. 2 being that it shall be "dry," and of new mixed that it shall be "reasonably dry." The dryer the corn is the better it will keep; so that while No. 2 corn will be in perfect condition in the spring, new mixed may heat in warm weather. It happens that just now there is a corner in the better grade of corn, which accounts for its abnormally high price, and also for the eagerness with which receivers desire to have as much of it on hand as possible. At present prices it makes a difference of about $50 per car of corn whether it is graded as No. 2 or as new mixed. The complainants allege that a far smaller proportion of the corn received now is rated as No. 2 than was the case a month or two ago. Mr. Price says that figures show that corn always rates lower in January than in the months immediately preceding and following it. There are two reasons why corn is rated lower now than it was in November. One is that November corn was mostly a year old, and therefore dry. The corn coming in now, however, is new and damp. It appears, also, that the crop of corn in Kansas and Nebraska, where most of the shipments are from, was unprecedented in size. The farmers with insufficient facilities for cribbing the corn allow the grain to lie on the ground, protected neither above nor beneath, where it cannot dry as perfectly as it would in cribs. Consequently, in the opinion of the Chief Inspector, much of the corn arriving now is, by reason of its dampness, not to be rated higher than new mixed. The same body of corn will always remain in the same grade, for, unless in small quantities and by artificial means, it can never be dried after it leaves the cob. It may be kiln-dried, it is true, but that process injures it, and it is still of a lower grade than No. 2.

Inspector Price thought it singular that the same complaint should be made just now of all the Inspectors at once, but explains it by the

ANXIETY OF THE SPECULATORS

in corn for spring delivery to take all the advantage they can of its exorbitant price. He has no knowledge of any difference in the system of grading among his subordinates.

These points being explained, the caravan was ready to start. Mr. Bogue had called to assist him as experts in the inspection of corn Messrs. P. W. Dater, formerly a miller and for four years a member of the Committee on Appeals; Thomas H. Foster, a purchaser of grain for millers; and John Link, a former Grain Inspector. These, with Mr. Price and THE TRIBUNE reporter, started off in a carriage through the cold toward Joliet. Stopping on the hither side of that city, the party alighted at the Wabash Elevator. Corn from four bins was here examined—samples of each grade which had arrived in November and that which had been received within the last few days—the idea being to see if the grading was any stricter now than then. All seemed satisfied that the grading of the recently received No. 3 was a very liberal one. "I don't see," said one, "how anybody can complain that an Inspector is too strict who rates this as No. 2."

"See here," said another to the reporter, experimenting as he spoke with a handful of the golden grain; "this corn is appreciably damp. I can easily bite in two some of the kernels with my teeth. I can crack them with my thumbnail and scoop out the pulp. Now, there are a large number of kernels here, you see, which are round and plump. They are full of water. Now here," selecting one, "is a grain of No. 2 corn. It is thin, flat, brittle. You crush it, and the inside is powder, not paste. There should have to be a larger proportion of these grains in this bin before I would rate it as No. 2."

"I shouldn't wonder," said another observer, "if this bin would be 'hot' next spring. No one can object to such inspection as that unless it be the man who gets this No. 2 next June."

The general agreement of the party at this place after examining the four samples referred to was that

THE GRADING WAS QUITE AS LIBERAL

now as it was last November, and quite liberal enough.

They next proceeded to the Alton tracks, where was a train of corn-laden cars which had been inspected, and about which there was a protest on the part of the consignee. Two cars were examined which had been graded new mixed which he insisted should be No. 2. It was found that while a large part of the corn would pass for the better grade, perhaps one-fourth of the kernels were damp. This, in the opinion of the experts, was sufficient to condemn the whole load, for this damp corn, when it begins to spoil, will cause the whole to ferment. "It's a pity," said one, "to spoil this car-load by such carelessness. If the farmer in shelling this corn had been a little careful in selecting dry ears, three-quarters of it might have been No. 2 instead of all new mixed."

The same comment was made on the contents of some cars of new mixed corn which were looked at on the Burlington tracks. It presented a very fair appearance, but the proportion of damp corn was so large as to render it, in the judgment of the party, unsafe to rate it at a higher grade.

On the whole, the experts and Mr. Bogue seemed to think that the Inspectors are doing their work fairly, being none too strict. Mr. Bogue, being asked what would be his decision, replied that he would not say, but he seemed to concur in the opinion of the others of the party.

FALSIFYING THE DOCKET.

A Queer State of Things Developed in the Preliminary Examination of Two Bad Men of Lafayette, Ind.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—In the Circuit Court this morning the trial of Edward Fahnestock and James Graybeal was called for hearing. The defense filed an affidavit declaring that Judge Vinton was prejudiced, and Judge La Rue, of the Superior Court, was called. This is one of Lafayette's celebrated cases, and the preliminary hearing developed a very strange condition of things. Graybeal was arrested charged with horse-thievery. It was sworn to that he was in Mattoon, Ill., on the 15th of September, 1882. Two or three witnesses recognized him there. When the defense put in its testimony they produced the docket of William Applebach, an ex-Justice of the Peace, to show that Graybeal was in Lafayette on the 15th of September, 1882, where he was fined for assault and battery, thus proving an alibi. Edward Fahnestock, according to this docket, was the Constable sworn in to serve the papers, etc. The State then recalled Applebach, the Justice of the Peace, who swore that he had been approached by Fahnestock and offered a sum of money to make the entry in the docket, and that after consultation with the State's Attorney and the Sheriff he consented, and that, instead of being made in September, it was really made in November, after his term of office had expired. The defendants were then indicted for subornation of perjury, forgery, etc., and the trial is now progressing.

CIDER AND VINEGAR.

Meeting of the New York State Association.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The New York State Cider and Cider-Vinegar Association met here today. There were a large number present from all sections of the State. The President read a letter from the association's attorney in Washington, stating that the Senate Finance Committee are considering the proposed bill to repeal the Whisky-Vinegar bill of 1879. The association discussed the best means in its power to aid in the repeal of the law, and finally adopted the report of a committee which presented the following petition:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: Whereas, under the operations of the Whisky-Vinegar bill of 1879 an annual loss of millions of dollars is entailed upon the cider and cider-vinegar makers and fruit-growers of the State of New York, now assembled in convention, we do most earnestly ask for the immediate and unconditional repeal of the said law, and protest against the passage of the Storekeepers' bill.

Avoid a galloping consumption by the timely use of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache drops cure in one minute.